# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## READY FOR A WORLD

### The Exposition No Longer a Dream; It Is a Reality.

### WITH SIMPLE CEREMONY

### Impressive Event a Festival of the Whole People.

### EPOCH IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

### Mind Cannot Grasp What Is Seen in the Eye's Sweep.

### YET IT IS BUT THE BEGINNING.

Taken was no laggard yesterday and Saturday's sunburst omen proved true. The veil of mist was lifted from over the White City and the World's Columbian Exposition was opened under fair skies. It was a matter of passing moment. The ceremonies were but the outward show which marked a great event. Yet it was a kindly dispensation which permitted a quarter of a million people to see satisfied the symbol of the Exposition which forms an epoch in human progress.

All the surroundings were there to make it impressive. The imagination which was not dissipated by the scene in Jackson Park must be dull indeed. There were two central figures—the President of the United States and the inheritor of the name and fame of the discoverer of the New World. At the side of President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua was a living panorama instinct with all that was ennobling and instructive to the mind of man. The descendant of Columbus, a modest country gentleman of the nineteenth century, in the uniform which marks his rank as a Spanish Admiral, formed a contrast to the President of the United States with his plain garb. In front and around them, beamed in only by the lines of noble architecture, were the people who had come to have their share in the occasion.

There were the symbols of all nations, but nothing so suggestive as the people themselves. It was their festival.

The members of the President's Cabinet, the National Commissioners, Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, Governors and officials of all degrees mingled with the representatives of foreign countries to complete the picture. Looking upon it one could not fail to take flight on fancy's wings and see beyond the curtains of the future.

**Looking at Chicago's Future.**

Following the discoverer's westward course the fruits of four centuries were gathered in the heart of the continent. On the threshold of a new century it was not beyond the mental stretch to see the time when the city in which all the products of all the nations were gathered should be the center of population and the center of influence as well which would dominate the whole continent. In the lifetime of the descendant of Christopher Columbus the City of Chicago has grown from a village to what it is. The generation which surrounded him yesterday, the son and the heir to his name and title, may live to see the time when this comes to pass.

Though the brief ceremonies there were grouped around the central figures those who stood here felt as none others could have felt the triumph which the formal celebration completed. They were the citizens of Chicago, who dreamed of the possibilities of a great Exposition, and who, in the space of a few years, have lived to see their visions broadened into realities far beyond those of which they had dreamed. Their aspirations had become realizations, overleaping the narrow bounds in which they had been confined. In the presence of recognition, quick and sure, there was little need to recall the trials of the past. The Exposition has its being and they might as well be content. In the presence of such mighty circumstances petty strifes and ignoble rivalries fade away. They were spectators in the triumph of their city and of the Mississippi Valley, whose pulse throbs with it.

**Their Triumph Also a Nation's.**

Nor should it be forgotten that their triumph, their share in the general rejoicing, was but the reflection of the spirit that animates the great community which delegated to them the work they have so well performed, and gave the unyielding support and made the sacrifices which conquered. When men are exhorting on new eras in science and art and discovery which will come from the Columbian Exposition it is well to pause long enough to say a word of praise for the people who have made it all possible. Now that their double is behind them and their hopes before them it would be unbecoming to forget that it is under the broadest conditions of freedom for mind and hand that great deeds have been accomplished.

The life which pulsates in all the departments of the great Exposition was felt under favoring conditions. The simplicity of the opening ceremonies could but add to the grandeur of the event which was to be its ever visible speaking utterance. The program with few formalities was carried out without friction. Sixty-five million Americans were there in the person of President Cleveland. Over a quarter of a million were there both in person and in spirit.

Both a multitude of upturned, swaying, eager faces has rarely before greeted a President. The people in front of the grand stand could not hear, but it did not matter. They could see and feel and think on their surroundings, and it was enough. They knew that they were a part in a memorable scene that was making history. They were in the midst of noble concepts wrought into visible shape. They watched and waited with the patience of those who knew that what was to come would be a study for all time. It was for them that the setting of the picture of progress which was being unfolded.

**The Ceremonies Attractive.**

Albeit the ceremonies there was everything that was attractive. The stately music was responsive to the feelings of those who had come together to complete the celebration, which was begun last October, when the grounds and buildings were dedicated. The opening of a strong voice and a good presence to enable Chaplain Milburn's prayer audible enough to hold the multitude in respectful attention. The Feast of the Tabernacles, which the blind chaplain commemorated in his invocation, must have had a pathos for those who could see the glories of men's work only through the eyes of others.

It was pantomime or prophesy in pantomime when Post Crofut's vision of Columbus sighting land in sea and sky was recited by Miss Cranford. The young woman, with her pleasant manner and graceful gestures, was a sight to look upon. Those who witnessed it could wait with patience for the poetical theme which would give to them the words and the sentiment of the picture. For the moment these were nothing. The dream of the discovery would unfold later and they would read the fulfillment of the prophecy.

Energy and constructive force found their embodiment when Director-General Davis stepped forth. The type of the progressive civilization which made the Exposition what it is was there in perfection. The spoken word reached but few, yet somehow the undercurrent of it all swept through the vast throngs. Around the Director-General were the Director of Public Works, the President of the National Commission, the President of the Local Directory, and the gracious President of the Woman's Board. Then there were the chiefs of the great departments, so that while few could hear what was being said it was not difficult to catch the cue.

The grand conception of all the minds and the results of all the efforts put forth by all the people who had contributed to its creation were there. A gesture and they were understood. The acknowledgments which were due to all were gracefully made by the Director-General. As one who helped to create and develop the Exposition he was speaking for the grand total of all who helped make it. His address, properly enough, dwelt lightly on the hindrances and the discouragements which had been met. They were all vanquished and there was no room for thoughts of them in the general rejoicing.

**Cleveland's Dignified Bearing.**

The dignity which becomes a great office was manifest in President Cleveland's bearing. He had watched the doings around him with quiet interest until his own part was reached. Then he stood out in all the majesty of power which is of the people, comes from the people, and returns to the people. No man could have looked upon that living sea of faces unmoved. No Chief Magistrate could have performed his part without inspiration from his surroundings. Emotion was manifest in Mr. Cleveland. For a vast portion of the human tide that ebbed and flowed about his feet he was only a moving figure. Yet at times his forceful presence hushed the unconscious murmur of the multitude and his vigorous words, delivered with the energy of an earnest man, reached far out and the thought which dwelt in him found echo among his hearers. Brief as was his address it was in thorough sympathy with the occasion. If he were not a man of profound sentiment he might have passed over the deeper meaning that underlay the ceremony. But he found in it a lesson in self-government which he was quick to apply.

The crowning event was so simple in its grandeur that words seem empty in describing it. When the President pressed the electric key, when "Old Glory" fluttered from the flagstaff over his head, when the drapery fell from the gilded figure of the Republic, and when the countless wheels in the great Manufactures Building were set in motion, the feeling which filled every breast found utterance, the acclaim of thousands on thousands was wafted to the skies.

The electric current, which by the lightest touch in an instant had set the vast machinery of the vast Exposition in motion, was not swifter than the current of sentiment which leaped, like the lightning's flash, from mind to mind. The occasion could not have been other than patriotic, but the sight of the flag deepened and intensified that patriotism. Finally it burst forth in the grand chorus of "America," which came from every throat. President Cleveland lost none of his dignity when he joined with his fellow-citizens in that grand hymn.

**But the Beginning.**

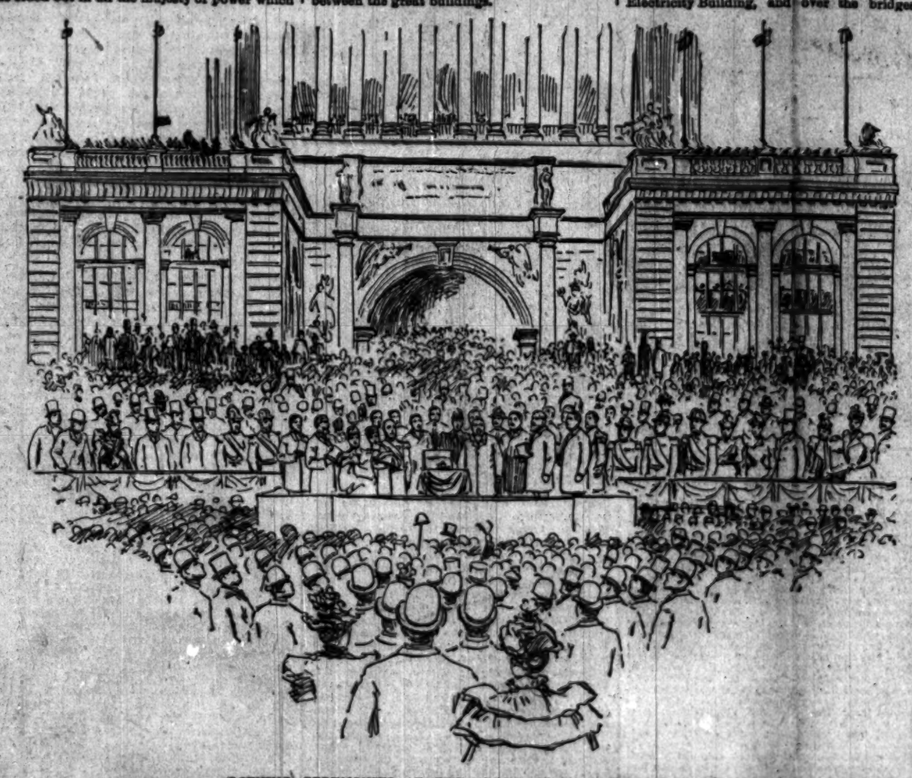
The ceremonies ended with this demonstration, which reflected the quickened impulses of nationality. But after all it was only the beginning. The Columbian Exposition was open to the world. Incomplete exhibits indoors were of no consequence when there was more to see within the sweep of the eye than could be grasped by the mind in days. The Exposition in its entirety was spread out. The groupings of the buildings which have made the enchanted city what it is was enough for the afternoon. The splendor of these should be left untouched by glimpses of the interiors. For the first day and for many days it will be enough to have seen the mold in which are cast the ideals of those who have made the Exposition a triumph of complex individuality.

With the treasures of the "Dream City" yet unexplored it is fitting, it is grateful, to chronicle how completely on the opening day sentiment dominated materiality. Acres on acres of riches are there, wealth by the hundred millions, everything that contributes to stimulate the desire to possess, yet in all the day there was no token that it was this which formed even the background of the Exposition. There was no obtrusion of the wealth which nature herself gives up, no appeal to sordid instincts. Instead there was commemoration of the triumph of great ideas, of the discoverer's dream, of the sculptor's arts, and of the noblest aspirations of the human race to find the realization of its ideal. Sentiment, ideas, faith in progress, pride in the fruition of free institutions were the overshadowing emotions.

The day was not for Chicago, or the Mississippi Valley, or the continent of Columbus, but for the whole world.

Later will come the fruits of human activity, which are stored within the vaulted buildings. What new ideas they may give birth to, what noble ambitions they may kindle, are bounded only by the horizon of time.

In them are wrapt
The progress of a thousand onward years.



OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

### "WHITE CITY" HALF IN CLOUD LAND.

**Beautiful Early Morning Scene as the Mists Roll from the Buildings.**

Half in cloud land was the White Columbian City by the lake when, diffused and sourceless, the slow daylight crept upon the earth yesterday morning. The eastern horizon had no more of color than the western horizon. Eastward, where the dawn was breaking, drifting scarfs of mist brooded close down upon the waters of Lake Michigan, so that cloud and waters mingled into a gray field that baffled vision and perspective.

Northward, southward—everywhere, a palpable, leaden veil trailed from aloft to the lowest reaches of the horizon. To one who early stood in the midst of the great plaza, the surroundings, stupendous in plan, ponderous in their extent, and soft white in the morning light, gave more than ever the impression that this was a ghostly city that had been raised up in the night, or that it may have been a deserted town whence Titans of some strange race had moved away to other shores.

The bases and columns of the surrounding buildings were softly distinct, but their domes, minarets, towers, and flagstaffs were yet in the cloudland. Even Columbia, riding her ship of state at the eastern edge of the plaza, though relatively not high in air, was in cloud land, as veritable goddesses are and should be. The figures of her hand-maidens, straining at the oars, were wet and dripping with the mists of the morning. Under the prow of Columbia's bark, and stretching out toward the restless, cloud-smothered lake, the waters of the grand basin were steely blue in the half-light. Circling them about was their setting of green turf between the great buildings.

Across the vista lakeward arose in delicate grill-work the pillars of the colonnade under which the waters of the lake creep into the lagoons and basins. Like a dim picture of the imaginative school these outlines, while positive, were so softly limned against the gray background of waters and clouds as to suggest, rather than affirm, their own existence.

Towering above all the Administration Building, whose golden dome was half-wrapped in vapors, stood stark and sentinel-like in the midst of this great white camp. Under the main arch of the building, and having for its base the topmost row of seats on the grand stand, was the great sounding board. Strange vagaries come to a lonely watcher at such hours in such weather, and, while the day was yet young, this great white cavern seemed to be a Titantic ear, listening to the muffled swash of the waves out yonder beyond the beautiful colonnade.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock from somewhere away off on the edge of the grounds the notes of the bugle came, softened through the misty air. The bugle notes were almost instantly swallowed up in a burst of melody from the throats of brass instruments carried by the band of the Fifteenth Regiment Infantry ordered from Fort Sheridan for duty during the day.

Meanwhile a loitering breeze had changed the conditions somewhat. The heads of the great supporting columns of the building had come to view; the mists had so lifted that on the low dome above the Agricultural Building the figure of Diana could be discerned pointing her arrow straight into the northeast. Great white-winged gulls circled above the blue basin of waters, and out through the colonnade the movement of the waters of the lake could be discerned. Eastward in the sky the softened light was growing. Somewhere in space the sun was gaining power as the day grew older.

Then, soon after 9 o'clock, began the incoming of the people, and the opening of the World's Fair was "on."

### HOW THEY LOOKED FROM ABOVE.

**Dense Mass of Humanity Which Showed No Motion Except as a Whole.**

From an elevation overlooking the basin, looking toward the Administration Building, the scene recalled that which is beheld once every four years in front of the National Capitol at Washington. A forest of humanity, so dense that its motion was scarcely perceptible save when it moved as a whole; the grand stand packed to the façade of the building. Not a vacant seat to be seen; not a space in which it seemed possible to crowd a human form. The same scene in the space between the Electricity Building and Administration Building. A similar forest on the south side, and stretching along the line of the basin in front of Agricultural Hall. Another one like it reaching from the MacMonnies fountain on the north, and to the east as far as Music Hall; bits of humanity loitering about the peristyle. Fragments were knotted together about the Casino. Companies, battalions, regiments, and corps of people crowded in the corridors, nooks, and every available place, so far as the eye could see. There were specks of humanity which from a distance looked as if they were spots glued on the gilded dome of the Administration Building. As a background of the entire scene, mountains of clouds looming up, like sentinels drawn in line.

In the basin between the fountains and the peristyle a Venetian scene; a dream of the days when Venice was queen of the sea. Gliding noiselessly were gondolas—blue, white, and yellow—propelled by gondoliers, who, in this case, were as songless as those of which Byron sung. Following in their wake, crossing in front, gliding under the bridges, were the electric launches with black and yellow covers, thus presenting to the beholder two epochs in history. Crowding their way everywhere, roller-chairs pushed by students in blue uniforms, and that necessary crying evil, the boys with the catalogue, whose voices always rose distinctly above the murmur of the crowd.

**Women Rest Among Plants.**

Women, tired of standing and walking, unable to get chairs or seats, were lifted to the tops of balconies, where they reclined against great urns filled with plants. Some of them, too weary to take this position, stretched themselves along the tops of the balustrade and remained in that position during the exercises on the grand stand.

Some idea of the immensity of the space of what is known as the plaza may be obtained from the statement that when the orchestra under the arch of the Administration Building played not a note could be heard from a point immediately in front of the Manufactures Building on the south. The motion of the musicians' arms only could be seen. The only way in which people at this point—the point about the south door of the Manufactures Building—knew when the Presidential party arrived was when Director-General Davis stood behind the little cluster of flags, removed his hat, and exhibited his head of white hair, which looked like a snowball at that distance. They took it that he was making a speech because they saw his arms move and his body in motion. They could not have known at what point blind Chaplain Milburn lifted his face to the threatening sky. But they did know when President Cleveland spoke—not from the sound of his voice, but from his massive form, which towered above those who were assembled about him.

During the exercise there was a constant movement of people along the west front of Manufactures Building, the east front of Electricity Building, and over the bridges. The polar and grizzly bears, on the bridge between the Electricity and Manufactures Buildings and the stags of staff overlooking the MacMonnies fountain, ceased for a moment to breathe. They overlooked that vast concourse as if they realized that at last the tide of civilization had challenged them to stand at bay, as if they realized that at last they were about to be pushed out of the way. Hundreds of seagulls made flights over the great building and dipped themselves in the lagoon. A company of hussars galloped along the west front of Manufactures Building, wheeled, and disappeared.

**Indians View the Scene.**

High up on the topmost balcony of the Administration Building was a unique group of spectators who watched every phase of the opening exercises. They were a band of true Americans—Indians. Bedecked in war paint, feathered bonnets, and other holiday finery they came over to witness the ceremonies. Seventy-five strong, they stretched a line the whole length of the eastern balcony directly above the great platform upon which the exercises were held. Not until President Cleveland stepped forward to deliver his address did they say a word. As the President advanced one of the Indians grunted "Cleveland" in a manner that would have well fitted a disappointed politician.

They continued to glumly watch the proceedings until all was ready to press the button which would set the wheels of the Fair in motion. They evidently understood the importance of the moment, for they pressed against the rail and leaned far forward, intently watching every motion and keeping up quite a brisk conversation in their own language. The moment the President touched the button the wild cheers from the spectators came up in a roar to the balcony. The booming of the cannon and the shriek of the steam whistles helped to announce that the great moment had come. The excitement was too much for even the stolidity of the Indians. One of them started a yell, the others quickly took it up, and for a few moments the upper dome resounded with the yell that from the eventful day in October, 1492, to the present has been more often the cry of battle and death than a tribute to progress and civilization.

Almost before the last yell had died away the strains of "America" came faintly and indistinctly to the high balcony. The Indians listened earnestly. One old chief, although probably he did not understand the sentiment, nodded to a comrade near him and both began to hum the air. As long as the music continued below both the men followed it slowly, nodding their heads to its cadence. When it stopped they all yelled again and then fell into single file and marched to the elevators.

### WOMEN HURT IN THE AWFUL CRUSH.

**The Crowd in Front of the Grand Stand Had Little Regard for Any One.**

Early in the morning a colored man, who was attired in the uniform of blue and wore on the sleeve of his coat a cross indicating that he belonged to the hospital corps, wheeled an invalid's chair to the left of the space allotted the reporters. The colored man had an easy time of it for an hour or two, but by noon-time he had wheeled out half a dozen women who were overcome by the crowd and fainted from sheer exhaustion.

A detachment of Columbian Guards paraded up and down in front of the grand stand, keeping the crowd about ten or twelve feet removed therefrom. The crowd grew in numbers all the time until finally it was so big it overtopped everything and overran everybody. The guards might with all ease have kept the people away from the stand, and were doing reasonably well until Director of Works Burnham allowed the guards to permit the people to crowd in from the end. Then the trouble began. The crowd surged up against the little slim barrier that protected the correspondents and would have wiped it out of existence in a second but a file of soldiers came along in the nick of time and afforded some protection.

Then people began clambering over the rail and standing on the tables. There were the usual number of interlopers in the quarters set apart for the press and no protection for the correspondents. It looked as if a spark was all that was necessary to make a panic that would have resulted in a great loss of life. The crowd surged to and fro like the breakers of the sea and Rice's guards were powerless to do anything at all. Women fainted and were carried off, and others were squeezed until their ribs fairly cracked. They were pushed up against the barricade and the crowd behind them broke them over the rail. At least twenty women succumbed to the pain and torture of the crush.

The crowd was so big that no one connected with the ambulance corps could come to the relief of the sufferers and the correspondents had to drag the fainting ones over the rail. Finally the cavalrymen rode through the crowd making way for the ambulances which followed and a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry cleared a space that the sufferers might be taken off.

President Higinbotham and Director-General Davis saw what was going on and told the people to keep cool, all of which was well enough as far as it went, but when one's ribs are getting crushed in and when the life is being thumped out of one's body advice from a man who is sitting high and dry out of harm's way doesn't amount to much. One elderly lady who was caught in the crowd held on to the barricade as long as she could, but finally fainted. She was dragged over the rail and laid out on one of the reporters' tables.

A few fights occurred to relieve the monotony and Col. Rice's Columbian Guards, who stood hard by, drew their swords and began flourishing them about wildly. Late in the proceedings, after the President had left the stand, the crowd in the reporters' quarters became so dense that a number of correspondents clambered up in the grand stand to save themselves from bodily injury.

### MUSIC ADMIRABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

**Instrumental Numbers Triumphant Compositions—Successful Works by Women.**

The music of the opening ceremonies was purely instrumental, the choral number—the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah"—which was to have been sung just after President Cleveland started the machinery, having been omitted owing to lack of accommodations upon the platform for the 1,500 singers. The instrumental numbers consisted of Prof. Paine's "Columbian March and Hymn" and the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi." Theodore Thomas and an orchestra of over 200 players were the performers, and the March, triumphant and victorious in character, and Wagner's overture, broadly scored and richly orchestrated, were compositions admirable and effective even when played out of doors as they were yesterday.

The music in the Woman's Building was both choral and instrumental, a company of 300 voices from the Apollo club assisting Mr. Thomas and his orchestra. The compositions given were written especially for the occasion, a woman musician from Germany, from England, and from America being commissioned by the Board of Lady Managers to do the work. Frau Ingeborg von Bronsart of Weimar contributed a Grand March, a stirring, effective piece, which Mr. Thomas and his men gave as the opening number of the program. A Dramatic Overture by Miss Frances Ellicott of London, written for full modern orchestra, proved a composition creditable to its creator and to the occasion for which it was written.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston was the woman chosen to represent America in the music of the ceremonies. She gave a Jubilate for orchestra and chorus, and although the placing of the singers and players was such as to detract from the effectiveness of their efforts, the new work nevertheless succeeded in giving the impression of being dignified and elevated in style, cleverly conceived, and skillfully constructed.

### PRESIDENTIAL PARTY TAKES LUNCH.

**A Dainty Repast Is Served in the Administration Building.**

After starting the Exposition on its grand career President Cleveland walked over to the café in the northwest pavilion of the Administration Building and partook of a lunch prepared expressly for him, the Duke of Veragua, and the other prominent guests. President T. W. Palmer and Director-General Davis formed an escort to the President and showed him the way, which led across the wide court to an elevator in the press corridor. They entered and were carried to the third floor, where an attractive scene met the eye.

In its new decorations of cream tints, greatly heightened in effect by contrast with huge banks of green plants, sweet smelling flowers, and glistening silverware, the dining-room presented a fine appearance. The table was arranged in a circle around four large pillars and in the center was placed an immense pyramid of palms, cedars, and evergreens with a girdle of roses placed on the inner edge of the banquet boards. Silverware of old English design and hand-painted china of exquisite pattern, made especially for the occasion, were brought into use. Covers were laid for seventy persons.

President Cleveland sat at the west side of the curve with President Palmer and Director-General Davis on his right and left respectively. To the left of Gen. Davis sat Secretary of State Gresham and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. To the right of Mr. Palmer were the Duke of Veragua, Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, and members of the Duke's party. Directly opposite the President and at the center of the curve on the east side sat Mrs. Potter Palmer, having Mrs. Gresham and Mrs. Carlisle at her right, and on the left the Duchess of Veragua and her daughter. Among the other guests were:

Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, Miss Lilla Herbert, Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary J. Sterling Morton of the Presidential party; President Higinbotham, Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; M. Patenotre, French Ambassador; Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Oglesby, Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld, E. B. Prinz von I. Zenburg of Austria, Petrod Colose y Agriciera, Commander and Mrs. F. W. Dickins, M. Bromaro of Mexico, De Sanza Rosa of Portugal, Director of Works W. H. Burnham, Mrs. William Reed of Maryland, Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Maurice Dupret, Marquis Rudini of Italy, Count Sponech of Denmark, A. Le Ghait of Belgium, Baron Fallon of Belgravia, Prince Cantsuzenes of Russia, Chaplain W. H. Milburn, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Marquis de Villalobar, Prince of Treeberg, Edward Arlib, Baron von Hollenden of Germany, Charles Aguilera, Miss Tonia Gennie of Washington Mrs. Ernest Hart, Mrs. Henry Bale of London, H. B. Stone, Marshall Field, A. B. Andrews, Marquis Barbalos, Consul George Berkhoff, Mayor Carter Harrison, Marquis Enrico Ungar of Italy, Mario Ruspoli, Dr. Francisco E. Bustament, Mrs. Sidney Eastman, Mrs. Susan G. Cook, Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mrs. W. K. Carlyale, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salesbury, Miss Miner of Louisiana, Mrs. James B. Angell of Michigan, Commissioner M. H. De Young of California, Thomas F. Baird, Lyman J. Gage, and ex-Gov. T. M. Waller.

Owing to some mismanagement a few unpleasant features that tended to detract from the dignity of and mar the privacy of the lunch were connected with the affair. A number of self-invited people worked their way in and occupied seats at the table intended for prominent officials and visitors holding regular invitations. The corridor, too, was thronged most of the time with a noisy, pushing crowd of men and women eager to get a look at the President.

Following is the bill of fare that was served:

Consommé.
Softshell Crabs.
Julian Potatoes. Cucumbers.
Roast Filet of Beef with Mushroom Sauce.
French Peas.
Hollondaise Potatoes.
Roman Punch.
Broiled Snipe on Bacon.
Celery and Potato Salad.
Strawberries and Cream.
Cheese, Crackers, and Coffee.
Champagne.

The time was so short, however, that most of the diners left to complete the program of the day before they reached the strawberries, the cheese, and the coffee. President Cleveland and his Cabinet, the Duke of Veragua and party, together with a few of the dignitaries having them in charge, lingered long enough, however, to light their cigars and hastily sip a few spoonfuls of coffee. As the President smoked his Havana he turned around, leaned against the table in a resting attitude, and chatted with Mr. Palmer about the wonders of the Fair. He drank his coffee standing up, and then the party went over to Mr. Palmer's office, where it finished its cigars before starting to the Manufactures Building. In the meantime the women had all disappeared, going with Mrs. Palmer to the Woman's Building to take part in the exercises there.

### SUPERNUMERARIES GO OUT ON STRIKE.

**A Hundred Employed in "America" Quit Work—Want More Pay.**

Somewhat less than 100 of the "supers" in "America" at the Auditorium went on a strike for higher wages just before the Barcelona state scene last night. They have been receiving 25 cents a night and think that their services are worth twice that sum. Those who went out were soldiers of different nations—Indians, Japanese, and what not—but their absence did not seriously impede the smooth movement of the spectacle. They complained in their grievance to Stage Manager Joseph Slater that they had so mount five flights of stairs to reach their dressing-room, a taxing feat considering that each of them made at least four changes in a performance. John E. Warner, manager for Abbey & Grau, said that the company could employ all the "supers" needed on shortest notice, and could not be hampered by any small strike among them.

### MRS. MEISOJESKI SHOT BY HER SON.

**County Hospital Physicians Fear the Woman Will Die—Said to Be an Accident.**

Mrs. Mary E. Meibojeski, No. 911 James avenue, was shot and probably fatally wounded by her son Michael at the supper table last evening. Members of the family say the shooting was accidental. While supper was being eaten the son was loading a revolver. It was suddenly discharged. The bullet entered the right side of Mrs. Meibojeski's neck and ranged downward, taking a course that made probing at the County Hospital impossible as the woman was very weak. The physicians said she might die. After the shooting the son left the house and did not return. The police were unable to find him.

### DYNAMITE BOMB ON OFFICIAL'S STEPS.

**Oddly Constructed Infernal Machine Awaits a St. Louis Assessor.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Some consternation has been created, especially around the Assessor's office, by the finding of a bomb on the court-house steps in front of the above-named office. The infernal machine is a copper tube about six inches long and two inches in diameter with holes perforated near the fuse. Just what is inside can only be conjectured as no one cares to investigate, but through the holes can be seen what appears to be closely packed sawdust. Nothing is known of how the bomb came to be placed on the steps.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At the municipal election in New Castle, Ind., the entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

Lightning destroyed part of the house of George Kleer in Lebanon, Ind., and burned the eastern from the bed on which a 10-year-old boy was sleeping without harming him.

The Hotel Pfister, which cost $1,000,000 and is owned principally by Charles Pfister, was opened at Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday. It was crowded with guests for the occasion.

Hornsby, charged with forgery, while being taken by officers from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., jumped from the train. After a long search he was arrested last night near Hastings, Minn.

The unsecured creditors of the Lady Ensley Coal and Iron and Railroad company have brought suit at Memphis, Tenn., to have $500,000 of bonds, alleged to be fraudulent, declared void.

The steamer Miowera will leave Sydney May 18 for the first trip to Vancouver, B. C., over the new line established by the Canadian Pacific railroad. The announcement was made at San Francisco yesterday.

Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, has reported to Washington that the reports regarding the Navajo outbreak were exaggerated. All necessary steps have been taken to protect the people and quiet the Indians.

The reorganized Allegheny Valley railway company elected these officers at Pittsburg: President, W. H. Barnes; directors, George B. Roberts, John P. Green, Henry D. Welsh, P. A. B. Widener, Samuel Rea, John R. Jackson. The earnings were $2,256,120; expenses, $1,266,320; net earnings, $989,726.

## BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893.

*Weather for this vicinity: Fair, westerly winds.*

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### WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—President Cleveland Opens the Fair—Dedication and Formal Completion of the Woman's Building—The Swedish Building Dedicated—Special Exercises Held at the Missouri, Iowa, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and German Buildings—Mr. Cleveland Meets Representatives of Foreign Nations in the Manufactures Building—Parade Viewed by Thousands of People—The President Makes a Tour of the Fair and Leaves for Washington—The Government Building Is Formally Opened—First Illumination at the Grounds—Californians Presented with a Flag for Their State Building—Dr. Bloom, a Newspaper Correspondent from Vienna, Arrested by an Officious Columbian Guard—Three Men Arrested for Selling Alley "L" Tickets for 10 Cents—Chicago Band Gives a Concert on the Plaza—Transportation Lines to Jackson Park Unable to Handle the Crowds.

Today—Banquet to the Duke of Veragua—Concert in Music Hall This Afternoon, Paderewski Likely to Play—The Council of Administration Will Decide the Paderewski Piano Complication.

## LAST EDITION.

## IN THE GRAND STAND

### People of All Nations Fraternize with Each Other.

### A KALEIDOSCOPIC SCENE.

### Spectators Heartily Cheer All the Notable Persons.

### CLEVELAND SINGS AMERICA.

### Speeches of Those Taking Part in the Ceremonies.

### THOSE SITTING ON THE PLATFORM

A tall, lean man from Oskaloosa, Ia., chartered one of those little push-carts at the Fair at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, engaging the services of a human motive power for the day, had himself wheeled immediately in front of the grand stand and bumped up against one of the largest members of Col. Rice's Columbian Guard.

The gentleman from Oskaloosa was the first man on the ground. His pockets were bulged out with sandwiches and refreshments of a more substantial nature. Settling himself back in his chair and wrapping his long body in a blanket, he calmly awaited the opening of the exercises. Presently he drew from an inner pocket a long-nine cigar and a brimstone match nearly as long as the cheroot. He struck the match and was about to light his torch when a couple of Col. Rice's myrmidons fell upon him bodily and extinguished the flame. "Dry" smokes go at the Fair, but the regulation fumigation doesn't.

In a few minutes Prof. William L. Tomlins loomed up in the background of the big platform. Music stands were carried out on the platform and an immense leather seated oak framed chair was placed well to the front for Grover Cleveland. Then a military chap, who seemed to be the commandant of all the Columbian Guards, roared in a voice that could be heard down in the Calumet swamps:

"Guards, put on your gloves!"

The guards obeyed, clothing their hands in nice new white gloves.

**"Tea Review's" Correspondent Arrives.**

A diminutive Japanese gentleman came along about this time. There was no telling how old he was, but it would be safe to say that he will never see 50 again. In honor of the occasion he was clad in a white vest, white gloves, with white necktie, and other articles of raiment. The little man was stopped by a guard, but the gentleman from the land of the Mikado produced a ticket entitling him to a seat among the members of the press, and without delay he took his bench among the workers. He told the boys that he was the staff correspondent of the Tokio *Tea Review*.

Presently half a dozen stenographers marched down to the front of the platform, bringing with them a sort of case made in three decks, covered with velvet. Under this envelope was the button or telegraph key by which the machinery was to be set in motion by President Cleveland. They adjusted a wire and prepared that essential feature of the Fair for operation. About this time a fat little fellow who wore a dirty slicker and had his trousers stuck in his boots stepped up to the flagstaff in front of the platform and, putting his muscles into service on the halyards, raised the American flag to the top of the pole, where it hung in a ball awaiting the moment when it should serve as a signal to the world at large that the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was duly started. After discharging this part of his duty the gentleman at the halyards cocked his eye at the peak of the Administration Building, where stood a pale-faced fellow handling some ropes. At this individual the first gentleman shouted:

"Run up that there flag, Perry, and take the turns out of it!"

In response to this order "Perry" shook out a blue flag covered with stars. The nationality which claimed this color as its emblem was unknown to the crowd and comments were freely indulged upon the propriety of exhibiting it to the public.

**Idiosyncrasies of Journalists.**

While waiting for something else to happen the eyes of all were directed upon a batch of journalists of both sexes. The staff correspondent of a Hamburg paper at this moment attracted public attention with the following interrogatory addressed to an acquaintance about twenty seats north of his own position:

"Welche numer haben sie?"

To which his friend replied in a voice of equal dimensions:

"Hundert vier und fünfzig."

Duly and properly interpreted the conversation above noted was as follows:

"What number do you happen to have in your possession?"

"One hundred and fifty-four."

Immediately after this episode another and larger installment of journalists, representing newspapers located in every section of the terrestrial globe, appeared at the press opening. There were old men and young men, fat men and lean men, and the tongue they spoke was frequently not the vernacular one usually hears in the streets of Chicago. It was not the old crowd of reporters one sees at national conventions and occasions of that kind.

Shortly after 10 o'clock there was a great commotion on the platform, which was responded to by a yell from the crowd which had begun to acquire density, and the invited guests commenced making their appearance on the platform. They represented all the foreign governments that one could think of and many of them were in full dress, resplendent with gold lace and other official toggery. The Coreans with their peculiar national costume created a sensation among the crowd, which was evidenced by a noise like that which the assembled masses indulge in at an exhibition of fireworks when a big bomb goes up in the air and spreads itself in all directions. Two of the Corean gentlemen wore chimney pot hats, but the third one was topped out with a double-decked headgear that reminded one of a hot cross bun. They wore dresses of heavy black silk with yellow sleeves, and around their necks were small streamers of white mulle. With this provocation before them the artists for the illustrated papers began to get in their work, and from a stand in front of the platform a number of photographers aimed their cameras at the groups on the main platform. At this time the representatives of the foreign governments were climbing in from all directions. Interspersed among them were a number of the lady commissioners.

Hobart Chatfield-Taylor waltzed in with the representatives of the government which he serves in this country—to wit: that of Spain. Lambert Tree was in the assemblage, as well as a great many other distinguished men.

The headgear of the male portion of the

contingent on the grand stand afforded an instructive study. The foreigners, some of them, wore tall silk hats with flat brims, while the Americans indulged in those which had a little curl in the brims. There were red fezes and watermelon hats and turbans and tarbushes and all the forms of headdress peculiar to the nations of the earth, who were here gathered by their representatives.

Congressman and Mrs. Springer appeared on the platform in the rear of a group of dark-visaged gentlemen who might have been Turks or delegates from Timbuctoo. Mr. Springer sported an immense carnation in the lapel of his coat. William E. Curtis of Washington, D. C., and Valladolid, Spain, moved gracefully about the platform, making himself generally agreeable to the gentlemen from abroad. Ex-Minister of State and now Ambassador to the Court of St. James Thomas F. Bayard renewed his old acquaintance with Señor Romero of Mexico and Baron Fava of Italy. They had a three-handed chat and all agreed that it was considerable of a day after all. One of the most picturesque figures on the ground was William F. Cody, known to fame in both hemispheres as "Buffalo Bill." He was clad in a fur-trimmed coat, among his other articles of apparel, and his piercing eyes were shaded by the undulating brim of an immense white slouch hat. Everybody seemed to know him, not only the gamins of Chicago but all of the bejeweled dignitaries of the earth generally who officiated on the platform.

The most distinguished-looking gentleman in the crowd was Señor Campillo, who is attached to the Spanish Legation at Washington. The Señor is over six feet in height and is an extremely handsome man. He wore the uniform of a Spanish Admiral and was decorated with any number of medals. British cousins were well represented by a number of hearty, handsome, gorgeously attired officers, who carried themselves with an ease and grace which suggested familiarity with the usages of courts and celebrations of the kind in hand. Ambassador Bayard and one of the diplomats from Corea held an animated conversation, which was supported on both sides by expressive pantomime and frequent use of the sign-language common to all the peoples of the earth.

### A Crowd of 100,000 People.

The young ladies of Vice-President Stevenson's family, accompanied by the son of the Vice-President, were escorted to front seats. As the time drifted along the crowd increased until in the space before the platform at least 100,000 people made themselves as comfortable as they could in the sticky mud. It was a good-natured crowd, however, and patiently awaited the opening of the proceedings. When the stand was about half full Señor Campillo escorted down the long flight of steps the Duchess of Veragua, who was received by the crowd with a vast murmur of applause. The Earl of Aberdeen came into view a moment after under the escort of several British officers in full uniform. Gov. Peck of Wisconsin appeared in the crowd on the platform and exchanged greetings with Congressman Springer. Between George and the effervescent William there appeared to be a bond of sympathy which was manifested in each by the big carnation which he sported in his buttonhole.

While all this was going on Theodore Thomas was getting his big orchestra into position, and a multitudinous tuning up of instruments indicated the near approach of business. It was given out as a cold, cold fact that the Presidential party was not far away, and the crowd got up on tiptoe to catch the first glimpse of the Chief Executive of the Nation. Making themselves comfortable, the British officers removed their overcoats and cloaks, revealing some of the handsomest uniforms ever seen in this country. Gen. John C. Black came down the main aisle and took one of the best seats to the left of the chair reserved for the President. There were other public men who attracted attention, but it did every one's heart good to see Timothy Campbell of New York City make his appearance among the invited guests. The Judge wore a new suit of gray tweed, with black gloves and a white necktie. On his shirt-front blazed a diamond as big as a filbert. Taking him all in all, he was one of the finest spectacles on the platform. He was welcomed by Mr. Springer and by others of the distinguished guests. It was the Hon. Timothy, who, in discoursing upon life in general, said:

"The poor man gets his ice in winter and the rich man gets his in summer, and the Lord makes all things equal."

### Roofs as Points of Vantage.

In the meantime the crowd grew larger and threw out wings along the passages toward the lake. The front of each building which afforded a view of the spectacle was crowded with people, who filled the exterior galleries and clung wherever there was a place to cling to, rising in tier on tier to the roofs, where in fact a number of the more adventurous were perched.

On the grand stand Congressman Pickler of South Dakota, George Houk of Ohio, one of the best friends the Fair has had in a lukewarm Congress; ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan, "Hod" Taylor of Wisconsin, who used to be Commissioner of Railroads under Harrison; Judge John T. Harris of Virginia, ex-Congressman and World's Fair Commissioner—these and other well-known Americans were visible to the admiring public eye.

Abdul Rahman, Commissioner for Johore, attracted a good deal of attention because of the novelty of his apparel. He wore on his head a little round fur cap and about him was wrapped a coat trimmed with fur and gold bullion. On his front elevation appeared an apron of purple silk. Half a dozen badges ornamented with diamonds added to his personal gorgeousness. Suspended from his neck by a ribbon was a huge diamond star, surmounted by a golden crown.

The day was one devoted to decorations and every fellow who had a big badge of any kind placed it in a most conspicuous position about his person.

Away back among the Congressional delegation appeared the dark countenance of Fred Douglass, whose time was taken up in shaking hands with and bowing to the large number of people who knew him or were introduced by his friends. After undergoing this preliminary martyrdom Fred came down to the front and took his seat among the diplomats. He used to be a diplomat himself, having served as United States Minister to Hayti. He is now the Fair Commissioner for Hayti.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the chief of the various departments of the Exposition were ushered to their seats. Last in the line was Prof. Barrett, Chief of the Department of Electricity. All the chiefs were put well up in the king row, where they could see and hear everything going on.

Commissioner Wermuth of Germany and his staff—the whole body comprising forty-three members—attracted no little attention as they marched on the platform. Herr Wermuth in his gala uniform as Privy-Councilor of the German Ministry of the Interior and Assistant Commissioner Herr Franz Berg in cavalry uniform of the Prussian Landwehr were in sharp contrast with the other members of the commission in civic dress. A distinguished body of men were the enlightened German professors who constitute the commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. They were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the Judges of the United States Supreme Court. Those in the party were:

Privy-Councilor Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner; Franz Berg, Assistant Imperial Commissioner; Karl Hoffacker, architect, Imperial Commission; Johannes Radke, architect, Imperial Commission; August Fiedler, architect, Imperial Commission; Hugo Sehnars-Alquist, delegate for Fine Arts; Carl Hailer, engineer, Imperial Commission; Gustav Spiess, member for Commercial Affairs; George Franke, Secretary, Imperial Commission; Fritz Kuehnemann, Mechanical engineer; Dr. Lobach, electrical engineer; Conrad Engel, Bergassessor; Prof. Dr. Wetzoldt, President of the imperial educational exhibit; Prof. Finkler, imperial educational exhibit; Dr. Kallen, imperial educational exhibit; Dr. Lichtenfelt, imperial educational exhibit; Prof. Goetz, Art Industrial School, Baden; Prof. Kips, royal Prussian porcelain exhibit; Prof. Bindler, engineering exhibit; Prof. Hoffman, textile collective exhibit; Franz Jaffe, royal architect, imperial educational exhibit; Dr. Ulrick Jahn, ethnological exhibit; Conservator Kopp, Bavarian industrial art exhibit; Gisbert Gilhaussen, gun exhibit; Hartman, royal architect, engineering exhibit; President O. W. Meyenberg, electrical exhibit; Petri, royal architect, royal Prussian railway exhibit; Prof. Spatz, metallurgical exhibit; Dr. Albert C. Weill, bathing and mineral exhibit; Director Demberg, ethnological exhibit, "German village"; Seitz, industrial art exhibit; T. Scheurer, civil engineer; T. Meyer, civil engineer, jewelry exhibit; Richard Horstmann, royal Prussian porcelain and pottery; Paul Gessell, royal Saxon porcelain exhibit; Richard Fisher, chemical collective exhibit; Julius Beissbarth, representative Nuremberg-Furth industry; G. W. Doehn, Imperial Postal Telegraph exhibit; W. C. Ehrhardt, civil engineer, Nuremberg-Furth industry; Director Robert Ehrhardt, metallurgical exhibit; Lauter, civil engineer, gun exhibit.

Clayton E. Crafts, who runs the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly, materialized about this time, and scattered about the stand were many members of the Illinois Legislature. Congressman Julius Goldzier took a seat within easy reach of Mr. Springer, and the performance was almost ready to go on.

### President Cleveland Appears.

At 11:14 to the minute down the aisle came Director-General Davis, President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, and Chaplain Milburn, the blind preacher, while behind them in procession moved Secretaries Carlisle, Gresham, Hoke Smith, and Herbert, Lyman J. Gage, Commissioner St. Clair, and Director Stone, with others. Director-General Davis moved well out to the front and placed his hat on the platform beside the instrument with which the machinery was to be put in motion. President Cleveland, attended by Mr. Higinbotham and Director-of-Works Burnham, moved to his seat and surveyed the surging thousands. On his appearance a great wave of cheers started at the front edge of the crowd and rolled back to the rear, from whence it was returned in increasing volume. When the crowd had cheered itself down to silence the performance was permitted to proceed.

Grover Cleveland is one of the men who seems to care little about the weather. It seems to be all the same to him whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. Both of his inauguration days were of the inclement order, but despite this fact he uncovered his head and stood out in front of the Capitol with a cold, nipping wind whistling around him. At his last inauguration the raw wind dallied roughly with his hair and blew down the back of his neck, but he seemed to pay no attention to either. It is a source of wonder to everybody that he escapes serious colds, but he does escape them, and people set these things down usually to the well-known Cleveland luck. On his trip through the West and South some years ago he rode bare-headed through storms that would have laid almost any other man up with pneumonia, but they seemed to have no effect on him. Down at Terre Haute an old man, observing his exposure to the weather, said: "His wife ought to take him tonight and rub the back of his neck with spirits of 'campfire.' That's the only way to keep him from getting his death of danger." Mr. Cleveland seems to possess a wonderful constitution, and, although slow and heavy on his feet, he stands up under any amount of fatigue. There is something about him that always puts him in accord with a crowd. His face is usually undisturbed by evidences of emotion or feeling of any character. He sits on his chair, looking stolidly over an audience, as if the business had no particular concern for him. Dan Lamont, who knows Grover better than anybody, says the President sees everything going on around him, and days after the happening of anything he will recall any number of little incidents that occurred at the time. President Cleveland has small eyes, but nothing escapes them. From the moment he came upon the platform yesterday until he passed off the grounds, and, in fact, along the streets and wherever he went in the city, he was the one man of all others who received the plaudits of the crowd.

### Cast an Eye at the Sky.

While seated on the platform he occasionally glanced at the sky, and, being something of a fisherman and knowing a bit about the weather, he evidently had made up his mind that this was one of his good omen days and that the weather would come out all right for him anyway. In this he was not deceived, for the rain graciously held off during the opening of the ceremonies, if in fact it was not scared out altogether by the presence of the President.

Hoke Smith seemed to be highly interested in the crowd. To get a better view he stood up, but in doing this he interfered with the view of a member of the press gang, who shouted at him "Sit down, Hoke," and Hoke, with a good-natured smile, took his seat.

Immediately after Mr. Cleveland had taken his place there was a great commotion on the platform and among the outside crowd. Escorted by an enthusiastic round of cheers, the Duke of Veragua marched down the broad aisle to his seat at the right of the President. He appeared pleased with the enthusiastic reception accorded him, and bowed and smiled in response. He wore the full uniform of a Spanish Admiral, which contrasted strikingly with the plainness of President Cleveland's garb.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who, with a number of her associates, occupied prominent seats at the front of the platform, appeared to be greatly interested in the operation. The Director-General had in his charge a handsomely bound volume wrapped in a piece of tissue paper. This he deposited in a safe place on the platform. Opinions varied as to the character of the book. Speculation upon this subject was interrupted by the appearance of Carter Harrison, who elbowed his way down the platform. He was recognized by the crowd, who acknowledged his presence with a wild whoop.

### Those on the Grand Stand.

In the President's inner circle were:

President Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Veragua, the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, the Hon. Christobel Colon y Aguilera, Royal Spanish Commissioner Thomas G. Gutierres, the Hon. Pedro Colon y Bertenado, the Hon. Carlos Aguilera, Marquis Villalobar, Marquis de Barboles, Vice-President Stevenson, Director-General George R. Davis, President T. W. Palmer of the National Commission, President Higinbotham of the Columbian Exposition, Vice-Presidents Peck and Waller, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John A. Logan, Gen. Miles, Gov. and Mrs. John P. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison, Secretary of State Gresham, Mrs. Gresham and Miss Gresham, Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Miss Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Morton.

On the grand stand among others were:

Mme. Dupuy de Lome of Spain, Miss Hallowell, Mrs. MacMonnies, Mrs. Anders L. Zohn of Sweden, Countess de Brazzi of Italy, all of the lady managers from the States except fifteen, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Custer, Miss Miles, Miss Baird, Maj. and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Hedberg, Congressman Henderson of Iowa, Count Calassi, Mrs. C. D. Hammill, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Robert Austin, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick of London, Mrs. Roebling of New Jersey, Mrs. John M. Clark, Henry Ives Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Morton, Carl Morton, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Goddard, Miss Mayhew of Detroit, Col. Abner Taylor, Congressman Durborow, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Congressman J. Frank Aldrich, John V. Farwell, Judge Joseph E. Gary, Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Miss Sullivan, the Hon. Mr. Marjoribanks, Congressman and Mrs. L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts, Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia and the Liberty Bell escort, J. S. Riche and party of Denver, Mrs. Charles Kelly of Covington, Ky., Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Mrs. Ernest Hart of Ireland, Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Mrs. Wertz and the Misses Wertz of New Jersey, Mrs. Ceballos, Mrs. Van Cleave, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. William Keen, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Matz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Macdonald, Pierpont Isham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rigg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond, Miss Gray, Archie Fisher, N. Goodwin, the Misses Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Treat Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William Howland, W. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rozet, the Misses Rozet, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio May, Miss Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bryan, Miss Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. W. P. Conger, Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Franklin Watriss, Miss Fearn, Mr. and Mrs. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Hackney, Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Appel, Denver; Gov. Morris of Connecticut and party of twelve; Mr. and Mrs. Slylack, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Eastin, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Morton, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. George Castleman, Louisville; Gov. J. E. Rickards of Montana; Col. E. T. Newman of the Governor's staff; Maj. W. W. Lyon, New York; Lieut.-Gov. Gill, Lyman Trumbull, J. H. Coyne, Arthur Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thornton, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Campbell, Charles O'Neill, Philadelphia; J. S. Grinnell, T. J. Leffens, Washington Porter, Capt. Michelor, Capt. Maus, Miguel Serrano, F. Ferraro Perez, Albino Nunsio, Rafael Maller, Augustin Chavez, Romulo Escobar, Jose Godoy, Mariano Garfias, Carlos Selierser, Juan Fleurez, Mexico.

### Music Starts the Ceremonies.

At 11:22 o'clock the big orchestra cut loose and the ceremonies began. The great volume of music was reflected from the wall of the Administration Building as from a sounding board. Director-General Davis looked out over the vast assemblage, and on his face was the same old smile that he used to wear when he had been renominated and reelected to Congress for the Third District. The man at the halyards on the big flagstaff took off his cap and got a new hold of the lines. Far above him at the top of the pole the ball of bunting swung to and fro in the breeze.

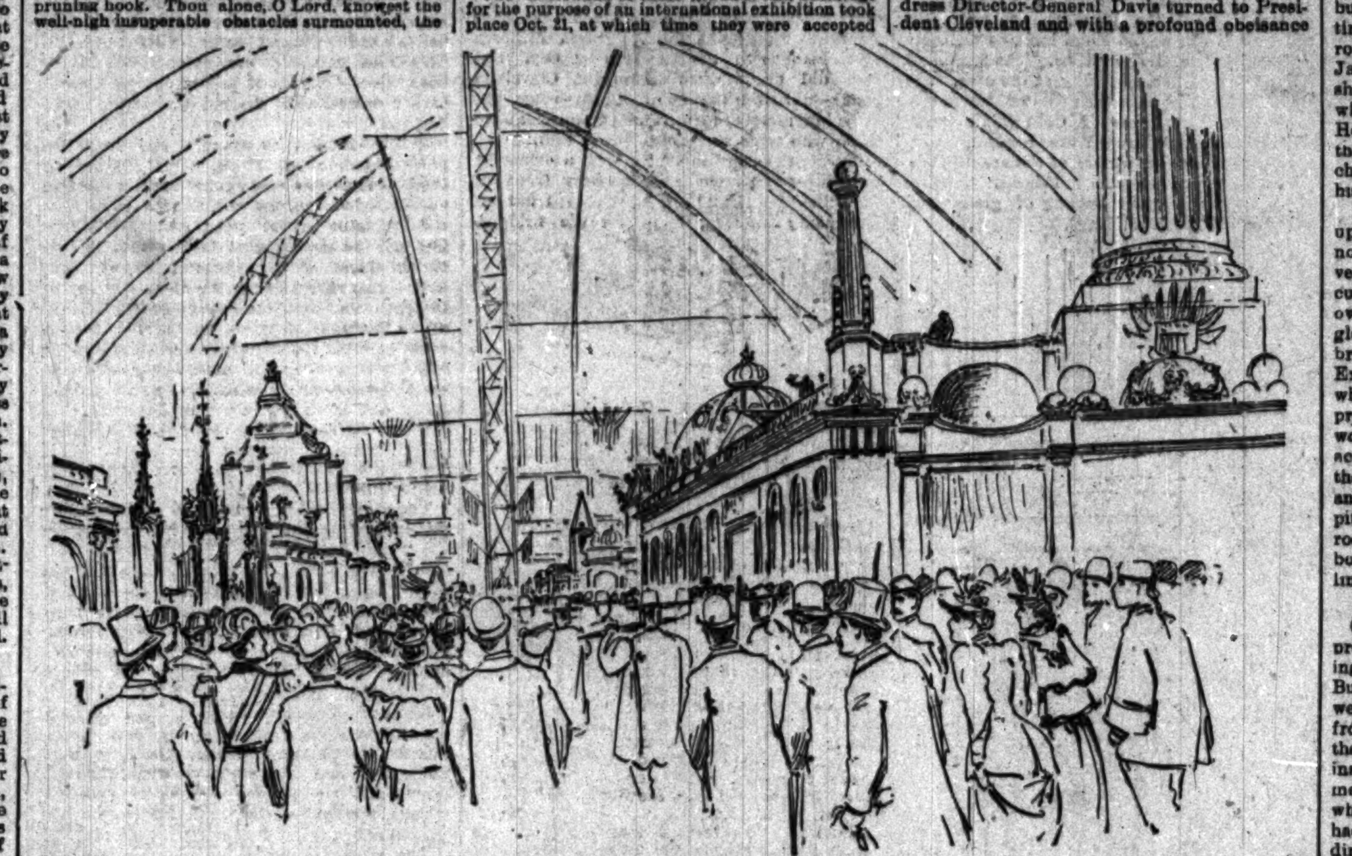
With great blasts of melody the orchestra did its part in the ceremonies, rendering in voluminous outburst the "Columbian March and Hymn."

### The Rev. W. H. Milburn's Invocation.

When the last strains sank to silence Director-General Davis introduced the blind Chaplain of Congress, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., who prayed as follows:

All glory be to thee, Lord God of hosts, that thou hast moved the hearts of all kindred, tongues, people, and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place in commemoration of that most momentous of all voyages, by which Columbus lifted the veil that hid the New World from the Old and opened the gateway of the future for mankind. Thy servants have builded these more than imperial palaces many chambered and many galleried, in which to store and show man's victories over air, earth, fire, and flood, engines of use, treasures of beauty, and promise of the years that are to be in illustration of the world's advance within these four hundred years. Woman too, the shackles falling from her hands and estate, throbbing with the pulse of the new time, joyously treading the paths of larger freedom, responsibility, and self-help opening before her; woman, nearer to God by the intuitions of the heart, and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice brings the inspiration of her genius, the product of her hand, brain, and sensibility to shed a grace and loveliness upon the place, thus making of the house beautiful.

To thee, holiest among the mighty, mightiest among the holy, whose wounded hand has lifted the gates of great empires from their hinges and turned the stream of history into new channels—to thee, our risen and ascended Lord, we dedicate these trophies of the past, achievements of the present, and prophecies of the future, laying them reverently and with humility and yet with a rapture of thanks and praise at the foot of thy cross, for thou hast redeemed us by thy blood and made us kings and priests unto our God. Upon thine honored servants, the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives of the people, and all other magistrates throughout our broad land; upon that most illustrious sovereign of the world, our kinswoman revered and beloved in this land as in her own, the gracious lady Queen Victoria; upon all Presidents, Emperors, Kings, Queens, and other rulers of whatever name or degree, and upon all the people and nations over which they may sway, we pray that the benediction of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords may descend and abide, hastening the time when nations shall learn war no more, when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook. Thou alone, O Lord, knowest the well-nigh insuperable obstacles surmounted, the envies, jealousies, and bickerings allayed, the open hostilities and insidious opposition mastered by dauntless courage and inexhaustible patience, the unexampled fertility of resource and resistless energy by which the men engaged in this mighty undertaking have brought it to a triumphant consummation. Crown their labor and victory with thy gracious words, "Well done, good and faithful servants," and make the world to echo thy plaudits.



COLUMBIA AVENUE—WAITING FOR PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

### Blessing for This City.

Send thy blessing upon this great city, itself one of the wonders of the world, whose site, within the memory of living men, was a pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf and nest of the rattlesnake, but which now sits enthroned as one of the capitals of the earth and throws wide its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and climes; grant to those that dwell within its borders the blessing which maketh rich and bringeth no sorrow. Father Supreme, be thou the guardian of our land, defending us from whirlwinds, floods, hail, and blight, keeping far from our shores the plague of cholera and every other pestilence, and, as these are thy protests against filth, drunkenness, debauchery, and every kind of corruption, stir up our whole people to be working with thee by sanity and sanitation, temperance in meat and drink, chastity, and all methods of right living to insure to themselves and their children health, length of days, and peace. Make this World's Fair a sabbatic year for the whole human race, a year of jubilee in which the heavy and grinding yoke of ill-paid labor shall be exchanged for the yoke of him who is meek and lowly in heart, in which love to God and love to man shall become the rule of all men's lives, so that with one voice the whole world may ring out with the anthem which angels sang over the sheepfolds of Bethlehem—Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men.

Lord God of Sabbaoth, accept our praise and hear our prayers. Through him who hath taught us to say, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen." Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be the glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

It was noticed that while Dr. Milburn spoke the words of the Lord's Prayer President Cleveland followed him with his voice.

Then Director-General Davis led forward Miss Jessie Couthoui, who recited W. D. Croffut's poem, "The Prophecy." In consequence of the immensity of the hall, which included all out of doors, Miss Couthoui was unable to make her voice heard beyond the front row of spectators. Following is the poem:

### The Prophecy.

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon
Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps.
Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails,
And strange flowers floated round the wandering keel,
And yet no land. And now, when through the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came
With Capt. Pinzon through the frenzied seas,
And to the Admiral brought a parchment scroll,
Saying: "Good master, read this writing here—
An earnest prayer it is from all on board.
The crew would fain turn back in utter fear,
No longer to the pole the compass points;
Into the zenith crops the Northern Star;
You saw but yester eve an albatross
Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud.
The devil's wind blows madly from the east
Into the land of nowhere, and the sea
Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's maw.
Francisco says the edge of earth is near,
And off Erebus we slide unhelmed.
Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch
Dragging the Nina by her forechains west,
And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back;
And as she danced the brightest star in heaven
Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea
Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
I pray thee, master, turn again to Spain, obedient to the omens, or, perchance,
The terror stricken crew, to escape their doom,
May mutiny and——"

"Gomez Rascon, peace!"
Exclaimed the Admiral. "Thou hast said enough.
Now, prithee, leave me; I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign
In sea and sky and in his lonely heart,
Finding, instead of presages of hope,
The black and ominous portents of despair.

As thus he mused he paced the after-deck
And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.
Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,
And through the goblin glow there came and went,
Like elfin shadows on an opal sea,
Prophetic pictures of land he sought.

He saw the end of his victorious quest,
He saw a blaze on Isabella's breast,
A string of antillean jewels rest—
The islands of the West.

He saw invading plenty dispossess
Old poverty, the land with bounty bless,
And through the wretched caverns of distress
Walk star-eyed happiness.

He saw the Bourbon and Braganza prone,
For ancient error tardy to atone,
Giving the plundered people back their own,
And flying from the throne.

He saw an empire, radiant as the day,
Harnessed to law, but under freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.

He saw celestial peace in mortal guise,
And, filled with hope and thrilled with high emprise,
Lifting its tranquil forehead to the skies,
A vast republic rise.

He saw, beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of autumn's opulent horn,
Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from evolutions loom,
And from the barren prairies driven spume,
Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
Along an iron thoroughfare—south, north,
East, west, uniting in beneficent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race,
Where trade, love, grief, and pleasure interlace,
And absent ones annihilate time and space,
Communing face to face.

He saw relief through deadly dungeons grope;
Foes turned to brothers, black despair to hope,
And cannon rust upon the grass-grown slope,
And rot the gallow's rope.

He saw the babes on labor's cottage floor;
The bright walls hung with luxury more and more,
And comfort, radiant with abounding store,
Wave welcome at the door.

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round;
The myriad mill-wheels shake the solid ground,
The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,
And love is throned and crowned.
He saw exalted Ignorance under ban,
Though panoplied in force since time began,
And science, consecrated, lead the van,
The providence of man.

The picture came and paled and passed away,
And then he said to Pinzon in the gloom,
"Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again,
Haste to the Pinta; westward keep her prow,
For I have had a vision full of light,
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
From this hour hence, and let no man look back."

### Director-General Davis' Address.

The next number on the program was the overture to "Rienzi," following which came the address of the Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, delivered by Col. Davis as follows:

The dedication of these grounds and buildings for the purpose of an international exhibition took place Oct. 21, at which time they were accepted for the objects to which they were destined by the action of the Congress of the United States. This is not the time nor the place, neither will it be expected of me, to give a comprehensive résumé of the strenuous efforts which have been put forth to complete the work to which we invite your inspection today. I may be permitted, however, to say a word in praise of and in gratitude to my coöfficers and official staff, who form the great organization which made this consummation possible.

This Exposition is not the conception of any single mind, it is not the result of any single effort, but it is the grandest conception of all the minds and the best obtainable result of all the efforts put forth by all the people who have in any manner contributed to its creation. The great commanding agencies through which the government has authorized this work to proceed are: The National Commission, consisting of 108 men and their alternates, selected from the several States and Territories, presided over by the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan; the corporation of the State of Illinois, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, consisting of forty-five directors, presided over by H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago; and the Board of Lady Managers, consisting of 115 women and their alternates—selected from the several States—presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago. To these great agencies, wisely selected by Congress, each performing its special function, the gratitude of the people of this country and the cordial recognition of all these friendly foreign representatives are due.

### Perfecting the Organization.

To perfect from these agencies an efficient organization was our first duty, and it was successfully accomplished, at the outset through committees, subsequently by great executive departments; and through these departments the systematic, vigorous, and effective work has progressed. Through the Department of Administration, the Department of Finance, the Department of Works, and the great Exhibit Departments the plan and scope of a grand international Exposition have been worked out.

The Department of Finance, composed of members of the Illinois corporation, has, with a disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the Exposition and has provided for the great work upward of $20,000,000. The Department of Works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers, and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting, and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of today. They have conspicuously performed their functions, and these grand avenues, these Venetian waterways, the finished landscapes, the fountains and sculptures and colonnades and these grand palaces stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this republic.

### Praise Due Chiefs of Departments.

The chiefs of the great departments who have exploited this mighty enterprise and gathered here the exhibits forming the picture that is set in this magnificent frame have confirmed the wisdom of their selection. No State or Territory of the Union has escaped their voices; no land on the globe that has a language but has been visited and the invitation of the President of the United States personally presented. Fortunately, at the inception of this enterprise our government was, and still is, at peace with the whole world. Commissioners were sent to Europe, to Asia, to Australia, British North America, and to the islands of the seas; so that today the whole world knows and is familiar with the significance of the great peace festival we are about to inaugurate upon this campus, and all the nations join in celebrating the event which it commemorates.

This inclosure, containing nearly 700 acres covered by more than 400 structures, from the small State pavilion occupying an ordinary building site to the colossal structure of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building covering over thirty acres, is filled and crowded with a display of the achievements and products of the mind and hand of man such as has never before been presented to mortal vision.

The habits, customs, and life of the peoples of our own and foreign lands are shown in the variegated plaisance; those stately buildings on the north are filled with the historical treasures and natural products of our several States. The artistic, characteristic, and beautiful edifices, the headquarters of foreign commissions, surrounding the Gallery of Fine Arts, which in itself will be an agreeable surprise to the American beholder, constitute the grand central zone of social and friendly amenities among the different peoples of the earth.

### All the World Represented.

Surrounding this grand plaza where we stand and reaching from the north pond to the extreme south is the great mechanical, scientific, industrial, and agricultural exhibition of the resources and products of the world. These have been secured from the four quarters of the globe and placed in systematic order under the supervision of these great departments, and while all the material upon the grounds is not yet in place I am gratified to be able to present to the President of the United States at this time the official catalogue containing a description and the location of the exhibits of 4,000 participants in the Exposition. The number of exhibiters will exceed 60,000 when everything is in place.

The citizens of our country are proud and always will be proud of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing this celebration to take place, for the appropriation of more than $5,000,000 in its aid, and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the government.

To the States of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of $6,000,000 has been raised and expended by the States and Territories for their official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exhibition.

### Greatest Exposition in History.

To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any Exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present on this occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than six millions of dollars have been officially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The governments of Asia, of Africa and the republics of the Western Hemisphere with but few exceptions are here represented.

To the citizens and Corporation of the City of Chicago, who have furnished $11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have lent the management $5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgments of our own people, and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantages of this great international festival.

To the tens of thousands of exhibitors who have contributed on a larger scale than all others combined we are under the deepest obligations for their interest and coöperation. To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous, and enthusiastic coöperation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the Exposition as toward a new star of the East—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

### Beginning of a New Era.

It is our hope that this great Exposition may inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress and our fervent aspiration that the association of the nations here may secure not only warmer and stronger friendships but lasting peace throughout the world.

The grand, concerted illustration of modern progress which is here presented for the encouragement of art, of science, of industry, of commerce, has necessitated an expenditure, including the outlay of our exhibitors, largely in excess of $100,000,000. We have given it our constant thought, our most devoted service, our best energy; and now, in this central city of this great republic on the continent discovered by Columbus, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key, the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of this Exposition will begin.

### President Cleveland's Address.

Immediately upon the conclusion of his address Director-General Davis turned to President Cleveland and with a profound obeisance indicated to him that the time had come for him to perform his part of the opening ceremonies. Acknowledging the salute with a nod, President Cleveland rose and stepped to the front. At once from the immense audience went up one great overwhelming shout of greeting to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The cheering was continued for several moments and thousands of enthusiastic individuals swung their umbrellas and hats and handkerchiefs in salute to the President of the United States. Responding with a bow to the right, one to the center, and a third one to the left—which took in the whole audience—the President stood erect and waited for the crowd to cheer itself out. Comparative silence was at length obtained and President Cleveland addressed the great assemblage as follows:

I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand today in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young Nation and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant, and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention. We have also made men who rule themselves.

It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, and we coöperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind.

President Cleveland was in good voice, but it is doubtful if very much of his address was heard beyond a radius of twenty-five feet from the front of the platform. The audience frequently interrupted him with cheers, apparently being willing to take it for granted that he was making an eloquent speech.

### He Presses the Button.

He closed at 12:09 o'clock, and turning to the button which held in leash the mighty mechanical forces of the Fair, he pressed it firmly, and the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 was duly inaugurated.

At the same instant the individual at the halyards on the central flagstaff gave one yank, and the ball of bunting streamed out revealing the graceful folds and glorious colors of the American flag. From the flagstaffs at the northeast and southeast angles of the Administration Building floated the Spanish and the Columbian colors, and in from the lake rolled the boom of the heavy guns of the Michigan in a national salute. It would be a wrong application of terms to say that the crowd cheered. It yelled. And the voluminous swell of 200,000 voices swallowed up even the terrific crash of the cannon. As if by magic the drapery fell away from the magnificent gilded "Statue of the Republic." The shrill whistles of the boats in the lagoons added to the clamor, and giant jets of water rose high in air from numerous fountains. Then, above all swelled the glorious strains of "America" from the orchestra, and the hymn was taken up by the immense assemblage. Nor was it among the crowd alone that the national hymn received honor. Rising from the seat which he had momentarily taken President Cleveland joined his voice to the others, and inspired by his example nearly every one on the platform, foreigner as well as American, helped to swell the grand chorus.

"Three cheers for Grover!" shouted 10,000 voices, and once more 200,000 human beings lifted their voices in salute to the President of the republic; and when the last voice ceased its effort, and President Cleveland had gracefully acknowledged the tribute, the opening ceremonies were ended and the World's Columbian Exposition was a fact accomplished.

### Frightened by the Salute.

Just as the man sitting in the wreath surmounting the head of the statue of the Republic cast off the guy and the statue stood unveiled and as the first gun from the Michigan boomed out, the people in that vicinity stampeded through the peristyle to the Lake-Front. The impression prevailed, for the time being, that some kind of an explosion had taken place and the crowd rushed in the direction of the report, many of them expecting to see the timbers of the Casino or the Music Hall flying into the air. Until they had reached the Lake-Front and could see the smoke arising from the muzzles of the guns, they did not seem to realize that the vessel was firing a salute to "Old Glory." Many of the people rushed hither and thither almost in a panic and for some time until the cause of the disturbance was known women and children, Columbian Guards, and a few scattered East Indians were hustled about, some thrown to the ground and others more or less seriously bruised.

### Changeable Flower.

The Chinese have a flower which is white at night or in the shade and red in the sunlight.

# AROUND THE GROUNDS

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAKES A TOUR OF THE WHITE CITY.

**Accompanied by the Duke of Veragua and Officials of the Fair He Takes a Ride in an Electric Launch—Multitudes Cheer Him at Every Stage of His Progress—The Countess of Aberdeen Presents Him a Souvenir—The Duke of Veragua Opens a Fair in New York.**

Occasions are frequent in the every day life of the President of the United States when he receives the homage of vast numbers of his fellow-citizens. Perhaps never before in the years that Grover Cleveland has occupied the Presidential chair has he been the constant object of so much attention as he was yesterday. It was plain to be seen by an observer that this universal attention did not spring entirely from inquisitiveness or curiosity. There were those among the great assemblage at the World's Fair grounds that followed in the wild rush after the President's carriage prompted by mere curiosity, but the general sentiment was something entirely different. The thousands who surrounded his vehicle during its course about Jackson Park improved every opportunity to shower upon him those marks of respect which are due the ruler of this great Republic. Heads were uncovered as he passed by and the air was constantly rent with cheer after cheer for the President and with wishes for his good.

If there was any curiosity it was bestowed upon the Duke of Veragua. Not that he was not honored—indeed, sometimes almost venerated—but there was always a great curiosity among the visitors to see with their own eyes a lineal descendant of the glorious navigator whose wisdom and bravery had made the great Columbian Exposition possible. The people wondered what traits of the great discoverer had been preserved in the man who represented the work of Columbus 400 years after they were accomplished. Women held their children in the air to see the grave-faced man drive by, and the Duke of Veragua, returning the hospitality that was shown him on every side, rode through the great crowds uncovered, bowing repeatedly to the walls of people that lined his path.

### Landing at the Agricultural Building.

One of the greatest sights of the officials' progress among the buildings was their landing at the terrace in front of the Agricultural Building. Twenty minutes before, those who were on the south side of the basin could see from the movements of the crowds across on the Manufactures side that the President was inspecting this greatest architectural achievement. The fifteen or twenty carriages which conveyed the officials about had deposited their occupants and, under the direction of the committee, had driven over the peristyle and taken up their positions on the south side of the terrace beside the steps leading up from the lagoon, just beneath the great golden statue of Diana which crowns the dome of the Agricultural Building. The appearance of the vehicles was a sign that sooner or later the President's launch would land him at the steps. A great crowd formed in anticipation of his coming, kept back by a force of thirty Columbian guards. The wait was somewhat tedious, for a considerable time had been spent in the Manufactures Building and the established course from it to the landing lay over a mile of the lagoon. Far away to the northwest the bridges were black with the multitude eagerly waiting to see the launches glide by. To the east along the peristyle thousands were huddled waiting to see the boats move down the basin. Across the stretch of water came the music of a band, and soon a long line of soldiers marched gayly out of the south entrance of the Manufactures Building and took up their course westward toward the Administration Building. Their shining bayonets formed a pretty picture above the heads of the crowd as they moved along.

### Passing Down the Basin.

Presently from the crowd that circled about MacMonnies' fountain came prolonged cries of enthusiasm, which were taken up and echoed along the entire basin. Sure enough the President was coming. There were a few moments of expectancy, then slowly and majestically from beneath the low bridge glided the long, narrow, graceful launch that contained the dignitaries.

President Cleveland was standing in the stern, his head uncovered, and acknowledging as best he could the greetings that were showered about him. He scanned with interest the great white buildings that loomed up on every side. Rapidly and silently the boat moved down the basin, with the Stars and Stripes waving from the stern. Following it came the two similar barges containing the remainder of the party. Well out in the center of the sheet of water it took its course toward the golden statue of Liberty. With a graceful curve it rounded beneath the colossal figure, which seemed to smile down upon these honored visitors. Then the boat was lost to the sight of the waiting crowds about the carriages. Soon it appeared to the south of the statue and steamed directly to the Agricultural steps. Cleopatra when she landed before Alexandria could not have received a more royal welcome, although she came with far greater ostentation.

The launch drew up to the landing and its occupants disembarked, the President landing first. The enthusiasm of the waiting crowds was intense. The carriages filled rapidly, and in a moment the President's four sorrels were moving off towards the east. The Duke of Veragua was in the second barge, and his reception as he stepped upon the landing was but little less marked than that tendered to the President.

### Impressed by Lake Michigan.

Along the south shore of the basin to the east, across the Peristyle, and thence along the east side of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building the carriages moved. President Cleveland appeared to be greatly taken with the majesty of Lake Michigan as it rolled upon the paved shores at his right. He pointed with wonder toward the great stone battleship Illinois that apparently floated in the distance; then he turned in his seat and looked up and down the expanse of the Manufactures Building on the left.

Where Fifty-seventh street would have been had it cut through, the line of carriages, headed by two United States officers on horseback, veered to the left and picked its way toward the Art Gallery, drawing up before the north entrance.

Here the party alighted again and was tendered the same reception that greeted it at the first landing. The party was hurried in a bee line straight through the building from the north to the south entrance. The President could have seen but few of its riches in art because of the great crowd that lined his path. Such also was the case with those who followed him. He seemed contented, however, and his face glowed with pleasure as he walked along leaning on the arm of President Palmer.

The steps at the south entrance lead down to the lagoon, and here the launches were waiting. The party reëmbarked, skirted the shores of the wooded island, and landed at the steps that lead to the southwest entrance of the Electricity Building.

Previous to this, when the President was passing the New York State Building, the horses were brought down to a walk, and there seemed to be a tendency to make an inspection of this structure. Time was pressing, however, and it was decided to leave these matters of detail until some future visit. The New York people inside the building had brushed things up in a faint hope that the party might take it into its head to pay them a visit, but a great amount of space had to be covered in a short time and this matter was left unattended to.

### Change in the Program.

From the Electricity Building the carriages moved south to the Administration Building. The President's coming at just this time was a surprise to the crowds about it, for the return to the officials' headquarters was not a part of the set program. It took less than a minute, however, for the usual crowd to assemble. It was about 4:15 o'clock when the Presidential and ducal parties entered the Administration Building. They came in amid the cheers of thousands. So dense was the crowd that the Columbian Guards were unable to stem the tide. It looked as if the President would be unable to enter the building on account of the throng. While Mr. Cleveland and his party were wondering how they would break through the assemblage a troop of cavalry suddenly came in view and galloping toward the wall of people the latter disbanded precipitately. In a twinkling there was an open passageway and through it Mr. Cleveland, the Duke of Veragua, and the accompanying members of the Cabinet, Ceremonies committee, and others passed through and under the dome of the magnificent structure. Disdaining the use of elevators the party climbed the steps to the first floor and then proceeded to the suite of offices on the second floor occupied by Director-General Davis. For ten minutes the distinguished guests occupied themselves in strolling around the rooms and in resting upon the softly-cushioned chairs. For some reason President Cleveland decided that he would sooner be one floor lower, and accompanied by Commissioner Massey and President Higinbotham, he repaired to the offices of the latter. There he remained until the time for taking the special train.

### Shook Hands with the President.

When President Cleveland started to the second floor of the Administration Building he was greeted with much applause and frantic efforts on the part of those massed about his course to shake his hand. One young woman stood directly in his way, and, proffering her hand, was fortunate in receiving a clasp in return from the President, accompanied with a smile which showed how well he appreciated the young woman's admiring impetuosity.

After the distinguished party had settled down for a rest in the offices of Col. Davis and President Higinbotham a throng gathered on the ground floor of the building. It required a large force of Columbian guards to keep a passageway open between the stairway and the President's carriage. But the guards accomplished their work and for an hour those who were so anxious to see the President stood in line twelve deep awaiting the return of the head of the Nation.

### Off for Washington.

It was intended that the President's special should leave the terminal station at 6 o'clock. When, however, the itinerary of the grounds had been completed at a little past 4 o'clock Col. Davis decided to let the President go at 5 o'clock. He was unable to carry out this arrangement, but about 5:20 o'clock he came out of his office and called for Col. Rice. What Col. Davis wanted was a force of guards to precede the Presidential party. He got them at last through Capt. John Pitcher. The Captain sent four of his sturdiest men to head the column. Then followed Col. Davis on the

[Continued on fifth page.]


## WASTED BY ASTHMA.

Till Cured at Last Through Dr. Wildman's Splendid Treatment.

Mr. John Fosburg of 1298 North Paulina street, who has been connected with the Wm. Deering machine works at Deering Station for the past ten years, has for some time past been a very severe sufferer from asthma. Speaking recently of the complete cure that he finally realized through Dr. Wildman's popular "light-air system" Mr. Fosburg said:

JOHN FOSBURG, DEERING MACHINE WORKS.

"My own experience with asthma is that it is a disease which will make a strong man weak in a very short time. People don't seem to dread it quite as much as they dread consumption or Bright's disease, for the reason that it don't kill so certainly or so quick. But if the asthma sufferer outlives the consumptive, that only means that his agony is of longer duration. Persons who speak of having asthma twenty years mean that they have had twenty years of torture. I had it a year. That was enough. The first I noticed of it was that of a wheezing or whistling of the air in my chest at night caused by a tightening or partial closing of the air tubes leading to the lungs. Gradually this whistling or wheezing came to be attended with pain and distress as from neuralgia or acute inflammation. The air passages would sometimes seem to close so tight that hardly enough air could get to the lungs to keep me alive. I would have a feeling of oppression, of impending suffocation, as though I were cut off from the air entirely, as though my chest was squeezed in an iron vise. Again I would feel as though I didn't have any lungs. I got so I couldn't lie down. The minute I assumed a reclining posture my breathing would become painful, more difficult. For a week at a time I would spend the entire night sitting up in a chair. This is not only uncomfortable—it will wear a man out. I had lost flesh and become very weak when I began with Dr. Wildman, but soon began to pick up, as the trouble was mastered, till I am now all right again. I am cured and am satisfied that my cure is permanent."

BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY SEATED AND DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN DISEASE, FORMERLY REGARDED AS INCURABLE, NOW YIELD READILY AND PERMANENTLY TO THE MORE THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED BY DR. WILDMAN.

**DRS. McCOY & WILDMAN,**
224 State, Corner Quincy-st.

OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.; 6 to 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS: 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank.

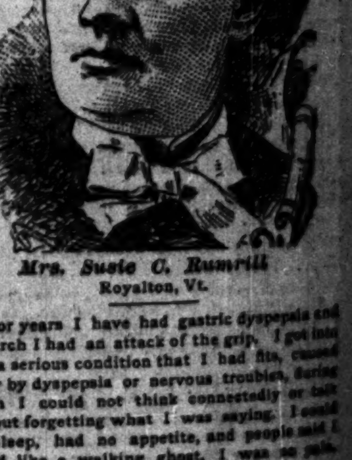
NOTE—Dr. Wildman treats ALL CHRONIC MALADIES, including Skin Diseases and diseases of women and children, making a specialty of Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose and Throat, the Lungs (CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc.), Bladder, Bowels, and Stomach (as shown by pain, heartburn, belching, sourness, constipation, or chronic diarrhea).



## That Tired Feeling

Weak Nerves, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Etc.

**After the Grip—"Like a Walking Ghost."**



*Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill*
Royalton, Vt.

"For years I have had gastric dyspepsia and in March I had an attack of the grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits, caused either by dyspepsia or nervous troubles, during which I could not think connectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost. I was so pale. When I lay down I

### Could Not Breathe

With any comfort. Something suggested to me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I had quite an appetite, which increased until I could eat well without any distress or disturbance afterward. I have taken six bottles, the

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

color has come back to my face, I have so that I can breathe well when lying down, and, in short, call myself PERFECTLY WELL. I am more than thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla and know that I WOULD NOT NOW BE ALIVE but for this medicine." MRS. SUSIE C. RUMRILL, Royalton, Vermont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

# NEAR A HALF MILLION

## ATTENDANCE EXCEEDS THAT OF ALL PREVIOUS EXPOSITIONS.

**Paid Admissions to the Fair Grounds Yesterday Were About 382,000, the Stockholders' Tickets 125,000, and Passes Swell the Figures—How the People Put in the Time After the Exercises—Points Which Were the Greatest Attraction.**

Careful and conservative estimates place the number of people who visited the Columbian Exposition yesterday at 400,000. Horace Tucker, Chief of the Department of Admissions, feels sure that fully half a million people visited the grounds during the day. He bases his opinion, first, on the known records as far as completed, and, second, on the best reports from other sources which are obtainable.

"I am sorry that we cannot give out official figures tonight," said Mr. Tucker. "My records show, however, that at least 242,000 people bought tickets at the gate. At least 150,000 more were admitted on the souvenir tickets purchased elsewhere. Then there were 125,000 tickets given out to the Chicago stockholders of the Exposition. Add to these the large number of other complimentary admissions and the total will easily reach half a million."

President Palmer of the National Commission telephoned to New York last night that the total receipts for the opening day of the Exposition were $178,000.50. He stated that 257,000 people were admitted to the grounds and paid admission. The number of complimentaries would increase this number to more than half a million. The greatest number of paid admissions for any one day at the Paris Exposition was 387,000 and at the Philadelphia Centennial 275,000.

After the opening ceremonies were completed it was amusing to hear the variance in the estimates of the crowd before the platform by men of long experience in such affairs. They ran from 50,000 to 300,000. A careful and conservative mathematical calculation, made on the best data obtainable, shows that probably 125,000 people were in the swaying, surging mass which stood for hours before the east front of the Administration Building. It was wonderful to see that when this crowd was at its height every portion of the more than 600 acres in Jackson Park was in a similar though not so severely congested condition.

**Nelson Tucker Talks of the Day.**

In speaking of the day and the crowd Chief Tucker said: "I know every one of the 400 ticket takers and inspectors were kept busy from early this morning until nearly the middle of the afternoon. The first allotment of 75,000 admissions given out to the sellers at the gates was exhausted before 11 o'clock. We then distributed as many more, and I understand they are all gone. These batches do not include what were sold up-town and at our Van Buren street offices."

Mr. Tucker was highly enthusiastic over the work of his department. Lines of visitors were hustled through the wickets without being compelled to wait, and the only bit of annoyance or trouble encountered was at the terminal station of the elevated road, where the arrangements are incomplete.

Owing to the fact that the turnstiles were not received until Sunday night and only a few of them had been put in place the work of counting last night progressed slowly.

The noisy ticket speculator made his appearance in the various streets leading to the entrances yesterday, and, as Mr. Tucker said, became quite a nuisance. He offered tickets at a 10-cent advance over the regular price. Four forms of admission used yesterday will hereafter be cut off, although the passes expiring April 30 that were extended to include May 1 will also be good today. The dedicatory tickets will not be accepted. Neither will passes written by officers and exhibitors be honored. If presented they will not be honored.

**Great Crowd at the Grand Stand.**

The crowd around the grand stand was enormous. Allowing four people to each square yard of the space before the Administration Building, an estimate of 125,000 to that part of the grounds is reached. From the Electricity Building on the north to the Machinery Building on the south, and ending at the pavilion on the east there are 162,500 square feet before the eastern front of the Administration Building. The bridges bordering the grand basin on the north and south with their approaches contain 60,000 square feet more, and a narrow strip along either side of the basin will bring the grand total covered by the crowds who watched the opening ceremonies up to 262,000 square feet, or 29,000 square yards.

At the Department of Works it was said yesterday that at the dedication exercises last October each spectator occupied three square feet on an average, but at that time every one was seated. Yesterday the crowd was on its feet, and allowing for the few thin spaces in the mass it would seem that four to the square yard is a conservative figure. Taking these figures as correct there can be no doubt that considerably over 100,000 people were within plain seeing distance of President Cleveland as he placed his finger upon the golden key.

In addition to the crowd in sight—that is to say, the crowd in view from any point about the plaza—there were thousands of people in the various buildings about the grounds. In the Manufactures Building alone, long before the Presidential party reached the grand stand, through some oversight on the part of the Columbian Guards, which had been ordered to the contrary, not less than 15,000 people had gained entrance and occupied all that portion on the west front that commanded a view of the grand stand and filled all the windows of the entire south end of the building. Besides these fully 5,000 people were walking about the main floor of the building sightseeing.

**Business by Transportation Companies.**

Complete returns of the business done by the transportation lines were not made up last night and cannot, it is stated, be arrived at exactly for a day or two. Rough estimates made by officials of the City railway and of the Illinois Central railway. The Cottage Grove avenue line of the former company did what the officials called a "good business." The Stony Island street line was also fairly patronized, but travel on State street did not up to expectations. The number of passengers carried, it was estimated, was less than the number who traveled to Jackson Park Dedication day last October. On that occasion the company handled over 650,000 passengers. Not over 400,000 people were carried yesterday, it was estimated, but officials said the Treasurer's returns might show these figures to be under the mark.

The Alley L road put a new train schedule into effect yesterday morning, and ran trains at frequent intervals. They landed passengers in the grounds. It was one of the most heavily patronized of the routes to the grounds. All of the morning trains that went out were jammed, and the trainmen gave up all attempts to enforce the rule forbidding passengers to ride on the platforms. The schedule time to Jackson Park was thirty-seven minutes, but the crush of traffic lengthened this time in the instances of some trains. President Barnard said last night that the total number of passengers carried would not be known before noon today. But he estimated that the figures would show that 200,000 people had traveled on the road during the day. This exceeded the number carried on Dedication day by 80,000.

**Express Trains Well Patronized.**

In round numbers the Illinois Central railroad carried 185,000 persons between Chicago and the World's Fair grounds yesterday. At 6:30 o'clock in the morning the first of the new World's Fair express trains left the Van Buren Street Station and the last one for the day returned to that station at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Each of these special trains carried ten passenger cars. They were run each way at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and, allowing for a few periods that were missed, there was a total of 300 through trains run between the Van Buren Street Station and Jackson Park during the thirteen hours of daylight. These through trains, which stopped at no intermediate points and made the run on an average of fifteen minutes, carried 110,000 persons, according to the estimate of Supt. Sullivan of the Illinois Central trains. The cattle-car trains made speedy reductions in the size of the crowd without discomfort to the passengers, while the suburban trains, where the tariff was just twice as much, were uncomfortably crowded.

From the northern portion of the grounds the people packed the cable cars, which were taxed to all they could do. But it was for the L cars that the great crush came and the guards inside the gates and forty policemen outside the gates were unable to keep order. At 5 o'clock the stairways to the elevated station near the Transportation Building were packed tight with people who were unable to get on the platforms on account of the crowds there or to retreat. It appears that while the crowd was the greatest at the station in the grounds orders had been sent to discontinue the sale of tickets and give the trains a chance to clear the stations. This was misinterpreted and all sales stopped for a time. The matter was finally straightened around, extra trains were put in operation, and order was restored.

THE PRESIDENT STARTING FOR THE FAIR GROUNDS.

## LOOKS AS IF PADEREWSKI WILL PLAY

**The Council of Administration Will Decide the Piano Difficulty Today.**

Now there is likely to be a lively time over the question of whether Paderewski's favorite piano shall be used in Music Hall for the two inaugural concerts which are to take place this afternoon and tomorrow. A few days ago the National World's Fair Commission decided that the piano which was now installed in the building should be forthwith removed. It instructed Director-General Davis to see that the instrument was taken out. But Col. Davis has not done it. He has failed to execute the mandate of the commission because Director of Works Burnham would not order his men to do it. According to the system which prevails at Jackson Park the Director of Works must furnish the men to execute the orders of Director-General Davis. Col. Davis asked Mr. Burnham to remove the piano. Mr. Burnham did not do it, so Col. Davis said last evening. That is one part of the story.

For three hours yesterday afternoon there was a conference between the Council of Administration and Directors Ellsworth and Walker. Messrs. Ellsworth and Walker wanted the instrument retained. The Council of Administration, to which the matter was referred at a meeting Saturday night, was somewhat in doubt as to what course to pursue. There are four members of the council. Two of them, President Higinbotham and Director Schwab, are, of course, with the local board. Col. J. W. St. Clair and Col. George D. Massey, representing the Commission, form the other two. Col. St. Clair wants the instrument taken out of the building. His colleague is in favor of a compromise course. It looks, therefore, as if all the chances are in favor of the instrument being retained.

"I don't like to fight all the members of the council," said Col. St. Clair last evening, "but I do not believe the objectionable instrument should be kept in the building. That is my position, and I shall maintain it."

Members of the National Commission view with different emotions the trend of the piano war. With but one exception they have unanimously ordered that the pianos to be used in Music Hall should be those manufactured by exhibitors. If the Council of Administration decides to admit the instrument of the New York firm which has withdrawn from the Exposition there is every reason to believe that much vigorous language will be employed at the session of the commission today. Said one Commissioner last night:

"I am not here to be 'administered' by any subordinate body. I think that a majority of my fellow-Commissioners are with me. Before I will submit that the Council of Administration shall overrule the mandate of the commission I will withdraw from the latter body."

The council will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when the piano question will be determined. As previously indicated, the probabilities seem to be that Paderewski will play.

## NOTABLE ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

**Foreign Aristocracy, United States Senators, and Governors Among Them.**

Foreign aristocracy, United States Senators, Governors, Congressmen, millionaires, and railroad magnates are arriving on every train from different points and helping to swell the register of the various prominent hotels. Sunday night's and Monday's trains brought in an exceptionally large number of distinguished American and foreign notables. Many of the hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. Those who figure most prominently in yesterday's lists of arrivals are as follows:

At the Richelieu, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Bradley Martin Jr. of New York, Count Nicholas Shabolsky of St. Petersburg, Russia; A. O. Murray, son of Lord Elibank of London. Mr. Murray is a cousin of the Duchess of Buckingham and a brother of Miss Murray, who is traveling with the Duchess. United States Senators Smith and Stockbridge of New Jersey and Michigan. Adrian Ware, a wealthy and prominent Parisian and Vice-President of the French Commission of Organization of the World's Fair exhibit. Malcolm Moncrieffe, a cousin of Lord and Lady Moncrieffe. A. Bellville and G. de Hamilton of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman of banking fame.

At the Victoria are registered Gov. Lucien B. Morris and staff, Connecticut. At the Auditorium are United States Senators G. D. Miller and McNaughton of New York and Connecticut.

The Grand Pacific guests are United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, Congressman Seth W. Cobb and wife of Springfield, Ill.; D. T. Littler of Springfield, Ill.; J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice-President of the Southern Pacific System; J. D. Stubbs Jr.; Miss Mayne Stubbs; Miss Clara Huntington, niece of Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific; J. C. Martin, Secretary to Mr. Stubbs; S. F. Sumner and A. G. Field, prominent California railroad officials, all of San Francisco.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDING OPENED.

**Everything in Full Operation as Soon as the President Pushes the Button.**

The United States Government Building was one of the most densely thronged yesterday of any of the buildings on the grounds. One of the central points of interest in the building was the War Department exhibit, from the fact that the working of the department was in full operation with military precision the minute the President pressed the button, just as it will be during the entire time of the Fair. The machines began immediately the manufacture of the sinews of war, from the stamping of metal disks for cartridges to the construction of a twelve-inch gun throwing a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds. The machines for manufacturing Springfield rifles attracted general attention. The War Department exhibit is in four sections, embracing the displays of the engineers, the ordnance, the Quartermaster, and the Signal Service. The Engineers' Department shows how the river and harbor improvements and fortification works are carried on. In the Ordnance Department all kinds of ammunition and guns are made and exhibited. The Quartermaster's Division displays every kind of apparatus for transportation from an army wheelbarrow to a mule wagon.

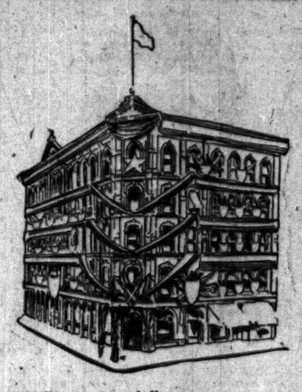
A model shows Gen. Schofield with his orderlies mounted. Another exhibit shows the evolution of the American military uniforms from the crude type of 100 years ago to the present neat clothing.

A feature of the exhibit is the representations of the Greely expedition in the Arctic regions with hundreds of valuable curios.

## DECORATED BY DAY AND NIGHT.

**Bunting, Flags, and Incandescent Lights Make "The Tribune" Building Bright.**

Rich but simple, the decorations of THE TRIBUNE Building formed a picturesque spectacle, combining the colors of the United States with those of Spain. The finest effect



"THE TRIBUNE'S" DECORATIONS.

was to be seen over the central arch above the main entrance of the building.

Directly over the doorway was a large United States shield. On each side of the lower part of the shield were festoons in red and yellow, the Spanish colors. To the right was a municipal shield, with a standard of municipal flags waving over it. To the left appeared a Spanish shield, with Spanish flags above it. Over the center shield floated a regulation standard of six United States flags. From the right and left corners of the shield festoons in red, white, and blue extended up to the third story. Covering the columns supporting the main arch were combined draperies of red, white, and blue, red and yellow, gathered at the center by a rosette in the colors of Spain and the United States. Around each of the successive stories above the second story on both sides of the building there were festoons of red, white, and blue.

Shields of the various nations were hung under the windows of the building with standard of flags corresponding. A large Italian shield and flags were to be seen over the Dearborn street entrance and a Spanish shield and flags over the Madison street door. Above the center third story window was a representation of the entrance to an old Spanish castle, and on the window above was a central star in the United States colors. Similar stars were placed on the end of the wings of the building from the fourth story.

Suspended from the cornices of the building throughout their entire length festoons of red, white, and blue bunting twelve feet wide hung in graceful folds. A beautiful double flag hung in tucks and folds from the centerpiece of the cornice. It was arranged in the form of a half circle with a cluster of twenty-four incandescent electric lights in the center.

From the roof on the Madison street side floated the municipal flag, while the United States flag was located at the corner.

In the evening the display of incandescent lights was manifold. On the ledge of the building above the first story was a continuous line of red, white, and blue lights around the building. Nearly all of the shields, all the stars, and the representation of the old Spanish castle were brilliant with lights.

## COREANS ATTRACT ATTENTION.

**They Inspect the Exhibits with Interest—Indians Presented to the President.**

Dividing honors with the President on the grand stand, and afterward in the rotunda of the Administration Building, were four Coreans, who wore long, flowing robes of bright colors and queer-looking headdresses. Ye Cha Yun, acting Minister from Corea to the United States, was the head of the party. The Hon. Jeung, Royal Commissioner to the World's Fair; the Hon. Mr. Arn, Secretary to the Commissioner; and Ye Sung Soo, counsel of the legation at Washington, were the others of the party. Ye Cha Yun speaks English with particular fluency. A young woman in a tailor-made gown of some brown soft stuff came up to Mr. Yun as he was conversing with some acquaintances, threw before him a card and pencil, saying: "How! You write name on this card?"

"I shall be very glad to give you my autograph if you wish it," said the suave Minister to the abashed young woman as he took the card and wrote his signature in English. The Coreans made a tour of the grounds without guides after luncheon, and were greatly interested in the various exhibits.

After the exercises on the grand stand had been completed and at the signal from the President, the vast array of flags and banners had been unfurled and while those holding seats on the grand stand were leaving it through the rotunda of the Administration Building, Maj. Burke of the "Wild West" show led his band of Indians into the rotunda and formed them into a hollow square directly underneath the dome. The President had already passed out and gone to Director-General Davis' office, but the foreign visitors, many of whom had never seen an Indian gathered in interested groups about the painted braves and squaws. Chief No Neck, who wore a big headdress of eagles' feathers, was given the place of honor in the square. At a signal from Maj. Burke the whole crowd of Indians set up a war-whoop that made the statues on the corner of the Administration Building tremble and the gayly-uniformed diplomats shrink to the protection of the big pillars.

Maj. Burke then led the Indians over to the wing where Director-General Davis' office is located and took them to his floor on the elevators. When they had arrived before the office of the Director-General they were drawn up in saluting line, and the President came out and bowed to them. The Indians were extravagant in their demonstrations of joy at seeing the Great White Father, and all insisted on shaking hands with him. Maj. Burke then led the Indians from the grounds.

## HOTELS ARE NOT OVERCROWDED.

**No One as Yet Turned Away if He Had the Price.**

Contrary to what was expected the big down-town hotels are not overcrowded. They are all doing a big business, but up to last night nobody had been turned away if the price demanded was had by the applicant for board and lodging. The general opinion among the managers of the hotels last night was that the crowd will increase rather than diminish. The big rush that had been anticipated for so long is over, however, and the trade that comes from this time on will be quieter and more inclined to dispense with pomp and ceremony. The men who own and operate the hotels are confident that they will be able to take care of all the people who will visit the Fair, and that, too, without any uncomfortable crowding.

## ADORNED BY STARS AND STRIPES.

**South Water Street One of the Most Handsomely Decorated Thoroughfares.**

South Water street was one of the most handsomely and at the same time the most simply decorated streets in the city yesterday. The attractive and striking effect was all done by the lavish use of "Old Glory." Nearly every building from Franklin street to Michigan avenue had a large flag projecting from its front, and the long lines of fluttering tricolors gave spirit and beauty to the biggest country produce market in the world. For decorative strength and inspiration the Star Spangled Banner, stretching away in numberless waving lines and folds and with the heavens as a background, needs no adventitious aid from decorator's fancy.

# SPRINGS INTO BEING.

## GROVER PRESSES THE GOLDEN KEY AND STARTS THE FAIR.

**"Old Glory" and the Banners of the Nations Greeted with Shouts of Admiration as They Are Unfurled, Seemingly by Magic—The "Republic," Radiant with Beauty, Welcomes the World—Gorgeous Play of the Electric Fountains—The Allis Engine Starts Instantly.**

At 12:08 o'clock President Cleveland stepped forward and placed his finger on the golden key. The white-coated sailor standing at the main mast before the Presidential box tugged madly at the rope which bound the mighty flag in place. Slowly it fell and the wind swept its silken folds out over the seething mass of men below. They hailed it with wild cheers and at the sign other flags leaped and blossomed from the thousand masts. At the right the crimson and gold of Spain fluttered beneath the gorgeous caraval. At the left the flag of the great Columbus fell from the folds which bound it. Down the long white roof line of Machinery Hall ran a sudden burst of crimson flame. From every tower and parapet fell and fluttered some brilliant ensign. The white palaces were abloom and blazed with color. Citizens of half a hundred nations looked upward and cheered the flag of their devotion.

At the instant the drapery fell from the golden figure of the "Republic," backed by the classic peristyle, she stood forth in radiant beauty welcoming the world. From the electric fountains jets of water shot a hundred feet into the air, the mist falling upon the upturned faces of the cheering crowd. But above their cheers came the deep thunder of the guns fired from the white and gold hull of the Michigan lying in the harbor. Steam whistles filled the air with a shrill din and the deep chiming of far-off bells added to the uproar. President Cleveland bowed and smiled and shook hands with Director-General Davis. The orchestra struck up the strain of the national hymn and with one voice 10,000 men in the throng before the platform carried the swelling chorus.

Far over the crowds the spray from the electric fountains was thrown and a thousand umbrellas were raised to protect the people from the moisture.

The Duke of Veragua came forward and congratulated the Director-General and the people broke into a wild shout. Back from the post of honor the guests slowly passed, the thunder of the guns over the lake still coming to their ears. Gondolas and launches, laden with flags, shot and skimmed over the waters like things alive. In a hundred directions the great crowd surged at once. Like a torrent released from a dam which holds it, it beat and broke. On every hand the White City was crowned with flags, running the gamut of color, but above the splendor of imperial banners the starry folds of "Old Glory" rose and fell, dearer to every patriotic eye than all the rest. Men passed about the Presidential box and tore pieces of cloth from its sides as mementos of the occasion. Ladies crushed into the jam were lifted over the rail and hurried to places of safety. The strain was over. The Columbian Exposition had been opened to the world.

Of the multitude of visitors, 125,000 of them in front of the platform, probably not one fully realized beforehand the full import of the effect that was to come from the arrangement cleverly devised in the opening of the Exposition. It was known in a vague way that the President was to press a golden key and that the electric communication with the machinery was to start the Fair, but no one realized how intricate was this machinery, how infinite the ramifications of that electric spark, until the great fountains threw up their joyous seventy feet into the air and the rumble and hum of wheels in the Manufactures Building and the clatter of machinery in all parts of that area of a mile square or more told the story of the final consummation of scientific thought. The lifeless started into being on every hand, draped statuary shed its veil and revealed to the world the artistic labors of the last eighteen months, and in a moment all that had been apathy and inert and inactive through the long hours of the morning sprang into an animated existence and thrilled the multitude and crowned the triumphs of the Exposition.

In previous expositions the possibilities of electricity have been limited to the mere starting of the engines in Machinery Hall, but in this it made a thousand servants do its bidding, and from the great Allis engine and the mammoth fountains down to the minutest acts where power and touch were requisite the magic of electricity did the duty of the hour.

## ENGINE STARTS WITH NO DIFFICULTY.

**How the Machinery of the Exposition Was Set Moving.**

The starting of the mammoth engines in Machinery Hall was accomplished without the slightest difficulty or delay, and was one of the most remarkable features of the day's program. When President Cleveland pressed the electric button on the steps of the Administration Building, 1,000 yards away, in Machinery Hall a small wheel turned, and then slowly, grandly, and without human intervention or aid the great fly wheel of the great Allis engine started, and the machinery of the Exposition was moving.

At 11 o'clock all was bustle and confusion. The engines which drive the dynamos for the electric fountains, as well as the engines which operate the 7,000 feet of shafting in Machinery Hall, were being run to timber up in preparation for the grand start at noon. Shortly after 11 o'clock the starting device on the Allis engine was tested. It opened the valve a little way and then stuck. Chief Engineer Reynolds of the Allis engine, and D. Shuld, the electrician of the Appliance company, held a consultation and decided more power must be applied. So a larger gear wheel was put on the starting device and hastily adjusted, and the box containing the instrument was closed. When Engineer-in-Charge Lammest opened the main valve the Allis engine was ready for the President's signal.

**A Man at Each Throttle.**

In the meantime Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer Venning, who has entire charge of the line shafting, was looking over the other engines in the building which were to be started at the same time with the great Allis engines. When he had climbed up a ladder and applied oil to the bearings with his own hands he stationed a man at the throttle of each engine and pronounced the rest of the machinery ready. At 11:30 all the engines in the building with the exception of one small vacuum pump for the Allis engine were stopped, and everything stood in readiness for the President's signal.

Before 12 o'clock a crowd of fully 1,000 people had collected around the platform on which the starting device was placed, filling the aisles, standing on boxes or railings, and even hanging on to the iron work of the sides and arches. At 12 o'clock the whistles blew, the crowd cheered and hurrahed, but the gong did not ring or the wheels move. Everybody was disappointed and thought there must be some mistake. At a little after 12 people began to crowd in from outside the building. It looked as if some blunder had been made and the device had failed to work. There was no earthly way of communicating with the President's stand, however, so there was nothing to do but wait. A few anxious minutes followed, then the bell rang, the wheel revolved, and the great engine started. Assistant Mechanical Engineer Meaden of the Fair and Chief Engineer Reynolds of the Allis company shook hands and it was done.

The first strokes of the gong were utterly drowned by the hurrahs of the crowd, but the latter was signal enough for the men stationed at the throttles of the line shaft engines and soon over thirty large engines were in full operation. The hall, which had been almost absolutely quiet a minute before, was filled with the roar of machinery. The crowd waited for a time expecting something to break or some accident to happen, but not a hitch or trouble of any kind occurred. Then the people dispersed among the exhibits.

**The Starting Apparatus.**

When the President touched the golden key on the table in front of him that act closed an electric current, in a wire circuit 3,000 feet in length, which connected the key with the minute temporary motors placed at the Allis engine and the Worthington pump for the occasion. The subsequent process was a little different at these two places.

At the Allis engine the wire passed through a beautiful silver-mounted box of polished oak, a foot square, containing an electro-automatic engine-stop. As the key was touched the electric current energized a magnet within the box; the magnet attracted its armature; and the movement of the armature released a trigger, and set off a coiled spring inclosed in a brass drum. The recoil of the spring revolved the axis of the drum and a sprocket-wheel on the outside of the box. The sprocket-wheel was connected by a brass drive-chain with the sprocket-wheel that opened the throttle, and in less than a second after the President touched the button these sprocket-wheels had made a dozen revolutions, the throttle had been thrown open, and the ponderous flywheel of the engine slowly awoke to life and began to turn.

**At the Pumping Station.**

So it was at the pumping station. When the President touched the key a magnet connected with an electric valve was energized. The armature was attracted to the magnet and at the same time operated a miniature steamchest on a miniature cylinder. This admitted steam through a pipe no larger than a pipe-stem into one end of the miniature cylinder and when the piston moved it opened the throttle of the great machine. The steam rushed into the great cylinders, and the immense pump, fifty feet high, gave a sigh and began to heave its enormous burden of 15,000,000 gallons of water a day.

The life and motion of the Allis engine and the Worthington pump were contagious. In Machinery Hall at least thirty great engines, as if they had heard the ringing of the gong on the electro-automatic engine-stop, started up into life with a roar and thrashed the air with their immense flywheels like a cyclone. So in the pumping station, the Worthington vertical was joined instantly by the Worthington horizontal and the Worthington triple expansion, the three together, puffing and groaning, forcing water into the great mains at the rate of 40,000,000 gallons a day.

**An Amusing Error.**

This little program, however, was not gone through at the pumping station without some amusing and provoking hitches. It was agreed, it seems, that an electric bell should be rung three minutes before the President touched the button. But before this bell was rung a boy from an official ran in, breathless, to know why the pumps were not running. The inference was that the electric starter had proved a failure, and the big pump was at once started up. It ran for about a minute, and then came the bell signal to indicate that it was still three minutes before the button would be touched. The engineers were in dismay, and while they were conferring as to what could be the matter another breathless messenger boy appeared, waving a handkerchief and announcing that the first messenger boy's message was a mistake. The engineers turned off the steam as soon as they could, but the old pump went on for a minute or two longer without any steam.

The engineers then sat down again, with their eyes riveted on the electric valve, and waited for the President to start the machinery. The seconds were minutes and the minutes hours, though, for they were in doubt as to what had taken place at the stand. But at last their suspense was ended. The electric valve gave a sudden jump, and almost simultaneously the pump started up again. The wonder of it all is that the fountains were not operated when the mistake was made. On the contrary, however, the mistake was an advantage; for the few strokes the engine made simply filled the mains, expelled the air, and caused the fountains to respond instantly as soon as the President afterward touched the button.

The Allis engine is of the Corliss type and is quadruple expansion, the last cylinder being exhausted by a vacuum pump. The four cylinders have diameters of twenty-six, forty, sixty, and seventy inches, with a seventy-two-inch stroke. The engine is designed to run sixty revolutions a minute on 115 pounds of steam. It is expected to give a working capacity of 2,000 horse-power, with a maximum of 3,000 horse-power. It will turn two large Westinghouse dynamos of the multipolar type for incandescent lights.

## SELLING "L" TICKETS FOR 10 CENTS.

**Police Stop a Brokerage Scheme—Pickpocket Arrested—Emergency Cases.**

Three sharp young men were arrested by Officers McGuire and Browne and locked up at Woodlawn Station. They were selling "L" road tickets at 10 cents each and were doing a land office business when the police caught them. The men gave their names as Charles Booth, Joseph Freiberg, and Jacob Brodie. They had purchased several hundred dollars' worth of tickets and were disposing of them at the base of the elevated railroad station at Madison avenue and Sixty-third street. As passengers came along they were informed by the ticket broker that no tickets could be bought at the ticket office, and every one was glad to pay the advanced rate of 100 per cent. This morning the "L" road officials will appear before Justice Porter to prosecute the three young men and endeavor to stop the business in future. It is said that the men cleared $300 in less than an hour yesterday.

The following persons were treated at the Emergency Hospital, all suffering from exhaustion: Mrs. Reid, Lake avenue and Thirty-first street; Mrs. W. M. Paine, No. 148 Colorado avenue; Mrs. R. T. Reams, No. 819 Sixty-second street; Mrs. M. H. Woodruff, Roberts, Ill.; Job Meyer, No. 6042 South Morgan street; C. W. Hallenbach, No. 317 Thirty-second street, Louisville, Ky. None of the cases were serious. Emil Mueller, 26 years old, an employé of the "L" road, had his skull crushed between two cars at the terminal station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Drs. Allport and Yaeger, at the Emergency Hospital, trepanned the skull. He was unconscious for several hours and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

## GIVES A RECEPTION TO PIONEERS.

**California Columbian Club Throws Open Its Doors for the First Time.**

The California Columbian club threw open its doors last night for the first time. Its new home was dedicated by an informal reception of the Western Association of California Pioneers and other friends of the club. The home which the club designates as a headquarters for Californians and other residents of the Pacific coast who visit Chicago during the World's Fair is a handsome new building at No. 1227 Michigan avenue.

It is six stories in height and each floor is arranged artistically and elegantly to give the best convenience and most pleasure to the members and their guests. The club was organized for a career covering the World's Fair period. The top floors of the building are devoted to sleeping apartments, the third floor is used for card rooms, the second floor for reception rooms, parlor, and buffet. The ground floor contains a commodious café and billiard room. All the floors were brilliantly lighted last night and the rooms were decorated with California palms and flowers from the Pacific coast.

**Souvenirs from Mount Vernon.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Franklin A. Whelan, head gardener of Mount Vernon, starts for Chicago today to prepare an exhibit of Mount Vernon relics and souvenirs for sale at the Columbian Exposition. Among them will be seeds from the magnolia grandiflora, planted by Gen. Washington in 1799, and Lafayette, during the latter's last visit to America. There will be willow wands cut from the tree that grew over Napoleon's grave at St. Helena, with coffee beans from the Kentucky tree presented to Gen. Washington by Thomas Jefferson and planted by Lafayette.

**New York Central's Exhibit.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—The World's Fair transportation exhibit of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company was sent to Chicago today. It consisted of a reproduction of the De Witt Clinton engine and carriages, the first train ever run by steam in this State, and a mammoth locomotive, No. 999, which has just been completed for the fast Empire State express.

**Jilted Lover Kills Himself in Church.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 1.—Elmer Randall, a young farmer living north of this city, asked Ida Brooks to attend church with him last night. The young lady refused and attended with another fellow. Randall went to the church and sat near the door. While the minister was preaching he placed a pistol to his temple and blew out his brains. The shooting created a panic in the church.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Thy breath perpetual delight,
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Ladies never have any dyspepsia after a wineglass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.


# WITHOUT DISORDER.

## NO TROUBLE OF GREAT PROPORTIONS DURING THE DAY.

**In One Instance the People Could Not Be Cared For and Several Fainting Cases Were Taken to the Hospital—One Attempt at Pocket-Picking Inside and One Without the Grounds—No Crooks Could Be Found—Few Children Lost and All Returned to Their Parents.**

It will take an official count to tell just how large was the crowd at the Exposition grounds. The returns are not in yet, but it was the largest assemblage of men, women, and children that ever put in a full day in Chicago—noted for its large gatherings. But it was an orderly crowd, and according to all police reports a well protected one. It was creditable to Col. Rice, commander of the Columbian Guard, that they performed their duties well, and more than a pleasing feature of the day that they performed them without any of the overofficiousness, brutality, and discourteousness that generally crops out in men dressed in official garments and authority at the same time.

They had much restraining of curious people to do and many seemingly red tape and useless orders to enforce, but they followed orders with polite firmness. Even President Higinbotham found one guarding a passage to which he had been assigned with such Cerberuslike fidelity that the President of the big show had to bring in outside influence to get by. In the great crowd that packed the plaza where the ceremonies were held the guards acted well, although in one emergency they were unable to control the masses.

**People Faint in the Crush.**

It was about a quarter of an hour before the ceremonies began. There was a tremendous surging and crushing especially from the sides of the crowd. The guards failed of sufficiently prompt action and soon found it difficult to keep the people back from the railing that inclosed the press seats. Soon men were clambering over the railing, filling up the inclosed space, and obliging the occupants of the seats to rise in self-preservation. The seats and the tables were covered with standards. With the weight of the new arrivals some of the benches broke down, but fortunately no one was badly injured. Some unruly ones attempted to climb to the guests' platform, but these were successfully resisted by the people above.

During this rush many women fainted, and one man was crushed until he became unconscious. The guards were reinforced and finally succeeded in beating passages through the crowds and rescuing fainting women. Three ambulances had been called, and as fast as possible the injured and fainting were carried away. But the guards never succeeded in getting complete mastery of the crowd at that particular point, and confusion prevailed there during the ceremonies. Outside of the hour that was given up for the exercises the guards had the crowd well in hand, and generally received respectful consideration of the requests to "keep off the grass" and "quit smoking." The anti-smoking rule was the bane of the guards.

The first arrest of the day was a victim of the weed, who entered the gate smoking a cigar, which he boisterously refused to discard. At headquarters he continued to breathe defiance and smoke and he was sent over to the Woodlawn Police Station charged with disorderly conduct. A dozen other arrests were made before the ceremonies began, the captures being men who violated the smoke ordinance and youthful Americans who scaled the fence and refused to vacate the premises in the same way. A repentant spirit was all that was necessary to get back freedom when such captives were hauled before the officials commanding the guards.

**Many Arrests, but Few Held.**

So it went on all day. The patrol wagons were running continuously, and while fifty persons were arrested and taken to headquarters all save half a dozen, who preferred a cell in the Woodlawn station to a profession of contrition, were released on parole. Up to 3 o'clock but a single plain drunk had fallen into the clutches of the guard. He had disguised his affliction long enough to get by the gatekeepers and then turned it loose hilariously when he came in sight of the multihued Transportation Building. He was laboring under the impression that he had "them" in a new form as he gazed at the green brakeman in front of that structure, when a guard took him in charge.

At 3 o'clock but a single crook had been caught plying his trade, and he was a "new one" to the secret service men in charge of Capt. John Bonfield. It was during the ceremonies when Mrs. J. Adams of No. 335 South Halsted street gave a scream. A secret service man and a guard stepped up, and on the suggestion of the former a young man was arrested on a charge of attempting to pick Mrs. Adams' pocket. He was taken before Capt. Bonfield, who sent him over to the Woodlawn Station. There the prisoner gave the name of Harry Stone. Late in the afternoon Capt. Bonfield said:

**No Crooks on the Ground.**

"This was the only attempted case of theft on the grounds. At least, we have not received any complaints and my men are reporting to me that they find no known criminals on the grounds. The orders are to arrest every known crooked character on sight. The latter know this, they are posted as to the extent of this service, and while many smooth operators have been reported in the vicinity they are afraid to come into the grounds and will depend on working on the outside and on the trains. They will have better opportunities there.

Capt. Bonfield had nearly 300 men on duty yesterday, and they were men with reputations from all parts of the country—in the main. Besides men from the detective bureaus of the land there are connected with the service many minor officials from the big penitentiaries of the country.

The officers of the Woodlawn Police Station, who cover the district outside of the Fair grounds, also claim that their territory was clear of thieves. Lieut. James Bonfield, in command there, said late in the afternoon:

"We picked up just one man on a criminal complaint. He is Louis Linton, who is held on a charge of attempting to rob a woman—Kate Vancevity. No losses have been reported here so far.

**Losses of Children Few.**

Children clung tighter to parental overcoats and skirts, and parental eyes kept closer track of the little ones during the day than is customary on big occasions. The Columbian Guard picked up a dozen lost children wandering about the grounds, and assuaged the anxiety of several parents who had lost track of their offspring.

There were no permanent losses, however, as joy was restored to the little ones and their parents in happy reunions at guard headquarters in all instances. When the Children's Building is completed a nursery will be established therein, to which all estray youngsters will be taken and entertained until restored to their parents.

The work of thieves on the trains comes under the supervision of the city police, and they will probably have a long list of victims, although but few complaints had been made last evening. There was less opportunity on the trains which ply only between the Fair and Van Buren street, as these "across seat" cars furnish no chance for work. On the regular suburban trains, which were packed as to seats and aisles late in the day, complaints were heard. A man was caught with his hand in another man's pocket on one of the cars of a train which passed Forty-third street at 6 o'clock. He was captured by friends of his intended victim, some of whom got off and gave chase to a supposed "pal" of the captured thief, and the latter was turned over to the police at the Oakland station.

The hospital in the Service Building was the scene of busy work yesterday between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock. Dr. H. W. Gentles in charge, with Drs. Marquis and Edgerly, did not stay in their offices waiting for business. They were in the outskirts of the crowd which formed in front of the Administration Building, and they had with them ten men in charge of five invalid chairs. They were on the alert, and, with the assistance of Columbian Guards detailed for their assistance, they made quick progress to fainting persons or victims of the many crushes. Some forty women fainted and at one time all five of the chairs were filled with hysterical females.

A number of persons called at the hospital voluntarily for treatment for various complaints and were given aid. All are entitled to the privileges of the department, and there is an inflexible rule that the names of patients or those either seeking or taken there for treatment shall not be made of public record.

# DEDICATE THE HOME.

## WOMAN'S BUILDING FORMALLY COMPLETED AND OPENED.

**Addresses Made by the President of the Woman's Board and Representatives of Ireland, England, Italy, Germany, and Russia—Greeting Accorded the Duchess of Veragua—Distinguished Women on the Platform—Incidents of the Driving of the Golden Nail.**

The Woman's Building has been formally opened. The eager crowds that yesterday surged about its doors, vainly seeking admission, will today be welcome guests in its Hall of Honor. Women have spoken the words that dedicate the structure to woman's work and interests, a woman's hand has driven the golden "last" nail, so signifying the completion of an undertaking in the successful accomplishment of which the united womanhood of the world has had a part.

That the opening ceremonies of this building should be held in its own main hall was peculiarly appropriate. A long room, whose arches and columns were decorated delicately in white and gold, whose walls were hung with the praiseworthy products of nineteenth century woman artists—this is what met the vision of those who entered for the first time yesterday. And this was not all. On the temporary platform erected at the west entrance were palms and potted plants gracefully grouped, while above it on either side were draped the commingled colors of Spain and America. Palms, too, filled in the spaces between the arches of the north and south ends of the gallery, from which rows of smiling faces looked on at the ceremonies.

**Those Seated On the Platform.**

At the north end of the Hall of Honor was massed the great World's Fair chorus which on this occasion interpreted only the music of women composers. The remaining space, when Mrs. Potter Palmer arose to open the exercises, was filled to overflowing with a gathering whose enthusiasm as it caught sight of the gracious President of the Board of Lady Managers found vent in cheers, applause, and a fluttering of white handkerchiefs. When some thoughtful individual well versed in the art of delicate flattery took upon himself the task of removing from the platform the palms and the big bunch of American beauty roses, behind which, when she was seated, she was half concealed, the demonstration broke out with renewed vigor. Small wonder that the crowd wanted an unobstructed view, for never since she has been so conspicuously before the public has Mrs. Palmer looked better than she did yesterday. She wore a becoming costume of heliotrope and black crêpon, trimmed half way up the skirt with a broad band of gold passementerie, studded with jet nail-heads. The bodice was trimmed with the passementerie in a horseshoe design; the large sleeves were of black dotted with heliotrope. Her small bonnet was of jet trimmed with black feathers and heliotrope velvet. During the exercises in the Woman's Building she substituted for the long black cloak she had worn all the morning a short white broadcloth wrap lined with white satin and trimmed with wide reveres of white lace over satin.

**At the Memorial Table.**

Mrs. Palmer presided at the Pennsylvania table, on which were placed a block of yew taken from the Washington State Building, the golden nail, and Colorado's silver jewel box. On a small table of Mexican onyx at her left reposed the hammer in its leather case. Behind Mrs. Palmer was seated a group of distinguished women, both foreign and American, whose gay toilets lent a pleasing touch of color and brightness to the assembly. Among them were:

The Duchess of Veragua and the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, Mme. Mariotti, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Frau Professorin Kasetowsky of Germany, Princess Mary A. Schahovsky of Russia, Miss Hulda Leinden of Russia, Mme. Zorn, Señora d'Oliveira of Brazil, Mrs. Dickens, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Wolfe, Miss Windeyer, Mrs. Robert Austen of England, Lady Arnot, Miss Arnot, Miss Wisner, Mme. Meaulle of Austria, Mrs. Linchee Suriya of Siam, Baroness Thorsburg Rappe of Sweden, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Mrs. Alfred G. Carlisle, Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Lelia Herbert, Mrs. George T. Werts of New Jersey, Mrs. Adlai T. Stevenson, Mrs. John P. Altgeld, Miss Ida C. Hultin, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Katherine Minor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, and Mrs. V. C. Meridith.

**How They Were Gowned.**

The Duchess of Veragua sat well towards the front on the left of Mrs. Palmer. Her gown was of brown and yellow china silk trimmed with two flounces of écru lace headed by a band of green velvet and a lace berthe on the bodice. She wore a small bonnet of brown chip trimmed with black and brown ostrich tips and cream colored lace. Near her was her daughter, the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, whose gown was an accordion pleated écru crepon trimmed with insertions of lace. Her hat was a yellow isle straw caught up in front with black ostrich tips and trimmed about the crown with pink orchids.

The Princess Schahovskoy wore a gown of changeable silk and a cape of brocaded yellow and brown silk, trimmed with rare Russian lace. Her delicate face was framed by a bonnet of black jet, trimmed with lace and pink roses.

Lady Aberdeen was gowned in artist green bengaline, trimmed with bands of darker green velvet. On the bodice and sleeves were ruffles of Irish point lace. She wore a small bonnet of pink Scottish heather, combined with loops of black velvet, and a small wrap of jet and velvet.

Mrs. Altgeld, who modestly withdrew to the back of the platform, wore a combination of tan and violet cloth dress, with wrap and bonnet to match.

Mrs. John Logan's costume was gray silk combined with gray velvet and trimmed with jet. Her hat was black, trimmed with black satin and gray mull.

Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham was in black silk, trimmed with lace and jet, and she wore a small bonnet and seal coat.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman was dressed in a costume of dark blue cloth, trimmed with yellow. Her small bonnet had red and black trimmings.

Mrs. Oglesby's gown was of black silk and micire combined with heliotrope velvet and trimmed with jet. She wore a small jet bonnet trimmed with flowers.

**Opening of the Ceremonies.**

A grand march composed by Frau Ingeborg von Bronsart of Weimar, Germany, and rendered by Theodore Thomas' men opened the exercises. Miss Ida Hultin offered the prayer, which was followed by a dramatic overture composed by Miss Frances Ellicott of London, England. The following ode was then read by Miss Flora Wilkinson, daughter of W. E. Wilkinson of Chicago University:

From the lovely land of Alhambra and out from the mists of the years,
Let us summon a presence before us, as spirits are summoned by seers.

Behold, a woman is standing, the glitter of gems in her hands,
With far gazing eyes that are turned toward the river of invisible lands.

Behold her, royally bending to heed a stranger's appeal,
With gift, grace and of godspeed, Isabella, the Queen of Castile.

Lo, us join to man's glory the woman's, the glory of faith and of deed,
That cheered the forlorn mariner on in the day of his desperate need.

He, sailing, and sailing, and sailing into the sunset seas,
Little dreamed of the land that he sailed to, the sage and the sad Genoese.

She, dreaming, and dreaming, and dreaming apart in her palace of Spain,
Little dreamed of the future awaiting that land of the Western main;

The future, a plant of God's garden, unfolding in beauty supreme
To blossom into the splendor of this White City of dream!
Not as Queen but as woman we hail Isabella, and crown her today
In these halls that women have built and illumined with costly array.

Here, gravely let us be grateful, as heirs of a generous past,
For the pleasures and powers and duties fallen to women at last.
They have yielded to her their kingdoms, science, and letters, and art,
And still she controls undisputed the realm of the home and the heart.

**Mrs. Palmer Greeted with Applause.**

Mrs. Palmer's rising for the purpose of delivering her address was the signal for another outburst of applause. Her paper was in a clear, well modulated voice that could be easily heard all over the hall. It was listened to with the deepest interest and she was frequently interrupted by applause. She said:

**Mrs. Palmer's Address.**

The moment of fruition has arrived. Hopes which for more than two years have gradually been gaining strength and definiteness have now become realities. Today the Exposition opens its gates. On this occasion of the formal opening of the Woman's Building the Board of Lady Managers is singularly fortunate in having the honor to welcome distinguished official representatives of many of the able foreign committees, and of the State boards which have so effectively cooperated with it in accomplishing results now disclosed to the world. We have traveled together a hitherto untrodden path, have been subjected to tedious delays and overshadowed by dark clouds which threatened disaster to our enterprise. We have been obliged to march with peace offerings in our hands, lest hostile motives be ascribed to us. Our burdens have been greatly lightened, however, by the spontaneous sympathy and aid which have reached us from women in every part of the world, and which have proved an added incentive and inspiration.

Experience has brought many surprises, not the least of which is an impressive realization of the unity of human interests, notwithstanding differences of race, government, language, temperament, and external conditions. The people of all civilized lands are studying the same problems. Each success and each failure in testing and developing new theories is valuable to the whole world. Social and industrial questions are paramount and are receiving the thoughtful consideration of statesmen, students, political economists, humanitarians, employers, and employed.

**The Struggle for Bread.**

The few forward steps which have been taken during our boasted nineteenth century—the so-called "age of invention"—have promoted the general use of machinery and economic motive powers with the result of cheapening manufactured articles, but have not afforded the relief to the masses which was expected. The struggle for bread is as fierce as of old. We find everywhere the same picture presented: overcrowded industrial centers, factories surrounded by dense populations of operatives, keen competition, many individuals forced to use such strenuous effort that vitality is drained in the endeavor to maintain life under conditions so anxiety and discouraging that it scarcely seems worth living. It is a grave reproach to modern enlightenment that we seem no nearer the solution of many of these problems than during feudal days.

It is not our province, however, to discuss these weighty questions except in so far as they affect compensation paid to wage earners and more especially that paid to women and children. Of all existing forms of injustice there is none so cruel and inconsistent as is that position in which women are placed with regard to self-maintenance, the calm ignoring of their rights and responsibilities which has gone on for centuries. If the economic conditions are hard for men to meet, subjected as they are to the constant weeding out of the less expert and steady hands (who are thereby plunged into a abyss of misery), it is evident that women thrown upon their own resources have a fearful struggle to endure, especially as they have always to contend against a public sentiment which discountenances their seeking industrial employment as a means of livelihood.

The theory which exists among conservative people that the sphere of woman is her home, that it is unfeminine, even monstrous, for her to wish to take a place beside her competitor, man, in the various lucrative industries, tells heavily against her, for manufacturers and producers take advantage of it to disparage her work and obtain her services for a nominal price, thus profiting largely by her necessities and helplessness of their victim. That so many should cling to respectable occupations while starving in following them and should refuse to yield to discouragement and despair shows a high quality of steadfastness and principle. These are the real heroines of life, whose handiwork we are proud to install in the Exposition because it has been produced in factories, workshops, and studios under the most adverse conditions, but with the most sublime patience and endurance.

**Woman's True Function.**

Men of the finest and most chivalric type, who have a poetic fire about the sanctity of the home and the refining, elevating influence of woman in it—theories which we have inherited from the days of romance and chivalry and which we wish might prevail for ever—these men have asked many times whether the Board of Lady Managers think it well to promote a sentiment which may tend to destroy the home by encouraging occupations for women which take them out of it. We feel, therefore, obliged to state that in our opinion every woman who is presiding over a happy home is fulfilling her highest and truest function and could not be lured from it by temptations offered by factories or studios. Would that the eyes of these idealists could be thoroughly opened that they might see, not the fortunate few of a favored class with whom they possibly are in daily contact, but the general status of the market throughout the world and the relation to it of women. They might be astonished to learn that the conditions under which the vast majority of the "gentler sex" are living are not so ideal as they assume, that each is not living in a home of which she is the queen, with a manly and loving arm to shield her from rough contact with life, because of the impossibility of reconciling their theories with the facts. They might possibly consent to forgive the offense of widows with dependent children and of wives of drunkards and criminals who so far forget the high standard established for them to attempt to earn for themselves daily bread, lacking which they must perish.

The necessity for their work under present conditions is too evident and too urgent to be questioned. They must work or they must starve. Women everywhere in large numbers are actively engaged in the lowest and most degrading industrial occupations, laboring mainly as underpaid drudges to the great profit of manufacturers and producers.

**Dealing with Facts.**

We are forced therefore to turn from the realm of fancy to meet and deal with existing facts. The absence of a just and general appreciation of the truth concerning the position and status of women has caused us to call special attention to it and to make a point of attempting to create by means of the Exposition a well defined public sentiment in regard to their rights and duties and the propriety of their becoming not only self-supporting but able to assist in maintaining their families when necessary.

We hope that the statistics which the Board of Lady Managers has been so earnestly attempting to secure may give a correct idea of the number of women, not only of those without natural protectors or those thrown suddenly upon their resources, but the number of wives of mechanics, laborers, artists, artisans, and workmen of every degree who are forced to work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in order to maintain the family, without noting the number forced to support their husbands in idleness and vice.

We observe that there are two classes of the community who wish to restrain women from actual participation in the business of the world, and that each gives, apparently, very strong reasons in support of its views. These are, first, the idealists already mentioned, who hold the opinion that woman should be tenderly guarded and cherished within the sacred precincts of the home, which alone is her sphere of action. Second, certain political economists, with whom may be ranged most of the men engaged in the profitable pursuit of the industries of the world, who object to competition that would result from the participation of women, because they claim it would reduce a general scale of wages paid and lessen the earning power of men, who must support in present income to support their families. Plausible as these theories are, we cannot accept them without pausing to inquire what then would become of all women but the very few who have independent fortunes or are the happy wives of men able and willing to support them? The interests of probably two-fourths of the women in the world would be sacrificed. Are they to be allowed to starve, or to drink to self-destruction, or are they permitted to work, what course is open to them?

**Oriental Methods.**

Our Oriental neighbors have seen the logic of the situation far more clearly than we and have been consistent enough to meet it without shrinking from heroic measures. The question is happily solved in some countries by the practice of polygamy, which allows every man to maintain as many wives as his means permits, in connection with etiquet requires that a newly-made widow be burned on the funeral pyre with the husband's body, while the Chinese take the precaution to drown surplus female children. It would seem that any of these methods is more logical and less cruel than the system we pursue of permitting the entire female population to live, but making it impossible for those born to poverty to maintain themselves in comfort, because they are hampered by a caste feeling almost as strong as that rule of India, which will not permit them to work on equal terms with men. These unhappy members of an inferior class insist be content to remain in penury, living on the crumbs that fall from the tables spread for those of another and higher caste. This relative position has been exacted on the one side; accepted on the other; it has been considered by each an inexorable law. We shrink with horror from the unjust treatment of child widows and other unfortunates on the opposite side of the globe, but our own follies and inconsistencies are too close to our eyes for us to see them in proper perspective.

Sentimentalists should have reduced their theories to set terms and applied them. They have had ample opportunity and time to provide means by which helpless women could be cherished, protected, and removed from the storms and stress of life. Women could have asked nothing better. We have no respect for a theory which touches only the favored few who do not need this protection and leaves unaided the great mass it has assisted to push into the mire. Babble it not, therefore, until it can be uttered not only in polite drawing-rooms, but also in factories and workshops, without a blush of shame for its weakness and inefficiency.

**Pedestals Are Scarce.**

But the sentimentalists again exclaim: "Would you have women step down from their pedestal to enter practical life?"

Yes, a thousand times yes. If we can really find, after a careful search, any women mounted upon pedestals, we should willingly ask them to step down in order that they may meet and help to uplift their sisters. Freedom and justice for all are infinitely more to be desired than pedestals for a few. I beg leave to state that, personally, I am not a believer in the pedestal theory—never having seen an example of it, and that I always suspect the motives of any one advancing it. It is not the natural and fine relation between husband and wife, or between friends. They should stand side by side, the fine qualities of each supplementing and assisting those of the other. Men naturally cherish high ideals of womanhood, as women do of manliness and strength. These ideals will dwell with the human race forever, without our striving to preserve and protect them.

If we now look at the question from the economic standpoint and decide, for good and logical reasons, that women should be kept out of industrial fields in order that they may leave the harvest for men, whose duty it is to provide for women and children, then, by all laws of justice and equity these latter should be provided for by their natural protectors and if deprived of them should become wards of the State and be maintained in honor and comfort.

The acceptance of even this doctrine of tardy justice would not, however, I feel sure, be welcomed by the women today who, having had a taste of independence, will never willingly relinquish it. They have no desire to be helpless and dependent.

Having the full use of their faculties they rejoice in exercising them. This is entirely in conformity with the trend of modern thought, which is in the direction of establishing proper respect for human individuality and the right of self development. Our highest aim now is to train each to find happiness in the full and healthy exercise of the gifts bestowed by a generous nature. Ignorance is too expensive and wasteful to be tolerated. We cannot afford to lose a reserve power of any individual.

**Training for Women.**

We advocate, therefore, the thorough education and training of woman to fit her to meet whatever fate life may bring—not only to prepare her for the factory and workshop, for the professions and arts, but, more important than all else, to prepare her for presiding in the home.

It is for this, the highest field of woman's effort, that the broadest training and greatest preparation are required. The illogical, extravagant, whimsical, unthrifty mother and housekeeper belongs to the dark ages; she has no place in our present era of enlightenment. No course of study is too elaborate, no amount of knowledge and culture too abundant to meet the actual requirements of the wife and mother in dealing with the interests committed to her hands.

Realizing that woman can never hope to receive the proper recognition for her services until her usefulness and success are not only demonstrated but fully understood and acknowledged, we have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the Exposition to bring together such evidences of her skill in the various industries, arts, and professions as may convince the world that ability is not a matter of sex. Urged by necessity she has demonstrated that her powers are the same as her brothers and that like encouragement and training care may develop her to an equal point of usefulness.

The board does not wish to be understood as placing an extravagant or sentimental value upon the work of any woman because of her sex. It willingly acknowledges that the industries, arts, and commerce of the world have been for centuries in the hands of men who have carefully trained themselves for the responsibilities involving upon them, and who have consequently, without question, contributed vastly more than women to the valuable thought, research, invention, science, art, and literature which have become the rich heritage of the human race. Notwithstanding their disadvantages, however, a few gifted women have made their value felt and have rendered exceptional service to the cause of humanity.

**Hampered for Space.**

The fact that the Woman's Building is so small that it can hold only a tithe of the beautiful objects offered is the keenest disappointment to the women of the exhibits and the high standard attained by most of them serve, therefore, only as an index of the quality and range of the material from which we have drawn.

When our plan for this cooperation was sent to foreign lands the Commissioners already appointed generally smiled doubtfully and explained that their women were doing nothing; that they would not feel inclined to help us, and that many countries had no idea of the custom of their country for women to take part in any public effort; that they only attended to their social duties, drove in the parks, etc. But as soon as these ladies received our message, sent in a brief and formal letter, the tremendous energy among women proved to be such that they needed no explanation; they understood at once the possibilities. Strong committees were immediately formed of women having large hearts and brains and determined selfishly to enjoy the ease of their own lives without giving a thought to their heirless and wretched sisters.

Our unbounded thanks are due to the exalted and influential personages who became, in their respective countries, patronesses and leaders of the movement inaugurated by us to represent what women are doing. They entered with appreciation into our work for the Exposition because they saw an opportunity, which they gracefully and delicately veiled behind the magnificent laces forming the central objects in their superb collections, to aid their women by opening new markets for their wares.

This was the earnest purpose of their Majesties the Empress of Russia and Queen of Italy, both so noted for the progressive spirit they have displayed in promoting the welfare of the women under their kindly sway. The great large collections of the work of peasant women through organizations which exist under their patronage for selling their handiwork. The collection of her personal laces sent by Queen Margherita will be one of the most notable features of the Exposition.

**Statistics from Belgium.**

The committee of Belgian ladies was kind enough to take special pains to comply with our request for statistics concerning the industries and condition of women, notwithstanding the fact that the collection of statistics is not in Europe so popular as with us. It has sent complete reports, attractively prepared in the form of monographs and charts, giving details which have been secured only by great personal effort. These figures have never before been obtained in that country, and the committee itself is surprised at the great amount of novel and valuable information it has succeeded in presenting.

Her Majesty the Queen of England has kindly sent as an exhibit of the work of her own hands, with the message that while she usually feels no interest in expositions she gives this special token of sympathy with the work of the Board of Lady Managers because of its 'womanly character.' That the English committee has included in its exhibit and in its catalogue a plea for the higher education of women is in itself a significant fact.

Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, has kindly promised to gratify our desire by sending some relic of the great Isabella, whose name is so closely associated with that of the discoverer of our continent.

The Orient has not been behind in its efforts to cooperate with us, although it has succeeded in doing so on a limited scale and in many cases unofficially. We have received the most pathetic appeals from those countries in which women are only beginning to learn that there is a fuller development and higher liberty of action permitted their sex elsewhere.

Japan, under the guidance of its liberal and intelligent Empress, promptly and cordially promoted our plans. Her Majesty, the Queen of Siam, has sent a special delegate with directions that she put herself under our leadership and learn what industrial and educational advantages are open to women in other countries, so that Siam may adopt such measures as will elevate the condition of her women.

**Benefits of the Exposition.**

The Exposition will thus benefit women, not alone by the means of the material objects brought together, but there will be a more lasting and permanent result through the interchange of thought and sympathy among influential and leading women of all countries now for the first time working together with a common purpose and an established means of communication. The enthusiasm, inspiration, and action due to these committees of women official character and dignity. Their work has been magnificently successful and the reports which will be made of the conditions found to exist will be pitiful and appalling as public documents among the archieves of every country. Realizing the needs and the responsibilities of the hour and that this will be the first official utterance of women in behalf of women, I shall weigh all our words—words which should be so just and convincing that hereafter they may be treasured among the happy influences which made possible new and better conditions.

We rejoice in the possession of this beautiful building in which we meet today, in its delicacy, symmetry, and strength. We honor our architect and the artists who have given not only their hands but their hearts and their genius to its decoration. For it women in every part of the world have been exerting their efforts and talents; looms have wrought their most delicate fabrics; the needle has flashed in the hands of fair maidens under tropical suns; the lacemaker has bent over her cushion weaving her most artful web; the brush and chisel have sought to give form and reality to the visions haunting the brain of the artist—all have wrought with the thought of making our building worthy to serve its great end, and we thank them all for their successful efforts.

The eloquent President of the Commission last October dedicated the great Exposition to humanity. We have dedicated the Woman's Building to an elevated womanhood, knowing that by so doing we shall best serve the cause of humanity.

After the jubilate, written by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston, Mass., had been sung and just before the address by distinguished representatives of foreign nations the Woman's Building was presented with an American flag, made entirely of silk woven in America and by American women, by Mr. Knapp. This was received by Mrs. Palmer for the board in an appropriate little speech.

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Mrs. Bedford Fenwick of London, in a black embroidered crêpe gown trimmed with pale pink satin insertions, her head covered with a small bonnet of gold tissue, and with cheeks aglow with enthusiasm, graciously bowed to the hearty applause of America's women. She said:

I feel great diffidence in speaking in the name of the women of England, and could wish that one of her representative daughters, many of whose names are of world-wide fame, was present to give greeting to Columbia's fair daughters.

Mrs. Fenwick then briefly reviewed the work that the women of Great Britain are doing, and the progress in the schools of art, medicine, and philanthropy that is now being made in England.

In this great day of congratulations with the women of all nations and in offering to the daughters of America the felicitations and sisterly affection of the daughters of old England, I would couple with those warm sentiments of regard the remembrance of the deeds of the great women of both countries who have gone before and who having borne the heat and burden of the day and carried us by painful self-denial and admirable courage the large measure of success and sweet liberty which we enjoy and celebrate today deserve to be kept in tender remembrance by us all.

For Scotland and Ireland Lady Aberdeen responded in a brisk little speech, delivered in a cordial manner that won her the hearty applause of the audience. She said in part:

It is a great honor to be allowed to take part in the opening ceremonies of an enterprise towards which the eyes of all who take an interest in the work of women and the position of women throughout the world are turned with hope and confidence.

Mrs. Palmer has told us of what she and her colleagues desire to attain through this great undertakings. The objects which she has put before us are calculated to arouse our utmost enthusiasm. I am sure that the women of other countries represented here will never forget the

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

deep debt of gratitude under which she and her fellow workers have placed us; and we can assure her that she will ever receive the most loyal support that we can each render in our measure throughout the course of this Exposition.

I take it that the one supreme object of friendly rivalry and emulation existing between us here will be to show how much the women of each country have served that country and have thus raised it high in the civilization of the world by their devotion, their skill, their talents, their influence for good. And taking this as the standard by which we are to test ourselves I am proud to think that I am here as the representative of the two countries in which I can claim a share of nationality—Scotland and Ireland.

Women have counted for much in the histories of both these countries, and I think we can show by our exhibits that our peasant women have done for our national industrial reputation in both instances. We hope to show in the Irish village in the grounds, in which Mrs. Potter Palmer takes so kind an interest, and which President Cleveland has honored by a visit, the work of Irish peasants in the process of being made, and here in these buildings we show specimens of their finished work, thus bringing home to the minds of the visitors the fact that all these beautiful handmade laces and embroideries which adorn the garments and the palaces of the wealthy are manufactured in Irish cabins, as well as the ordinary linen and woolens which are needed.

**Expect Great Benefit.**

We expect much good to come from this splendid opportunity of exhibiting our goods which you in the New World have afforded us, and we know you will rejoice in the thought of the added prosperity you may thus bring into lowly homes and lives full of the pathos of poverty, but to whom just a little sunshine will mean perfect happiness amidst the hills and vales which they love so well. But our expectations do not stop at rest here. We are looking with eager expectation to the results which will flow out to all nations of the world from the arrangements you are making for the meeting of the representative women of all countries.

It is much when the women of one country will thus meet one another face to face and learn to know one another and to realize what is being done to help forward the common cause of humanity; but when we are before you the women workers and thinkers of the world, coming together from all climes to prove their sisterhood and to find new and rich sources of common strength from which they may gather inspiration wherewith they may render higher and holier and more fruitful service to their own homes and to the world than have yet been dreamt of, how can we but linger on the threshold in expectant awe of what we feel may yet prove the dawning of a new world, more potent in possibilities for the race than even that wonderful new world whose discovery we celebrate today.

Will this not indeed be so if the women of the world, stimulated by what they will here see of what has been accomplished by their sex under imperfect conditions, and perceiving the grandeur of their vocation and the splendor of their opportunities, go forward united in spirit and faith with a common devotion and faith to serve their day and generation with a service with which past ages have never yet been blessed?

**The Greeting from Germany.**

In a short paper Frau Professorin Kasetowsky told what German women had been accomplishing in the last century and what they had sent to the Fair. She spoke with a decided German accent, but her evident sincerity made her audience friendly. She said:

I came from Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, as only representative of the German women, to bring you kind regards of our high protectress, the Princess Friedrich Carl of Prussia, and of the ladies of the Central committee. They all send their best wishes for the success of your great undertaking, the Columbian World's Fair. They congratulate you, rejoicing in the idea, now realized, that women may stand up for a first time in public and under the same conditions as men, to show their intelligence, strength, and skill in the way of science, education, art, industry, and the divers kinds of fine handiwork. We considered your invitation an honor, and, regardless of distance and difficulties, we did our best to send you an exhibition worthy of your magnificent Queen of the West and of the high position which she holds. We will now give to you an extensive picture of as many branches of our doing as possible; fifty pictures and the same number of face, most of which have been awarded prizes, may tell you of the talent of our female artists; 500 books—a gift to the American ladies—of the genius of our authoresses. You will find represented the Woman's Association of Baden; the Sophien Stift of Weimar, under the high protection of their Grand Duchesses; the Letti and the Pestalozzi, Froebel Verein from Berlin, under the high protectorate of her Majesty the Empress Friedrich; various works of charity, the colleges and household schools of Mrs. Morgenstern, the children's kitchen, the kindergarten and the different fine schools of Breslau, Rensiingen, Rheyds, nearly all the leading women's institutions of Germany; also the Victoria Lyceum, the school of industry at Schmiedeberg, from whose atelier came the beautiful points for the silver wedding robe of her Majesty the Empress Friedrich, too, represented here, and many renowned individual exhibitors have added their best works of art, industry, and fine needlework to our collection. We gave you all we have, but in return we wish to learn from you, that we may profit in behalf of women by what we shall weigh all our words—words which should be so just and convincing that hereafter they may be treasured among the happy influences which made possible new and better conditions.

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[Continued on fifth page.]

# VIEWING THE PARADE

## CHEERING THOUSANDS LINE THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

**Motley-Garbed Foreigners Turn Out from the Villages in Midway Plaisance to See the Officials and the Nation's Guests—Javanese Lost in Admiration of the Soldiers—The Duke of Veragua and the President Take an Early Breakfast—Off for Jackson Park.**

Midway Plaisance was a good comfortable spot from which to view the passing of the President. The first of the line turned into the broad roadway at the west end of Midway Plaisance at 10:30 o'clock in the following order:

Platoon of South Park mounted police.

A detachment of mounted city police, twenty-seven men, under command of Lieut. C. C. Healy.

Company K, Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. E. A. Varnum, and Company L, Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. L. R. Hare.

The Chicago Hussars, under command of Capt. E. L. Hand.

Troop A of the Illinois National Guard, under command of Capt. Lino.

Carriage containing Director-General George R. Davis and Director of Works Daniel H. Burnham.

Carriage containing President of the United States Grover Cleveland; President of the World's Columbian Commission Thomas W. Palmer; President of the World's Columbian Exposition H. N. Higinbotham.

Carriage containing Vice-President of the United States Adlai E. Stevenson; ex-President of the Exposition Lyman J. Gage, and William T. Baker.

Carriage containing Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham and National Commissioner D. B. Penn.

Carriage containing Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and National Commissioner George V. Massey.

Carriage containing Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Director Charles H. Schwab.

Carriage containing Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith and Commissioner J. W. St. Clair.

Carriage containing Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton and Director H. B. Stone.

Carriage containing the Duke of Veragua, Vice-President of the National Commission Thomas Waller, Vice-President of the Exposition Ferd W. Peck, and Commander Dickins.

Carriage containing Duchess of Veragua, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Mrs. Commander Dickins.

Carriage containing Marquis de Barboles, Second Vice-President of the National Commission M. H. De Young, and Second Vice-President of the Exposition Robert A. Waller.

Carriage containing the Hon. Christobel Colon y Aguilera, the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, and Commissioner Thomas G. Gutierres.

Carriage containing the Hon. Pedro Colon y Bertenado, the Hon. Carlos Aguilera, Marquis Villalobar, Director Charles L. Hutchinson.

Carriage containing Thomas F. Bayard, Lambert Tree.

Carriage containing Gov. John P. Altgeld, Adjutant-General Alfred Orendorff, and Commissioner Allen.

Carriage containing Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Corporation Counsel Adolf Kraus, and Commissioner of Public Works A. J. Jones.

Carriage containing Mrs. A. T. Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President, escorted by Mrs. Oglesby.

Carriage containing Mrs. W. Q. Gresham.

Carriage containing Miss Herbert and Mrs. Beriah Wilkins.

Carriage containing Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Altgeld.

Carriage containing Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Salisbury.

Carriage containing Mrs. Kate Miner and H. A. L. Doggett.

Carriage containing Mrs. Will Carlisle and Frank G. Hoyne.

Carriages containing the members of the City Council, city officials, and the Board of County Commissioners, Judges, and county officers.

The column was under the command of Maj. T. A. Baldwin of the Seventh United States Cavalry.

**Heralded by Cheers.**

There was a sound of horn and drum and accompanying the steady tramp of men and horses, and then a cheer went up which passed along the line from west to east as the fire sweeps across the Western prairie. It defied the strong east wind, crossed through and passed the villages, and was taken up and echoed by the crowd inside the main grounds. It announced the coming of the President of the United States in his official capacity to open the World's Columbian Exposition.

Motley garbed foreigners came running from the numerous villages along either side of Midway Plaisance, dressed in their gaudiest costumes, with shoes newly dressed, and with hair pomaded until it shone in the half concealed rays of the morning sun as though it had been polished and varnished.

In front of Koch's village Robert Levy's redfezzed salesmen came out and stood in line, wearing gorgeous jackets embroidered in gold and with their baggy Turkish trousers and their pointed shoes. Levy himself came out, suave and smiling, and stood himself up in front of his men in double rank. The Turkish band which is to play in the theater in the village was there, and when the smiling face of the President was seen well down the line, the man who occupies the proud position of drum major swung his little short baton, and there was the loudest and most confusing scrape of unmelodious sounds that had greeted the President's ear since he left Washington. Then all the men smiled and bowed, though they carefully retained their red fezzes while the President took off his silk hat and made a profound bow.

**Javanese Admire the Soldiers.**

The Javanese, those peculiar little South Sea Islanders whose home has attracted so much attention from the curious visitors and who wear a curious combination of civilized suits with the addition of bright-colored breech cloths pinned around their trousers, were drawn up in dignified double column to see and be seen. The Captain, who commanded the first company of soldiers, and the First Lieutenant of the cavalry troop were bigger men in the eyes of the citizens from Java than the President of this proud republic. To them gold lace means much, and to see a large gentleman who wore plain clothes and a silk hat, and was at the same time ruler of 65,000,000 people, was a paradox not easily explained, and so they cheered the soldiers and the policemen and let the President go by without so much as a bow. But the Duke of Veragua—when he came by with his splendid uniform of a Spanish Admiral, and the people cheered the guest of the Nation, the little Javanese went wild. They jumped and shouted and tore their bright-colored turbans from their heads and waved them wildly in the air.

At the Irish village the pretty peasant girls that Lady Aberdeen brought over to assist her in showing the industrial interests of Ireland were all at the windows and doors watching to see the President go by. From the building on the north side of the roadway, where the forty beauties from as many countries are to be on exhibition to the passing throng, the girls had crowded to the second story windows and to the little porch over the doorway to watch the President go by. The fire which destroyed the costumes of a number of the girls had left them rather lacking in clothes and so their appearance was made in a curious admixture of Mother Hubbards, tea-gowns, and walking dresses. Each one was possessed of a handkerchief, however, which she waved frantically as the President passed, and when Senator Palmer pointed out the building and explained its occupants to Mr. Cleveland he half rose in his seat and bowed low to the fair representatives of the foreign countries, whereupon there was more smiling and more wild waving of the white handkerchiefs.

Everything about the Midway Plaisance seemed of interest to the President, and his time was occupied between the duty of returning the salutes of the enthusiastic crowd which lined the roadway and in taking in the sights under the guidance of the Presidents of the Commission and of the Exposition. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the President's carriage turned from Midway Plaisance into Jackson Park in front of the Woman's Building, and as it made the turn the President cast one last look back over his shoulder.

## START MADE FROM THE LEXINGTON.

**Thousands Crowd About the Hotel to See the Procession Move.**

The center of interest down-town during the early hours of the morning was about the Lexington Hotel, where President Cleveland was to make his start to the scene of the great event of the day. Half a hundred policemen were there by 7:30 o'clock to hold in check the great crowd. The boulevard was kept clear and a narrow lane was made for the Cottage Grove avenue cars on Twenty-second street. President Cleveland had a big job on hand and he was up early and prepared for it. The Cabinet officers, who also are quartered at the Lexington, were astir equally early and their interest in the coming event was fully as keen as the President's.

Thursday was generally marked by delays. Not so, however, the great military and civil escort that was to escort the President, the Duke of Veragua, his train, and the Cabinet officers and other civil auth

# CHOKED BY TRAFFIC.

## TRANSPORTATION LINES TAXED BEYOND THEIR LIMIT.

**Thousands of People Crowd the Railway Stations and Watch the Crowded Cars Whirl Past Without Stopping—Lack of System on the Alley "L" Occasions Weary Hours of Waiting—Illinois Central's Through Trains Offer the Best Accommodations—Returning to Town.**

The rush to Jackson Park yesterday was such as to tax all the transportation lines leading to the Fair, except the steamboats, and these would doubtless have been overcrowded but for the threatening sky. From early in the morning until long after noon trains on the steam and cable roads, which were run as fast as they could be handled, were crowded to their carrying capacity. What seems to have been the best train service, that of the Illinois Central through cars—"cattle cars," as they are called—was the least patronized. This road's regular suburban service was inadequate to carry the people who tried to ride on it, and much inconvenience was caused by the vexatious waits.

The Alley "L" was choked with traffic early in the day, and thousands of people stood on its platforms for hours, packed so tightly they could not leave, and watched the crowded trains pass without stopping. At the Congress street terminal even the street was filled with a struggling mass of human beings, all intent on getting to the Fair. Lack of system seemed to be the trouble.

The cable cars were crowded, too, but as this is a daily occurrence it did not cause much surprise.

Returning from the park the transportation lines seemed to handle their business with more facility.

### TOO MUCH FOR THE ALLEY "L."

**Crowds Throng the Platforms and Watch Trains Whirl By—Crush at Stations.**

The American people are a tough people from a physical standpoint. This fact was conclusively demonstrated on the alley "L" road yesterday. The crowds that traveled by that route had more than their proper share of obstacles to overcome. In the first place the equipment was by no means adequate to the numbers. Then the crowd surged and roared about the Congress street station, filling the street and crowding both Wabash avenue and State street. People crowded the cars by sheer weight of numbers and were forced to stay put in whatever place or position they found themselves. No stops were made and the discomfort encountered would have disheartened any less determined people. It required a full hour to pass the gates, an hour and forty minutes to get to the grounds, with nearly twice that time to get back into the city. The trains moved promptly, but ten times the number is a light estimate of the needs of the occasion.

No one was so unreasonable as to expect the Alley "L" road to keep up its standard of regularity in running trains during the rush yesterday, but to thousands of the road's patrons a lack of system was evident. In the afternoon the trains were allowed to gather on the tracks at the Congress street terminal till the line was congested and passengers had to wait twenty minutes for trains. However, that experience was mild compared with the hardships endured by multitudes who were down-town waiting to go home and who paid their fares at the gate with the understanding that trains were to stop at all stations as usual.

**Did Not Stop.**

Many of the trains did not stop at one-third of the stations. Passengers going south and destined for Thirty-third street and stations further south were carried through to Sixty-first street without a stop. At Sixty-first street they were transferred to the platform of the north-bound trains, but were not allowed to board the trains which were already filled with people returning from the Fair.

Hundreds of people who had been carried south for miles beyond their stations were compelled to wait hours before they could catch a train. When a place was finally obtained on a train there was no certainty of being let off at the desired street, as some of the trains did not stop regularly going north. The guards and conductors of the trains kept their heads about them, but they answered the queries of the disgruntled passengers by saying that there was no certainty as to where trains would stop.

There seemed to be no train dispatcher at work in any systematic way. The rule apparently was to rush passengers home from the Fair grounds regardless of the traffic destined for intermediate points.

Two hours and a half on the Alley "L" platform, unable to get aboard a train, and incapable of leaving the platform. This was the experience of a number of people who were unfortunate enough to be in the vicinity of the Thirty-first street station of the "L" yesterday morning. Scores of trains passed south during the time and occasionally one would stop. The crowd on the platform would rush to the gates and stop there. The guards absolutely refused to take even another passenger on board and then the train would pull out. Women and children grew cold and hungry, and in many instances cried and moaned and begged the guards to allow them to get on a train. One man who attempted to climb over the gates of a car that had stopped was struck in the face by a guard and knocked back to the platform.

**Offensive Guards.**

The guards on the trains that stopped at the stations were in many instances particularly offensive. They jeered and laughed at the men and women who were waiting.

Finally at 11:30 o'clock, two hours and a half after the crowd had climbed to the platform, a train that was not filled came along and bore away the victims of the crush.

A special newspaper train was run by the Chicago South Side Rapid Transit company for the convenience of the working press men. It left the elevated station at Congress street at 8:30 a. m., carrying a large number of guests. The run was made without a stop, the Exposition grounds were reached in half an hour, and the passengers landed right in the heart of the Fair before the crowd had taken possession in the afternoon. The train was held by the courtesy of the company until the conclusion of the exercises, when it made a quick run back to town.

After waiting nearly an hour for a chance to board a south-bound train people at the midway station swarmed into the north-bound cars, rode to the north terminal, and then held their seats for the return trip. Efforts to clear the train at the northern terminus were useless.

At first the guards tried to get the people out, but were soon satisfied of the utter hopelessness of any effort they could make in that direction and were forced to fall back and literally surrender the entire situation to their masters—the masses.

### SERVICE BY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

**Thousands Travel by Regular and Special Trains—The Former Preferred.**

The regular trains of the Illinois Central suburban service carried thousands of people to the grounds, picking them up at every point from the suburban addition to the depot train at Lake street to Hyde Park. At every station the crowds demanding tickets were great and the crushing was fearful, for at no station, save at Lake street, had any provision been made for supplying the demand for tickets. A line two blocks long filed along Randolph street at 8 o'clock and two men shoved out tickets at 22 cents each for the single trip. Persons who wanted regular service tickets for the stations along the road had to get out and begin all over again, as such tickets were sold only at the regular windows.

There was much confusion and a vast amount of profanity at the Van Buren and Lake street stations by men who pulled and tugged and tore to get up to purchase tickets for the regular suburban trains, which they seemed to prefer to the cattle cars that were offering more rapid and comfortable accommodations across the viaduct. The Illinois Central station sold no round-trip-for-a-quarter tickets to World's Fair passengers. It was 25 cents straight. The railroad officials say this was for the purpose of educating visitors up to a patronage of the stock trains. The transition at the principal stations were guarded by city policemen, although the railroad company had 200 extra watchmen sworn in Friday.

The regular suburban trains were slower than usual yesterday. It was an hour's ride on many of the trains to Sixtieth street, and the swiftly flying stock trains on the tracks alongside the lake excited envy in the hearts of the men who sought comfort on the more comfortable but pokier cars of the regular trains.

Members of the Illinois Legislature and other dignitaries went to the grounds by special train over the Illinois Central from the Twelfth Street Depot. Gov. and Mrs. Werts of New Jersey and the New Jersey Board of Lady Managers were on this train. It consisted of eight coaches. Gov. Werts and his staff, Senators Cullom of Illinois, Allison of Iowa, and Stockbridge of Michigan climbed aboard before 9 o'clock. They were followed by Congressmen Linton and Aitkin of Michigan, Houk of Ohio, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Barwing of Wisconsin, and Durborow of Chicago. Tim Campbell of New York came in later as did Gen. Black of Illinois, Gen. Stryker of New Jersey, and Maj. Howard of the same State. When the Illinois legislators appeared they came in a body. Speaker Crafts took up a position at the entrance to the platform and gave each man his ticket as he passed.

Others came in rapidly. Representatives Carmody and Conway were the last to board the train. Some of the Representatives looked surprised to see them, but the majority crowded forward and shook hands. Carmody and Conway kept together. This train was landed at Sixtieth street and the party tramped through the mud to the grounds and grandstand. The party didn't like it.

The system of the Illinois Central railroad in handling the through traffic from Van Buren street to Jackson Park by means of open cars was inaugurated yesterday, and if its success on the first day is any criterion the system will be most satisfactory. The means of getting to the platforms at Van Buren street are easy, and although thousands passed through the turnstiles and boarded the trains, there was at no time, so far as was learned, any confusion or accident. The trains were well handled. As soon as the cars of each train were comfortably filled they moved to the grounds, making no stops.

### TO JACKSON PARK BY BOAT.

**Threatening Skies Affect Marine Transportation Unfavorably—Getting Home.**

The surface of the lake was smooth yesterday, but threatening skies and promise of rain operated to cause the steamship lines running to the Fair to cut a figure of only moderate importance in the matter of transportation. The World's Fair Steamship company sent five boats from the Van Buren street pier. They were the Peerless, Music, Gordon, Jay Gould, and Traverse. Officials of the company stated that the fleet carried 13,000 people on its first trip. United States inspectors on the dock estimated that not over 6,000 people boarded the boats. The World's Fair Excursion company had a steamer drawn up at the State street bridge, but it did not go out. The South Shore company had three boats running. They were sufficient for the business offered.

In addition to the regular trains of cable cars the North Side company put on sixteen extra trains. Even at that there were not by any means too many, for every car was required. The North Side people began to make for Jackson Park as early as 7 o'clock. From that time till noon the exodus from the North Side continued, and after that for a couple of hours the cars were easily able to accommodate all the south-bound passengers.

The West Side people contributed their share to the attendance at the opening ceremonies of the Fair yesterday. The rush took place between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and it is estimated that 25,000 more people came down-town on the West Side car lines yesterday morning than usually come down to attend the ordinary duties of life. The West Side cable company put on something like 100 extra cars. Fifty of these were grip cars and the balance were trailers. The feature of yesterday morning's rush was that there were more children and women than usual and that everybody had on Sunday clothes.

The President gone, the great crowd began to return home. There was a mighty rush for the elevated, the Illinois Central, the cable cars, and the private conveyances. Thousands of people choked the passageway leading to the elevated station and from the view-point of those below there was little chance of boarding a train inside half an hour. There seemed to be a delay in getting the trains under way. There was also a mighty rush for the Fifty-third street entrances leading to the Woodlawn Avenue Station. Here fully 2,000 people were ready to board each train as it came on. A dozen strong policemen had all they could do to keep the people off the tracks. Scores of men boarded the train long before it came to a standstill in spite of the warnings of the officers. The Illinois Central provided plenty of room on its regular trains, however, and it was able to pick up the crowd in great part.

The cable cars were not without their patrons. People clung to them like flies to a lump of sugar. Ambitious people crawled up on the roofs, to be promptly pulled down again by the conductors. How the fares were collected is a problem that no one but the conductors can solve.

Along Stony Island avenue, where the private conveyances were housed, the scene was animated. Vehicles were crowding each other in inextricable masses, all intent on getting away to the north with the quickest possible speed. Lake avenue was a whirling panorama of vehicles. On Michigan avenue broughams, mail phaetons, victorias, carts of all kinds and sizes, were rushing northward as fast as the spirited horses could take them. The music of the coaching horn echoed back from the handsome residences and was greeted in the distance by the blasts of those that were preceding them.

The way most of the various transportation companies handled the people between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening went to prove that the transportation facilities for the Exposition are adequate. Every person blessed with a spark of patience found his way home without any considerable inconvenience. The annoyance was in waiting for the cars, not in riding in them.

### COTTAGE GROVE LINE CROWDED.

**Eighty Thousand People Go to Jackson Park by the Cable Cars.**

Cottage Grove avenue cars handled many thousands of visitors to Jackson Park yesterday. The line running to Fifty-seventh street was more popular than the Seventy-first and Oakwoods line, though the latter passed directly by the west entrance to Midway Plaisance. Up to 9 o'clock passengers found little difficulty in getting seats on the cars of either line, but after that hour the crowd increased steadily until by 10 o'clock every car that came by was filled to overflowing. People were hanging to the steps, to the stanchions of the grip-car, and on nearly every train a few venturesome men had climbed to the roof, where they not only had plenty of room but an unobstructed view of the entire proceedings.

Twenty thousand people an hour is the capacity of the line, and from 9 until 12 every train carried as many people as could possibly hold on. The management estimated there were 80,000 people who went to Jackson Park on that line. During the afternoon the cars going down were crowded, and from 3 o'clock until 7 the morning crowd was repeated and augmented. The line passing the Midway Plaisance was the favorite one for those returning, for the reason that visitors on leaving the grounds did so through the plaisance.

The route to the Exposition by the State street grip line and Sixty-first street horse-car line was not greatly overcrowded yesterday. The State street grip trains were amply sufficient for all who wished to use them, coming and going; and though the cars of the Sixty-first street line were greatly crowded that was nothing new. It was necessary, however, to run them once in two minutes, instead of once in seven as heretofore. The people who were jammed together in them made loud complaints, though it is well known that in a short time the route will be changed back to Sixty-third street, east of Cottage Grove avenue, when a fine electric system will go into operation. A considerable number of enterprising men with wagonettes and carriages drove a good business by taking passengers from Sixty-third and Halsted streets to the Exposition grounds and back for 25 cents each way.

**Bank Wrecker Harper Reopens His Office.**

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—[Special.]—Bank Wrecker Harper opened his broker's office today. It was crowded all the afternoon. Business-men are agitated over the question as to whether Harper will try to resume his place on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. It is said Mrs. Harper, in whose name the business is, will apply for membership. Women are not barred.

**An All-Important Qualification.**

Neighbor (to Other Neighbor, who has just pulled his pugnacious son out of a fight)—"You had better make a prize-fighter out of that boy." The Other Neighbor—"That's out of the question. He has an impediment in his speech."—*Puck.*

# VIEWED FROM ABOVE

## THE GATHERING AND MASSING OF THAT GREAT AUDIENCE.

**Men on Every Roof Looked Down Upon the Exercises and Saw a Wonderful Sight—Spots of Color Brighten the Mass of Somber Shades as Daring Women Crowd to the Front—Swaying and Shouting, the People Hear Nothing That Is Said—A Picturesque Spectacle.**

As early as 9 o'clock 2,000 people were crowded before the circular platform on which the Presidential party was to sit. A drizzling rain was falling and the streets were heavy with yellow mud. Wagons piled high with ferns and palms were pushing their way through the crowd. Stretching their long lines diagonally from either end of the great platform troops were drawn up at present arms. By 10 o'clock the Iowa State band of sixty musicians in gay uniform plodded their way through the mud and disappeared in the direction of the State Building. The water had been let into the MacMonnies Fountain, and the Dolphins and sea horses were afloat once more in their native element. Against the gray, gloomy skies the white palaces stood out in burnished beauty. On every roof men, looking from the ground like ants, were climbing about, pulling up the thousand flags and banners, in readiness for the touch of the President's finger, which would give them to the winds.

With every moment the crowd grew. Looking down upon it 250 feet above the earth, from the Administration Building, the hats and upturned faces, varied here and there by the bright bonnets of the women, looked like the constantly changing facets of a kaleidoscope. Over the green waters of the white-walled basin electric launches pushed their way. About them the white-winged gulls soared and circled. Now and then a gaudy gondola shot by. Slowly the platform filled, and as the members of the diplomatic corps, in their gaudy costumes, and the army officers, in all the glory of gold and crimson and black, took their places the scene from high above was a brilliant one.

At 10:30 o'clock, as if by providential interference, the clouds suddenly lifted and a golden gleam of sunshine fell upon the pure white beauty of the peristyle. The crowd, by this time numbering 25,000 people, greeted the sun with a cheer. Suddenly from the west a band of forty Indian chiefs, led by Rain-in-the-Face, in all the barbaric splendor of red and yellow, pressed their way through the crowd. Again the expectant and impatient crowd struck up a cheer.

**Cheers for the Sunshine.**

Far down on the projecting platform where the seats of the Presidential party are placed men are laying Turkish rugs and preparing the last decorations. With the coming of the sunlight the waterproof which has covered the table upon which rests the golden key is removed. Mounted on a pillow of blue and crimson velvet the magical golden emblem rests upon the folds of a flag. Men, pressing loosely about the circumference of the platform, see it as it shines and greet it with a cheer. All about the high columns and the jutting ledges of the east front of the Administration Building men and women climb and dangle in dangerous and exposed positions. From the little jets in the basin of the MacMonnies fountain water spouts into the air. The sky grows clear, and blue shows against the prevailing gray. On all the great buildings, high up on parapet and pillar, people swarm.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the great orchestra takes its place under the sounding board. From about the grounds ragged, scattered cheers rise and break. At the far off eastern end of the grand basin the colossal figure of the Republic, released at last from its wooden covering, shines in the new glory of the sun. Thicker and thicker the people mass themselves about the platform. Far over the bridge on the left which leads to the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts the crowd spreads in an undiminishing circle. On the three pillars, reared aloft like ships sailing in midair, the golden caravels of the Grand Admiral glitter in the sun. Green and blue and yellow and white, the gay gondolas shoot back and forth across the basin, the gondoliers bending to their oars.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the shrill noise of artificial music rises from the west. There is a restless movement in the crowd. A Columbian guard steps forward and lays a card upon the flag covering the President's table. The good-natured and impatient crowd hails him with a lusty cheer. Louder sounds the bugle call. Scattered cheers come from the west. Sailors on the parapets of the great buildings are ordered to stand to the ropes which hold the myriad banners to their staffs. They are awaiting their signal, which will be the raising of the mighty flag before the President's box.

**Presidential Party Reaches the Stand.**

Soon the head of the Presidential party passes up through the private staircase to the central box. Director-General Davis walks with President Cleveland in the second rank. As they appear a cheer beats about the crowd. The President steps forward to the table, removes his hat, and stops and turns to talk for a minute with the Director-General. As he sits down in the leather covered chair before the table covered with the flag the sun breaks out in new glory. But President Cleveland does not find the special chair provided for his use comfortable. He arises and another exactly like those provided for all the guests is handed him. This time the President puts on his silk hat.

A moment later a little man with white plumes in his chapeau, with golden epaulettes upon his shoulders, and the broad sash of blue and gold of a Spanish Admiral about his shoulders comes upon the platform. The people recognize the descendant of the great Columbus, and as the Duke of Veragua bows low to President Cleveland they cheer him loudly. The women in their gay gowns make bright bits of color amid the somber black. Ambitious photographers, their instruments mounted upon trucks forced into the center of the surging crowd, prepare for their deadly work. Director of Works Burnham steps forward and whispers for a moment with the Director-General. There are many introductions upon the the Presidential platform. Meanwhile the seats in the big gallery behind are more than half vacant. The crowd grows thicker. In honor of the coming of the President thousands of men have uncovered and the prevailing color of the great swaying mass seen from above suddenly changes from black to white. Carter Henry Harrison, lifting his slouch hat as he comes, makes a dramatic entry and is greeted with more cheers.

But not yet are the people ready for the wildest outburst. They wait the vital moment when the breath of life shall be breathed into all the veins and pulses of the mighty enterprise in whose honor they have gathered.

**As the Music Bursts Forth.**

Shortly after 11 o'clock Theodore Thomas, silk hatted and gloved, baton in hand, steps upon his raised platform and all the musicians break out into the triumphant strains of Paine's "Columbian March." All the white pillars of the grand basin are black with spectators. The electric launches loaded with men and gay with fluttering flags, shoot up and down before the platform.

The white-shirted sailor at the towering mast before the President's party grasps the rope which holds in place the giant flag with both his sinewy hands. Grandly the music swells and rises from below. President Cleveland looks out upon the people massed before him in a solid phalanx. At the south end of the platform people holding tickets fight their way through the crowd to the high railing. Among them are two women. Yet the crowd pressed about until the guards are forced to go forward and by main strength lift them onto the platform. So severe has been the strain that one woman as she takes her seat falls into a dead faint.

Still the splendid and triumphant music arises and sweeps down the mighty stretch of the basin. Again the sky is gray. The sun has disappeared and a keen wind filled with moisture sweeps in from the lake. So dense, so unwieldy is the big crowd that the guards before the platform find it difficult to keep the front rank from crowding against the rails.

In one grand swelling chord the music of the march is finished. A cheer runs through the crowd. Cavalry officers force their way to the southern end of the platform, and drive back the people who sway to and fro in a solid, unbroken mass.

**The Crowd and Its Motions.**

But the crowd. Before the President are thousands of men with heads uncovered. On either side, stretching away to the doors of the Palace of Electricity on the north, to the Machinery Hall on the south, is one unbroken, solid mass of shifting color. In a dozen places the red fezes of the Turks blossom like poppies. Here the Sioux chieftains, gorgeous in all the riotous array of barbaric color, shine against the dark background. Everywhere in the huge, good-natured, impressive mass the bright spring bonnets of daring women show themselves. Groups of brutal men, forming themselves into wedges, force their way through the crowd toward the great stand, women being desperately crushed in the process.

And the crow is noisy—so noisy that the voice of the blind preacher as he prays reaches not ten feet before him. Above his prayer sounds the voice of the people, and in this case the voice of the people is louder than the voice of God. Men climb up the electric light poles and hang thirty feet above the moving mass of heads below them. Guards and soldiers are swept away in the throng. Here and there men, maddened by the pressure which beats about them, fight for more freedom. From the crowding, crushing, pushing throng comes strange yells and shouts. It is a riot of voices as well as a riot of color. Fainting women are pushed through the mass by main force.

The program being carried out on the platform is lost sight of. Miss Couthoui in a black gown reads the "Columbian Prophecy," but her voice is like the voice of a child in a tornado. Still the swelling mass, black and spotted with color, surges constantly closer and closer to the Presidential box. Outside the center it grows constantly thicker and more widespread. The lines of troops winding through the black mass look like blue ribbons. Wilder and wilder grows the uproar of the crowd. At the south the ambulance with its clanging gong carries away a woman crushed and fainting in the mass. To the edge of the MacMonnies fountain men are pressed and hang trembling over the water. The Duke of Veragua leans forward in astonishment. President Cleveland is smiling and chatting with the Director-General on his right.

**Voices Surpass All Other Sounds.**

The voices of the men, massed like the sands upon the shore, are louder than all else. Shrill, interminable, and incessant are the shouts and cheers arising from below in the general confusion of sound. Miss Couthoui's gestures are dramatic, but it is doubtful if even President Cleveland, seated three feet behind her, can hear her voice. When she has finished the crowd breaks out into a rattling cheer. Men with their wives senseless and fainting upon their shoulders fight madly for freedom. The great orchestra with its more than a hundred instruments strikes up a swelling march, but even that music is dwarfed by the roar of the people. The air grows cold and damp. Leaden clouds, heavy with rain, cover the sky. The shrill voice of a man lost in the wild mass before the President's box rises high above the din. Now half a dozen people are calling for the aid of guards, but in the jam it is impossible for them to move. Director-General Davis steps forward bowing and smiling to the President, who lifts his silk hat. The din grows louder, but the people on the platform, who catch the words of the Director-General, are clapping their hands. As he finishes, and President Cleveland steps forward, the crowd breaks out in one of those uproarious wild cheers which greet only the coming of an American President. President Cleveland and the Director-General wave their hands for silence. There is a partial hush, but still the noise of the crowd makes it impossible for the President to be heard. As the whistles are blowing the hour of noon he begins his address. All the people on the platform arise with him, the Duke of Veragua standing on his right. As the President proceeds the crowd before him grows more silent and something of what he says reaches their ears. His voice takes a deeper tone as he tells of the glories of the sight before him, and the people cheers him again and again. Faintly up to the high dome of the Administration Building come the shrill unrecognizable echoes of his voice. Over the great crowd falls a hush.

The supreme moment has arrived. A single touch of the President's finger and the Columbian Exposition is instinct with life.

### BUILDINGS BRIGHTLY LIGHTED.

**First Illumination at the White City—It Makes a Beautiful Sight.**

World's Fair officials signalized the opening night by turning the current on the incandescent lights in the Administration Building, lighting up the peristyle and giving a general illumination in honor of the occasion. After it was sufficiently dark for the full beauty of the illumination to be seen, the order was given in Machinery Hall and the switches were turned for every circuit in the Administration Building. There was a blaze of light which shot up to the heavens and was mirrored back into the waters of the lagoon and basin and from the white sides of the neighboring buildings. Eight rows of lights run from the base of the dome up to the apex and two rows entirely encircled the building. Inside the dome all the lights were turned on until it became so bright as to be almost painful to the eye to look upon.

Another switch was turned and a row of lights along the peristyle sprang into life. There were 400 of these beside the groups between the pillars, which contained as many more. The five large coronas in Manufactures Building were ablaze from 7 o'clock until 10. In all 885 arc lights in the five circles and half a thousand more were scattered about among the exhibits.

Agricultural Hall was lighted, but Machinery Hall, the Government Building, and Electricity Building were dark and lonesome. A few exhibiters in Manufactures Hall were at work installing their displays. The Kansas display in the Mining Building was growing under the labors of a dozen men, but aside from this there was little or no work done. The installation force was given a rest last night for the reason that they were completely exhausted, and another night such as those of the last week would have sent half the number to the hospital.

### THOUSANDS CLAMOR FOR FOOD.

**Restaurants at the Fair Unable to Supply the Hungry Throng.**

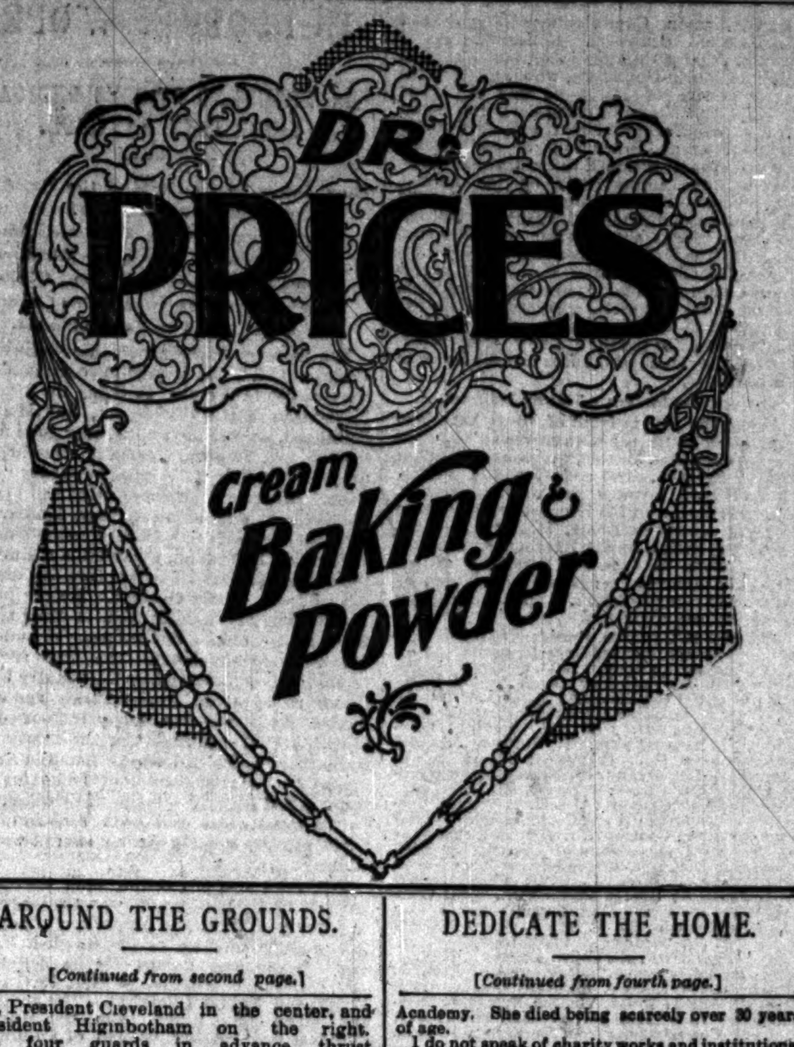
The individual who was farsighted enough to put a sandwich in his pocket for ballast before he started for the Exposition grounds yesterday morning was wiser than most of the people of his generation. The company which has undertaken to feed the visitors to the World's Fair has not made any complaint of the quantity of space assigned it for that purpose, but the delay in fitting up the space for the purposes for which it has been set aside caused great inconvenience and suffering to thousands of visitors.

The restaurant in the Administration Building has been abandoned, somewhat curtailing the company's facilities, but at that things might have gone along better with better service and a larger force to help in the restaurants which were in operation. So great was the rush that the doors of the different restaurants on the ground had to be bolted and barred else the people would have broken in and helped themselves. The Casino restaurant on the south end of the peristyle was opened for the first time yesterday. On its three floors it has the capacity for seating 4,000 patrons at a time and probably 13,000 managed to get entertainment there during the day. Twice as many might have been attended to. Hundreds went in there, found seats at tables, and were then compelled to abandon hope and the securing provender at the same time. The Columbian Guards had to go to the rescue of the men in charge of the restaurant in the Horticultural Building. Every chair around the tables in that café was taken and lines of men and women actually stood behind the chairs waiting to pounce upon the first one that became vacant.

It was the same way in the Electricity Building café. Over at the Polish café thousands were accommodated until the lockers were empty. The Swedish restaurant was not ready to receive the public, but a goodly supply of eatables had been laid in in anticipation of the opening, and the people who conducted the establishment went to the rescue of the hungry crowd and helped to relieve their hunger as best they could. A ravenous crowd clamored around the Philadelphia café. Many driven by hunger left the grounds altogether, and every peanut stand, coffee booth, and ice cream parlor along Stony Island avenue and other near-by streets was eaten out of house and home. One large lunch establishment on Sixty-third street fed 10,000 persons who, it was claimed there, had left the grounds in order that they might be able to appease their hunger.

**Knights of Pythias to Merge.**

Illinois Brigade, Knights of Pythias, met last evening at the club-rooms of the Sherman House to discuss the advisability of consolidating the two regiments—the First and Seventh—into one. Gen. J. H. Barkley, Brigadier-General of the State troops and the K. P. regiments, urged the amalgamation of the two bodies.



# AROUND THE GROUNDS.

[Continued from second page.]

left, President Cleveland in the center, and President Higinbotham on the right. The four guards in advance thrust their huge frames against the opposing crowd and broke open a clear pathway for the distinguished party following them. One hundred feet away from the north entrance to the Administration Building stood Mr. Cleveland's carriage. Into it he climbed, occupying the place of honor on the right of the rear seat. On his left was President Higinbotham. In front of Mr. Cleveland sat Director-General Davis, and on the Colonel's right was President T. W. Palmer.

There was a mighty shout when Mr. Cleveland was seated in the carriage. Several thousand voices raised such a din of admiration that the course of the carriage was staid, and for five minutes the President bowed, smiled, and raised his hat. Then the four bright horses which drew the President's landau made their way through the crowd to the special train. No longer was there any attraction left at the Administration Building. The admiring thousands followed the President's carriage until it reached the train.

### OPENED BY THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

**New York Press Club Fair Started by Telephone—Program for Today.**

Although the Duke of Veragua was considerably fatigued by the duties of the day he accepted the invitation of Commissioner De Young and William Barri of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* last evening to open the fair of the New York Press club at the Grand Central Palace, at Broadway and Forty-second street, over the long-distance telephone. He was assisted by President Palmer. At 7:30 o'clock two carriages were driven up to the entrance of the Auditorium Hotel, and the Duke, Mr. Barri, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and Commander Dickins jumped into one and were driven over to the long-distance telephone office in the Rand-McNally Building, where they were received by W. A. Hovey of the American Bell company and Supt. Stoughton Walker of the Long Distance company. Mr. De Young drove down to the Metropole Hotel and got President Palmer. Without much ceremony the wire was connected with the Grand Central Palace Building and John W. Kellar, editor of the *Recorder* and President of the New York Press club, called up. This is what the Duke said:

From 1,000 miles away I hereby declare by word of mouth the great fair of the New York Press club formally opened, and wish it every success. DUKE DE VERAGUA.

This message was read to a gathering of 11,000 people and heartily applauded. This was followed by a cornet solo at the New York end of the wire, which was greatly enjoyed by the Duke. Some instruction was given Gen. Palmer as to how he should pitch his voice.

"Staccato?" said the General. "That's my best tone. Hello, Mr. President. We have just opened the great Fair. Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand entrances recorded—paid for, which means $178,000. There were few people on the grounds, judging from the amount of room left. Where the wild fowl built her nest and cattails predominated twenty-one months ago the White City now stands a success and a triumph. We congratulate New York on account of losing the Fair, because of the immense throng of people for her hotels to accommodate. Senator Warner Miller sits at my right and says, in the words of Barnum, 'It is the greatest show on earth.' You have our sympathy, our good wishes, and our hope that your fair will be as great a success as ours, if not greater.

"T. W. PALMER."

In the meantime Mr. Hovey showed the Duke the operating-room and conversed with him in French. The Duke was much pleased, and said that he had never talked so great a distance over a telephone before. He also expressed himself as greatly pleased with the Fair. Mr. De Young and ex-Senator Miller also conversed with Mr. Kellar and conveyed their good wishes for the success of the Press club fair, and these messages were read to the audience. When the Duke returned to the hotel he and the Duchess and their party received a call from President and Mrs. Higinbotham, Miss Florence Higinbotham, and Harlow D. Higinbotham. The Duke then retired.

This morning the Duke, in company with his brother, the Marquis de Barboles, and Commander Dickins, will call on Mayor Harrison at 10:30 o'clock. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he will call on Director-General Davis and President Higinbotham, and at 5 o'clock will attend the tea given by Mme. Dupuy de Lome, the wife of the Spanish Commissioner, at the Metropole Hotel. This tea is given for the Duchess and the ladies of her party. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening the Duke will attend the banquet given by President Palmer at the Auditorium Hotel.

### GOOD-BY TO THE PRESIDENT.

**Souvenirs Presented by Countess of Aberdeen—Off for Washington.**

President Cleveland's good-by to the Fair was enlivened by a pretty scene at the terminal station, where the special train was in waiting. He had left the Administration Building at 5:10 o'clock with the World's Fair chiefs and was soon at the station. A line of guards opened a passage for him. At the train there was a party from the Irish Village. In the party were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and members of the Irish settlement. The Countess was presented to Mr. Cleveland, who, in a pretty little speech, told her he was sorry he had been unable to call at the village. The Countess then presented the President a black thorn stick and a gold badge or souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a brooch with the village in miniature and Donnybrook castle as the centerpiece. Accepting these souvenirs with a smile, Mr. Cleveland was given a point lace handkerchief. Looking at the filmy texture, as though wondering what to do with it, Mr. Cleveland and the Countess had a little private talk, accompanied by smiles and nods, which resulted in the President making a promise to give the handkerchief to Mrs. Cleveland with the compliments of the Countess of Aberdeen and the Irish Village at the Fair.

The last act, so far as the President was concerned in the ceremonies of the day, was the exchange of greetings with the World's Fair escort. This over, the car was vacated by all save the Presidential party. Then the signal to go ahead was given at 5:52 o'clock, and Mr. Cleveland stepped upon the rear platform to take one last look. As he appeared there were loud calls for a speech, but these were stopped by Director-General Davis, Presidents Palmer and Higinbotham, and others. As the train started the President smiled and waved his hat, while three times three cheers were given.

# DEDICATE THE HOME.

[Continued from fourth page.]

Academy. She died being scarcely over 30 years of age.

I do not speak of charity works and institutions, for in all countries woman has always considered it her special domain. But last year, which has grown into a link between you and us, for we will always remember gratefully the kindness and generosity of your shiploads of so much needed bread, brought to light such energy, skill, and courage on the part of our women as to prove once more that the best teacher of our duties is life itself, and that every event can open a new field of action, for we think woman fit and capable of holding her scepter in all kinds of kingdoms, but nearly every Russian woman will joyfully lay it down to gain the one she considers, as well as you, I suppose, the highest and most sacred of all, the scepter of her own home and family. Queens must we always be, queens to our lovers, queens to our husbands.

**Driving of the Golden Nail.**

The most interesting ceremony of the day to many minds was the driving of the nail in the block of yew. This was accomplished by Mrs. Palmer in a fetching, feminine fashion that was none the less pleasing because there was a bit of humbuggery about it. Mrs. Palmer protested before she took the hammer in her hand that she had not been practicing for the ordeal, that the rôle was an entirely new one for her, but she didn't tell the audience that a hole just the size of that gold tenpenny nail had already been bored in the wood, and that she therefore slipped the nail into it with a series of sham blows that were nevertheless prettily executed.

Previous to the nail driving Mrs. Palmer presented Mrs. MacMonnies, the artist, and Mrs. Candace Wheeler, the decorator of the Woman's Building, to the audience, and was herself made the recipient of a silver and blue enamel wreath by Mrs. Ralph Trautman as the representative of the Board of Lady Managers. As the last blow of the hammer was struck the National Hymn burst upon the ears of the assembled people. This, with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, brought the opening day of the Fair, so far as women were concerned, to a close.

### ARRANGEMENTS NOT COMPLETE.

**Luncheon and Grand Stand Preparations Cause Much Trouble.**

The Directory committee for ceremonies on the Exposition probably did not pass a day of unalloyed enjoyment. Some people whose criticism carries weight said uncomplimentary things about certain features of its management. It was intimated, for instance, that the committee had undertaken more than it could handle. Specific instances were mentioned in many cases. Some criticisms took a more sweeping and general form. Possibly some members of the committee realized even without the aid of comment that some features of the day could have been improved.

For instance, one part of the ceremonies which should have been perfectly managed was the luncheon served to the President in the Administration Building café. For several minutes after the President and his party reached the café none of the Committee on Ceremonies in attendance seemed to know what to do. The result was that the lobby, which according to arrangements should have been kept clear, was crowded with eager spectators. A number of uninvited persons made their way into the room and helped themselves to seats at the table, to the exclusion of distinguished guests who had been specially honored with an invitation. These distinguished personages therefore found themselves in the awkward position of standing about.

The situation got so mixed that members of the local directory were obliged to give up their seats that these distinguished personages should be accommodated. The arrangements for keeping the public out seem to have been entirely omitted, and one of the remarkable features of the affair was that nobody seemed to have the slightest idea of who was invited. The arrangements on the grand stand must have also been peculiar, to judge by the result.

### VIENNA CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED.

**Dr. Bloom Has an Unpleasant Encounter with a Columbian Guard.**

Col. Rice's Columbian Guards tried to strictly obey orders yesterday and made many mistakes. As a result one of them who was stationed at the grand stand lost his position.

After the ceremonies had ended Dr. Emil Bloom, the correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, sought to cross from the press platform to the Administration Building to cable to his paper. A Columbian guard saw the doctor climbing a rail and accosted him, saying that he could not go that way. The doctor announced his business and showed his passes. But the guard would accept no statement, and the angered correspondent asked the policeman to arrest him. This the latter did and had Dr. Bloom carted in a patrol wagon to Col. Rice's headquarters. It took Col. Rice but an instant to discover the senseless action of his subordinate and the doctor was released, with apologies from the commandant.

When the other foreign correspondents heard of the indignity to which Dr. Bloom had been subjected they held a meeting and denounced with much warmth the unwarranted action of the guard.

Hans Olden, correspondent of the *Boersen Courier* of Berlin was also arrested, but his capture took place after the return of Dr. Bloom, and the guardsman realized that he was making a mistake and at once released his prisoner.

**Military Reception and Ball.**

A military reception and ball for the Forty-second Highlanders, who are now stationed in the city in connection with the English military tournament, were given at the Second Regiment Armory on Washington boulevard last night. The hall was well filled with the members of the Scottish organization, all arrayed in the Highland costume. Several officers of the Forty-second or "Black Watch" were present.


**The Boisterous Atlantic**

Is a terror to timid voyagers scarcely less on account of the perils of the deep than the almost certainty of seasickness. The best curative of mal de mer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which settles the stomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all travelers and tourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauseous or ineffectual resources of the medicine chest and the problematical benefit derivable from an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant, no matter how pure. The jarring of a railroad car often produces stomachic disorders akin to that caused by the rolling of a ship. For this the Bitters is a prompt and certain remedy. The use of a brackish water, particularly on long voyages in the tropics, inevitably breeds disorders of the stomach and bowels. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters mixed with impure water nullifies its impurities. Similarly it counteracts malarial and other prejudicial influences of climate or atmosphere, as well as the effects of exposure and fatigue. Use it for kidney complaints, rheumatism, and debility.



**SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.**
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Dedication of the Pennsylvania Building.
Meeting of the American Trotting Association.
Methodist Bishops Meet at Evanston.
Banquet to the Duke of Veragua.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A Silk event of no mean importance happens here this morning. We had especially executed for us in Lyons, France, 2,500 Silk Dress Patterns, over 200 distinct styles of combinations.

A very handsome colored plate or design accompanies each dress pattern. They are put up in a beautiful souvenir box, made in Paris, showing the panorama of the World's Fair. If this order had chanced to be placed since the remarkable rise in Silk values the price would have been $20 a dress pattern instead of the remarkable price of $13.50 a dress pattern!

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



**Baby's Health.**

You don't want to risk your baby's health, yet you feed it all kinds of so-called "foods." Several ingredients mixed; bad for the stomach. Milk is nature's perfect food. The only healthful food you can give your child.

**Highland Brand Evaporated Cream**
—unsweetened

Is pure milk from healthy cows, preserved without sugar or chemicals. No mixtures. Feed it to the baby.

A copy of "Dainty Dishes" and "Babies' Food" sent free. Mail us your address.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.,
26 River St., Chicago, Ill.



**HUMPHREYS'**

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

| NO. | CURES. | PRICES. |
|---|---|---|
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OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 3, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 3, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for the material and labor required to build an iron or steel deck bridge, length 135 feet; for construction of a one-story brick dead-house; for additions to post hospital, consisting in part of veranda, lift, office, and dispensary fixtures, etc. Competitors on the bridge must submit with their proposals full and complete plans and specifications for a bridge similar to bridge No. 2 already constructed at this post, but no compensation will be given in case proposals are not accepted. Blank forms of proposals and any information desired can be obtained at this office, where plans and specifications can be seen for the dead-house and hospital additions. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid that may result to the interest of the United States. Proposals must be enclosed, in envelopes sealed and marked "Proposals for ——," to be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, May 3, 1893, and addressed to F. H. JONES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

# HE MET FOREIGNERS.

## GROVER IN THE GREAT MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

**It Requires Two Battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry from Fort Sheridan to Clear the Crowd for the Presidential Party—Brilliant Picture Made by the Old World Representatives Before Their Exhibits—Gen. Davis Presents Mr. Cleveland—His Reception Exceedingly Cordial.**

All the regulations laid down for the exercises in connection with the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building yesterday were violated. The first order issued was that the public should be excluded from the building until after the President and his party and the officials of the Exposition had been presented to the foreign Commissioners and the exhibitors along the line of Columbia avenue. Long before the President had touched the button it occurred to probably 25 per cent of the crowd about the basin to make a rush for the Manufactures Building and occupy the vantage ground therein. The guards on duty at the west and south entrances to the building understood that troops were to be placed at those points for the purpose of keeping back the populace until after the Presidential visit. The troops for some reason failed to materialize, and the guards, thinking they had no authority in the matter, permitted the people to come in. The result of this was that Columbia avenue and all intersecting streets in the building were packed for fully one hour before the President started from the Administration Building.

Fortunately information was received of the crush by Col. Rice, and two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry from Fort Sheridan were sent into the building for the purpose of clearing a way for the Presidential party. The first battalion was under command of Maj. Bailey, the second under Capt. Humphrey, with Lieut.-Col. Samuel Ovenshine at the head. As the regulars marched north the crowd realized that some one had arrived with authority to make it stand back. Previous to the arrival of the soldiery the Columbian Guards inside the building and the few policemen that had been detailed to assist began to realize probably for the first time what it was to handle a polyglot assemblage that had come prepared to have its own way. The regiment halted, one battalion on the south side of the chimes tower, the other on the north side. A few minutes later Col. Ovenshine had his force so deployed that the avenue was cleared along its entire length. About 100 men and women had assembled immediately under the chimes tower and were evidently felicitating themselves upon having possession of the coign of vantage in the great building. The Columbian Guards in that vicinity undertook to remove these people, and the people refused to budge. Assistant Chief Williams of the Manufactures Building used his persuasive powers in vain and not until Col. Ovenshine detailed a special guard with instructions to clear the way did the people move, and then under protest.

From that time until the arrival of the advance company of the Presidential party the Fort Sheridan troops were busily employed in keeping back of the lines fully 25,000 people who had been permitted to crowd into the building in disregard of the rules. Assistant Chief Williams found himself beyond the line at one time, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in passing through in order that he might carry out his part of the program in receiving the foreign representatives who at about 2 o'clock began to assemble.

**A Distinguished Assemblage.**

Notwithstanding all this there will never again appear in the center of Manufactures Building as distinguished an assemblage as stood there yesterday for forty minutes. There were the Commissioners from Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Japan, Russia, Norway, Belgium, Mexico, Persia, Spain, Brazil, Switzerland, New South Wales, and the Corean Embassy. Many of these were in court uniform.

A number of ladies were in the party. The scene was a brilliant one and a study. There stood the representatives of the nations named, clothed with the authority of their respective Kingdoms and Empires. About them there was drawn a cordon of American soldiery which protected them from intrusion. And without wherever the eye looked were thousands, most of whom by their dress and manner indicated them to be Americans. The foreign representatives were divided into two companies, one on either side of the avenue under the archway of the Chimes Tower. While waiting for the event of the afternoon these people greeted each other and some of them held little levees, and the American democracy, which constituted the background of the scene, had an opportunity of beholding, many of them for the first time, perhaps, the courtly manners characteristic of the Old World.

It became evident to Assistant Chief Williams that the Presidential party would have difficulty in making its way at this point on account of the distinguished people who had gathered there. The foreign representatives were requested to take their places in line before the exhibits of their respective countries, so that the President and his party could receive them, or they could receive him without any confusion.

H. E. Marquis Enrico Ungaro and Sig. V. Zeggio, Royal Commissioners from Italy, and their suite took their places in front of the Italian exhibit on the extreme south end of the line facing the avenue. James Perrenoud and M. Arnold Hollinger, Commissioners from Switzerland, and party were assigned a place in front of the Switzerland exhibit, adjoining the Italian representatives. C. Michelsen, President, and Otto Dreier, Commissioner of Denmark, and his friends stood next. J. S. Larke, Executive Commissioner, and Wilbert David Dimock from Canada, were next, immediately north. Sir Henry Trueman Wood and the Secretary of the Royal British Commission, with a distinguished party from Great Britain, including Sir Edward Birkbeck Bunt, assembled in front of the Great Britain corner facing the Chimes Tower. North of the Great Britain exhibit is the stately and elaborate exhibit of the German Empire, the most extensive exhibit in Manufactures Building.

**Wermuth in Brilliant Uniform.**

Immediately north of the corner of this exhibit and behind massive gates which seemed to compete with the great dimensions of the building itself, were assembled two German bands, one a cavalry band, the other an artillery band. Not a single man in either of these bands is less than six feet in height. These bands furnished the music for the waiting crowd. In front of the gates, in his brilliant uniform, stood Geheimrath Wermuth, the Imperial Commissioner of the German Empire, and by his side, also in uniform, J. Kopp, Bavarian Commissioner of the Art Industrial Society of Bavaria. They were surrounded by the staff of Commissioner Wermuth, also in the uniform of ranking officers of the German army.

North of the German exhibit is that of Austria, which presented yesterday a finished and imposing appearance. About the entrance to it stood the Hon. Anton von Palitschek-Palmforst, D. D., in uniform, and his staff. North of the Austrian exhibit is that of Japan, and there stood H. E. Gozzo Tateno, V. P., Japanese Legation, and the Hon. S. Tegima, imperial Commissioner from the Mikado. On the opposite side of Columbia avenue, facing the representatives of Switzerland and Denmark, was C. Ravn, royal Commissioner from Norway, and his suite, in front of the Norway exhibit. Next to him the representatives of the Czar of all the Russias, H. E. Imperial Chamberlain P. D. Glonkhovskoy and Constantine de Rakonza-Soustcheffsky and his staff. Behind them was the space which will be occupied by Russia some time soon. Yesterday a placard in this corner contained the following announcement:

RUSSIA.
EXHIBIT DELAYED ON ACCOUNT OF THE ICE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIQUE SEA.

If any one in the great crowd at this point in Manufactures Building yesterday had ever for a moment doubted that the world was to come to Chicago this simple announcement would have dissipated any such thought. In the few words quoted there was an idea of extent which no fervid oratory would have conveyed. Immediately north of the Russian exhibit is that of Belgium, and before this stood Astere Vercruysse, President of the commission, and M. Edouard Guerette, Royal Delegate from Belgium, and party. On the corner of the grand center, east of and opposite the exhibit of Great Britain, is the unfinished French exhibit. Incomplete as it appeared yesterday, enough was seen of it to give an idea of what it will be a few weeks later. Before the scaffolding at this point stood M. Camille Krantz, Commissioner-General, and M. Edmund Bruwaert, Consul-General of France, Deputy Commissioner, and as his aid Georges Morin-Goustiaux, who stood as the representative of Paris, the city of the last World's Exposition. Facing the grand center on the northeast corner and extending along Columbia avenue to the limit of the building are the spaces assigned to the United States. The building immediately on the corner, which is to be furnished by Tiffany & Co. and Gorham & Co. like that of France, is still unfinished so far as the interior exhibit is concerned. The United States as a whole yesterday was modest. Before its corner in this grand center stood no representatives as such. But all about that section, everywhere the eye turned, there stood American people and on this occasion for the time being they represented the land of the free and the home of the brave.

**Representatives of Many Nations.**

Along the line in front of these American exhibits were the representatives of the other foreign countries. Mexico, represented by Señor Miguel Serrano, Delegate-General; Persia, by the Hon. E. Spencer Pratt, Commissioner-General; Spain, by his Excellency, Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Minister Plenipotentiary; Brazil, by his Excellency, Marshal José Simeao de Oliveria, President of the Brazilian Commission; New South Wales, by the Hon. Arthur Renwick. And at other points along the line were:

M. Carlos R. Gariardo, President of the National Commission of the Argentine Republic, and his party; the Corean Embassy; J. J. Quelch, Commissioner from British Guiana; Prof. Vulko I. Shopkoff, delegate from Bulgaria; L. Wiener, M. L. A., Commissioner from Cape Colony; the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, M. L. C., Special Commissioner from Ceylon; T. Taredef, Special Commissioner from Colombia; H. E. Sr. D. Manuel M. Depertralta, President of the commission from Costa Rica; Milton O. Higgins, Commissioner from Curacoa; Col. M. N. Arizaga, Secretary of the Legation and Commissioner-General from Ecuador; Charles M. Hutchinson, President of the royal commission of Greece; the Hon. Frederick Douglass, Commissioner from Hayti; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G., Commissioner from Jamaica; George Birkhoff Jr., royal Commissioner from the Netherlands; Señor Don Horatio Guzman, E. E. M. P., from Nicaragua; E. R. Grobler, Commissioner from Orange Free State; Dr. Cefar Gondra, E. E. M. T., President ad honorem, from Paraguay; J. M. do Outeiro and R. I. Beiro, Adjutant Commissioner from Portugal; Harry Vincent, Executive Commissioner from Trinidad; Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Imperial Commissioner from Turkey; Señor Don Krudentio de Murgui Ombo, President of the Foreign Affairs Department of Uruguay; and Dr. Francisco E. Bustamente, President ad honorem of Venezuela.

Each of these representatives was attended by his suite and occupied that space immediately in front of the United States exhibit. The picture presented these various nations in their respective costumes and made a brilliant setting to a scene which will ever remain in the memory of those who beheld it.

Overhead the entire length of the arched roof hung in graceful folds twenty American flags. In clusters about the columns and about the corridors were the groupings of the flags of all nations. Those who were present at the dedication exercises of the Exposition last fall in the Manufactures Building doubtless believed that never again would a scene such as that was be presented underneath the acres of roof of this structure. Those who stood in the building yesterday and gazed upon the picture presented will doubtless be at a loss to decide which of the two was the grander spectacle.

**Conspicuous Men Pointed Out.**

While the great crowd waited, and the soldiery were drawn up on either side of Columbia avenue, an old man of dark complexion, with bushy white hair, walked down the avenue alone. He passed nearly the entire length of the avenue before he took his place in line. There was nothing in his manner to indicate that he did this for the purpose of placing himself on exhibition. This old man is one of the historical landmarks in the annals of his country. This was Frederick Douglass.

Another conspicuous figure that moved down the avenue, attended by several foreigners in court dress, attracted a good deal of attention. Of the brilliant company now present along the line on either side he was by far the most resplendent. He had become confused and lost his place, and was being conducted at this moment to the post assigned him. This was Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Imperial Commissioner from the realm of the Sultan.

A company of marines made their appearance at the further end of the building and were assigned a place. Following them a soldierly-looking man mounted on a dark bay horse galloped up the avenue. This was Col. Rice of the regular army, who has the peace and good order of the Exposition in hand. His coming was for the purpose of clearing a way for the Presidential party.

A moment later the bugle sounded, and then there appeared on the extreme south end of the line the long looked for and patiently awaited company. President Cleveland on the arm of Col. George R. Davis, Vice-President Stevenson on the arm of Lyman Gage, then the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet in their order, the heads of the various departments of the Exposition, and the Ambassador to England, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and other distinguished citizens. With all due deference to the entourage of the Presidential party, the two gentlemen first named were the most conspicuous and were the ones upon whom the gaze of the populace was centered.

**Mr. Cleveland Presented.**

Director-General Davis began in the order of the foreign representatives named and in the foregoing presented to each member of the foreign delegation, in front of their respective exhibits, President Cleveland. The presentation in each case was more than formal. To each one President Cleveland had something to say. Where necessary an interpreter was present, so that nothing was lost between Mr. Cleveland and the distinguished company to whom he was presented. This continued all along the line, and nothing occurred to break it until the President arrived in front of the United States exhibit, where he was presented to the Corean Embassy. The members saluted him after the manner of their country by playing on instruments made of reeds. President Cleveland seemed much interested in this group and remained in their midst longer than he did at any other point along the line. Just as he was leaving the Coreans an American woman in mourning, with a huge umbrella in her arms, broke through the lines and grabbed the President by the arm. This did not appear to disconcert him, for he smiled, and the good old woman, being thus rewarded for her break, returned to her place back of the soldiers.

Probably the most enthusiastic reception and presentation along the entire line occurred at the German exhibit. The pavilion is guarded by gates and is a masterpiece of architecture and artistic ornamentation. It is decorated with gold, marble, stucco, and costly paintings. The main hall of this exhibit contains the masterpieces of German art industry. As the gates of this exhibit swung open and the President and his party passed in the two German bands on either side of the column—one a cavalry band and the other an artillery band in their respective uniforms—played American airs. The German Commissioner led President Cleveland to a point where stood on a large easel an oil portrait of the young German Emperor. Above and about all this scene the black, white, and red flag of Germany waved from steeples and towers of the stately edifice.

**Austrians Cried "O! O! O!"**

From the German exhibit the President went to that of Austria, where he was accorded another welcome, the Austrian Commissioner giving the signal to his countrymen to salute the President with the Austrian cry, "O! O! O!" and they gathered about him in a manner which certainly must have made the President have a warm place in his heart for that country.

From the Austrian exhibit the President went to the Japanese Building, where he was received by the representatives of the Mikado in their own fashion, which was as stately and courtly as any seen along the line. From this point the party pursued its way along the north corridor of the building until it reached the north entrance, from which the exit was made. At this latter point the great crowd made a rush for the doorway, and was only driven back when a company of the Fifteenth Regiment and a detail from the Columbian Guard arrived at the command of Col. Rice and held it in check. There was no other exit from the building except the one at the south end, and this confused hundreds in the crowd, who were at a loss to know how to get out. The result of this, of course, was a small panic, in which a number of women fainted.

**Port of Chicago.**

Arrived—Coal—Propellers New York, Florida, Boston, C. A. Eddy, Tioga, Buffalo; Hecla, Oswego; C. T. Flint, Erie. Light—Propellers Pueblo, Omaha, John Dix, Milwaukee; J. W. Wescott, Michigan City. Lumber—Propellers A. Preston, Oscoda; F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee. Schooners Manitowoc, Hattie Hutt, Pine Lake; Felicitious, Cheboygan; Jeannette, Elenor, Oscoda. Sundries—Propellers Boston, Buffalo. Cleared—Grain—Marquette, Pueblo, New Orleans, Kingston; Onoco, Wylie M. Egan, Tacoma, Buffalo. Light—Propellers, Arcadia, Colin Campbell, Marinette; Albert Soper, Ludington; T. H. Smith, Menominee; C. H. Starkey, Rodgers City; schooners Mary Collins, Traverse City; Moses Gage, Cecil Bay; John Mee, Charlevoix; Rouse Simmons, Cape Horn, Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; William D. Becker, Buffalo; W. Aldrich, Menominee; Richard Mott, Sturgeon Bay. Sundries—Propellers Charles McVea, Holland.

# ITS DOORS NOW OPEN.

## TEN THOUSAND SWEDES DEDICATE THEIR FINE PAVILION.

**They Assemble in Front of the Building, Listen to an Address in Their Native Tongue, and Enjoy Patriotic Songs—Close with a Banquet—Missourians Formally Throw Open the Doors of Their Hospitable Home—The Connecticut State Building Is Dedicated.**

Ten thousand Swedes, including the Swedish Guards, Col. N. N. Cronholm commanding; the Swedish Glee club; E. Grip, the Swedish Minister to the United States, and Mauritz Rubenson, a prominent newspaper man from Gothenburg, Sweden, formally opened the Swedish Building at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After the regimental band had played the Swedish war hymn Arthur Leffler, the Swedish Commissioner-General to the World's Columbian Exposition, ascended a rostum at the entrance and made in the Swedish tongue the address of the occasion. He attributed Sweden's hearty participation in the Exposition and the erection of the beautiful building to several obvious causes. The first motive, he said, was commercial, as the country had a desire to advertise its industries and commerce. But it was also largely influenced by sentiments of gratitude for the hearty welcome that Swedes had always found in America, by a tender recollection of the honors this country had paid the remains of Ericsson, and by the appeals that had been sent from the Swedes in this country for an exhibit worthy of their native land.

The result was, Mr. Leffler said, the appropriation of $100,000, which was the largest of any foreign country, in proportion to population, and the erection of the Swedish building. He returned thanks for its delightful and convenient location to Gen. Davis, Mr. Fearn, and Robert Lindblom. The architect had taken the motif from the Swedish churches and country palaces of Columbus' day. It would contain exhibits which would convey an idea also of the homes of the Swedish peasantry, give a glimpse of Sweden's charming scenery, and, best of all, illustrate Sweden's school system and show its contribution to the mental and physical development of the human race.

After referring to the fact that May 1 was the national holiday of Sweden Mr. Leffler closed by ordering the Star and Stripes to be flung out from the balcony overhead. This was done, and then four cheers, according to the Swedish custom, were given for President Cleveland. Mr. Leffler then called for four more for his Majesty King Oscar II. Then Mr. Leffler read a short cablegram conveying to King Oscar the greetings of the thousands of American Swedes who had assembled to open the Swedish Building. The Swedish Glee club sang "Hear Our Prayer, O Mother of Svea," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Our Country."

At 5 o'clock a dinner was given at the Swedish restaurant, 200 guests being present, including the most prominent Swedish-Americans and visiting Swedes in the city. Mr. Leffler presided and the first toasts drunk were to President Cleveland and King Oscar. Mauritz Rubenson, associate editor of the Gothenburg *Commercial and Shipping Journal*, a member of the Gothenburg City Council, and President of the Gothenburg Fisheries Society, in speaking of the Fair said that no other world's fair could compare with it in respect of the magnificence of the buildings and the immense scale on which it had been projected.

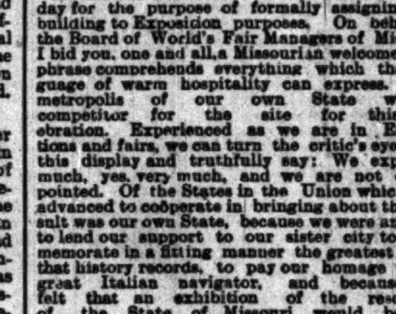
## MISSOURI'S BUILDING DEDICATED.

**Nathan Frank Turns the Structure Over to Gov. Stone—Guests Entertained.**

One of the chief incidents of the opening day's proceedings was the dedication of the Missouri Building at 3 p. m. With the lavish hospitality of the people of that State the visiting guests were not only treated to delightful music and eloquent addresses, but, after the formal exercises, were introduced to tastefully arranged pyramids of sandwiches, flanked by inviting piles of fruit and supplemented by an agreeable quality of punch served by the fair daughters of the State.

At the hour set ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis, Chairman of the Building committee, assumed control. Music was rendered by a mandolin orchestra and the St. Louis Allman male quintet. Mr. Frank delivered the formal address of dedication and turned the building and contents over to Gov. W. J. Stone, who then threw the doors open to the public. Mr. Frank said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled today for the purpose of formally assigning this building to Exposition purposes. On behalf of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Missouri I bid you, one and all, a Missourian welcome. This phrase comprehends everything which the language of warm hospitality can express. The metropolis of our own State was a competitor for the site for this celebration. Experienced as we are in Expositions and fairs, we can turn the critic's eye upon this display and truthfully say: We expected much, yea, very much, and we are not disappointed. Of the States in the Union which first advanced to coöperate in bringing about this result was our own State, because we were anxious to lend our support to our sister city to commemorate in a fitting manner the greatest event that history records, to pay our homage to the great Italian navigator, and because we felt that an exhibition of the resources of the State of Missouri would be the measure of that perfection which the highest state of civilization could display. The Board of Managers has been untiring in its efforts to faithfully execute the trust confided to



MISSOURI BUILDING.

it, and today we find within the borders of this great Exposition Missouri's varied industries in every department, the only State whose products are sufficiently varied and commercially developed to be panoplied in the many distinct departments of this Fair. Woman's domain in the development of this wonderful era, as portrayed more especially in the Woman's Building, finds our mothers and daughters rich in participation. Our labors have been lightened by the great popular interest everywhere manifested and the help so cheerfully given us by our people. The people of our State are entitled to their full share of the good and the glory which will result to the world, to the country, and to Missouri from the holding of this Exposition. This building, following in the course suggested by the Exposition authorities, has been erected like every other State building, as a place of entertainment; a retreat, with a bureau of information for people desiring to know what the State is and what it exhibits at the Exposition. A place for rest and comfort for all who may come. It was designed by Missouri architects competing with Missouri architects, and upon the award I am glad to say no word of criticism has been heard. Your eye falls on nothing which is not from the State, which is an empire in itself. Great and grand Missouri! A State of matchless resources, developed and undeveloped, natural and manufactured, peopled by industrious, liberal minded, and hospitable persons, with a climate suited to all tastes and occupations; a home for all who wish to breathe the spirit of a purer air. And now, Gov. Stone, it is my pleasure, as Chairman of the Committee on Building Site, to formally assign to you this building for the purposes for which it was constructed under the provisions of law.

Gov. Stone's address was an elaborate historical review of the events prior to and leading up to the discovery of America, the marvelous growth of this country and the world as exemplified by the Fair, and concluded by formally declaring the house a retreat for all who wished to enjoy its hospitality. He was followed briefly by Mayor C. P. Walbridge of St. Louis. Among those present were Congressmen Cobb and Joy and the latter's contesting opponent, John J. O'Neill, the entire commission, Board of Lady Managers, and hundreds of the fairest daughters of Missouri.

## MASSACHUSETTS HOLDS "OPEN HOUSE."

**Visitors Are Admitted to the Fine State Building—Objects on Exhibition.**

Massachusetts held "open house" yesterday afternoon in the home of that State on the Fair grounds. The affair was purely informal and was managed by State Executive Commissioner E. C. Hovey, who showed the rooms and their contents to the visitors. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. There is an odd collection of furniture in the Massachusetts Building. The women visitors especially were interested in this feature and passed all the time they had to spare in looking at and admiring the old-fashioned articles of household use. There is a rare old colonial exhibit in the rooms of the building, composed of pictures, old letters, beds, chairs, tables, and cradles. A cozy-looking four-post bed was greedily looked at by many of the callers, and it did look inviting to those who were tired of tramping through the muddy streets. The high posts supported some rich-looking fabric as a top and the down pillows were incased in the same sort of linen that was used when the old bed was in its glory in some colonial mansion. Near by was a rude cradle, with old-fashioned rockers, and in a glass case not far away were displayed a dozen bonnets, which, in style, seemed to be almost of the latest fashion, so closely did they resemble many of those worn by the women who were looking at them and wondering, perhaps, how on earth their predecessors could ever place such funny looking things on their heads.

In strange contrast with the colonial tables and chairs were the modern bits of furniture, including some of the rarest lounges and chairs and pianos. The old and new were placed side by side, and all thought the ancient workmanship looked awkward and uncomfortable enough.

## CONNECTICUT BUILDING DEDICATED.

**Many Impromptu Speeches Are Delivered and a Reception Is Held.**

The Connecticut State Building was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. Gov. Morris and staff were entertained with lunch there, provided by Executive Manager Vaill, after which brief dedicatory speeches were made by Gov. Morris, ex-Senator Read, and others. The speeches were entirely impromptu, the limited time remaining after the opening day ceremonies precluding the possibility of extended addresses.

The date fixed upon for "Connecticut day" (Oct. 11) was approved by Gov. Morris.

The official visitors appeared to be well pleased with the State building. The principal apartments are a general parlor, a women's parlor, a men's sitting-room, registry-room, and a postoffice, and an office for the Executive Manager and Secretary. On the second floor are three rooms which are likely to be regarded with deep interest by all Connecticut people who see them. They are designed especially to represent the three oldest towns in Connecticut—Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. They are well supplied with choice specimens of antique furniture brought all the way from the Nutmeg State—loans from various old homesteads. The walls of the Windsor room are in imitation of those in the former home of Chief Justice Ellsworth of the United States Supreme Bench. The Wethersfield apartment is called the "Washington" room, the wall decorations being copied from those in a room which Washington once occupied. The walls of the Hartford room are embellished with oak leaves and it is called the "Charter Oak" room.

The side walls of the parlor and men's sitting-room are hung in elegant silk tapestry, designed especially for them, the costly material being the gift of Col. Frank W. Cheney of the firm of Cheney Bros. of South Manchester, Conn. The walls of the upper hall are covered with squares of tastefully stenciled book leather furnished by the Dudley Tannery company of Winsted, Conn. A feature of especial interest will be found in the finely executed pictures of many prominent industrial establishments which hang in various parts of the building.

The Connecticut Building has been created under the supervision of the Building committee of the Board of World's Fair Managers of that State—ex Senator Read, Bridgeport; C. M. Jarvis, President of the Berlin Iron Bridge company; and George H. Day, manager of the Pope Manufacturing company of Hartford. These were present to participate in the dedication services, as also were the following members of the Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. G. H. Knight, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, and Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge.

The military staff of Gov. Morris present at the dedication of the Connecticut Building is as follows:

Adjutant-General, E. E. Bradley; Quartermaster-General, J. P. Harbison; Commissary-General, William Jamieson; Paymaster-General, Henry A. Bishop; Surgeon-General, Patrick Cassidy; Assistant Adjutant-General, J. G. Healy; Assistant Quartermaster-General, E. L. Morse; and the following-named aides-de-camp: Cols. C. S. Andrews, H. Holton Wood, Louis F. Henblein, and S. A. Granger.

There were many registrations of Connecticut people in the day, prominent among them were:

Col. F. W. Cheney, Leverett Brainard, Gen. Alexander Harbison, Charles H. Blair, Fannie Ullman Mayer, Mrs. H. P. Blair, F. F. Abbott, Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Knapp, A. O. Foskett, T. G. Kearns, John L. Gage, Robert M. Woods, S. T. Ferry, and T. Clifford Havens.

## DANES GIVE A BANQUET.

**It Is for the Ambassador to the United States Who Came to See the Fair.**

A banquet was given yesterday evening in the crystal dining-room of the Richelieu by the leading Danish residents of Chicago for Count F. W. Sponneck, Danish Ambassador to the United States, who came from Washington to witness the ceremony attending the President's opening the World's Fair. Covers were laid for forty-one guests. During the dinner music was discoursed by the Danish Orchestra. The following were the toasts of the evening: "The King," August Hyllested; "The Count," Dr. Consul Pearson; "Denmark," C. M. Koedt; "The President," Count F. W. Sponneck; "Sleswig," Pastor Greendting. The following were present:

C. Michaelson, E. Maier, Danish World's Fair Commissioner; August Hyllested, Director of Gottschalk's Lyric School; Andrew Petersen, A. Christensen, C. H. Hansen, Prof. N. Pearson, G. T. Hoffman, Theodore Helveg, Arne Petersen, C. Rasmussen, Christian Hansen, L. Bastrop, C. M. Koedt, A. Knusen, P. J. Bensen, A. Hansen, F. Cortizen, Alf Harler, R. Fugle, O. Knudson, M. Sommer, C. Assens, Otto Dreier, Danish Vice Consul, N. Juul, P. B. Nelson, F. Frantizon, D. S. Dahl, John Betack, H. W. Leman, William Harlow, J. Gokert, D. C. Fenger, B. Herty, George P. Bay, A. W. Rixon, P. M. Lagom, Thomas H. Monstery.

## CALIFORNIA FLAG PRESENTATION.

**An Interesting Ceremony at the State Building—Speeches and Music.**

After attending the exercises at the Administration Building yesterday the representatives of California at the World's Fair assembled at the California Building, where a silk bear flag was presented to the California Commissioners. This emblem will be displayed in the State Building and will be a conspicuous feature of the decorations. The presentation speech was made by James D. Phelan, the Vice-President of the commission, and received by Dr. N. J. Baird, the general manager of the exhibit. Speeches were also made by Secretary C. M. Wells and Commissioner L. J. Rose. A program of recitations and music, in charge of Mrs. E. S. Cummens, one of the lady managers from California, was carried out. A general reception followed. There were quite a number of Californis pioneers now residing in Chicago present. The building was tastily decorated with national flags and flags emblematic of the progress of the State. The building will probably not be dedicated for two or three weeks.

## GERMANS RECEIVE VISITORS.

**They Throw Open the Doors of Their Handsome Building.**

Thousands of visitors inspected the interior of the beautiful German Building, with its Gothic halls and its artistic fresco paintings, yesterday. German military music was furnished by a band of 100 musicians under the leadership of Music Director Ruscheweyh. The orchestra also gave a hearty greeting to President Cleveland when he arrived at the German section of the Manufactures Building. The program was elaborate at the German Building. Among other features the German-American World's Fair Ladies' Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Katzenberger, sang songs of the Fatherland. A reception by Commissioner Wermuth and a luncheon, with toasts to the success of the World's Columbian Exposition and the exhibit of Germany, were the suitable finale of the observances.

## CUTTING RATES TO THE FAIR.

**Colorado Roads Continue Their War Over Eastern Passenger Tariffs.**

DENVER, Col., May 1.—The railroad rate war is increasing in violence. This afternoon all of the roads excepting the Burlington posted a rate of $35 to Chicago and return and $27 to St. Louis and return. The railroads over which these rates are good include the Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Chicago and Alton, and the Denver and Rio Grande. It is understood that another reduction to $30 to Chicago and return will be made by the Rio Grande in the morning, and the prospects are that the other roads will lose no time in meeting this rate.

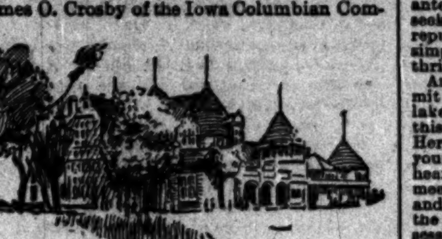
# IOWA BUILDING OPEN.

## FORMAL CEREMONIES HELD IN THE STATE'S CEREAL PALACE.

**Crowds Gather as the Cannon Announce That the President Has Touched the Button—President Crosby of the State Commission Turns Over the Structure to Secretary McFarland, Who Represents Gov. Boies—Address in Which the Structure Is Given Over to Its Purpose.**

Scarcely had the report of the first gun fired in honor of the flag by the man-of war Michigan boomed when the Sons and Daughters of Iowa met in the assembly room of their pretty cereal palace to open its doors to the people of the world. With the promptitude and energy characterizing the people the signal of the President of the United States giving the Exposition life had scarcely been given when Iowa's State home was formally added to the attractions of the Fair. Crowds thronged the building in addition to those whose birth or residence impelled them there.

The hour set for the formal opening of the building was 1:30 o'clock, but the cathedral chimes in Germany's headquarters were still ringing out their plaudits when President James O. Crosby of the Iowa Columbian Com-



IOWA BUILDING.

mission, Secretary of State W. M. McFarland, the representative of Gov. Boies, whom illness had detained at home, met with the other members of the Commission and Executive Council. Some little time was spent in informally greeting all comers, who were made to feel with true Western hospitality that Iowa's doors are never closed.

The tramp of the Iowa State Band as the members in solid rank ascended the stairway, was the signal for the beginning of the formal exercises. After the band had rendered an opening overture, and an invocation had been pronounced by Rev. Charles Ashton, President Crosby advanced to the front of the platform to complete the dedication of last October.

**President Crosby Presents the Building.**

He said that international expositions were originally designed as competitive displays of products, for the encouragement of arts and manufactures and the promotion of commerce. Gradually they have been enlarged in scope. Education and the liberal arts have been coming to the front until the world's progress in the sciences, arts, and industries that benefit mankind are now to be seen in them as in a mirror and have become influences in the advancement of the world's civilization. He continued:

At last May day, appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition for the opening of the Fair has arrived, the day towards which the nations of the earth have looked forward with eager anticipation and they are all represented here by their people and what they believe to be the best exhibits and the best evidence of their advance of the world's march of progress. Nearly all the States and Territories of the Union have constructed buildings as pleasant surroundings of the gigantic structures builded for the reception of the largest collection of exhibits the world has ever seen.

Here, panic, scourge, and a beneficent providence permitting, for the next half of a year the peoples of the world will gather to enjoy the unparalleled opportunity to study and learn in this great universal university.

This building was by the Iowa Columbian Commission Oct. 22 last turned over to Gov. Boies, by whom it was dedicated "to the noble purposes for which it was constructed." By reason of ill-health he was unable to attend the formal opening. Since then furnishings and decorations to minister to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the citizens have been installed and an exhibit of Iowa's bountiful resources placed in attractive form.

To you, Mr. McFarland, as Secretary of the State of Iowa, and members of the Executive Council, I, on behalf of the Iowa Columbian Commission, present this building, its furnishings, its decorations, its collection and exhibit of art, handiwork, and products of our soil and mines, that you may in honor of the State we love to call our home declare it to be open as a headquarters for her citizens and open to the inspection of the world.

**The Building Is Formally Opened.**

Immediately following President Crosby's remarks Secretary of State W. M. McFarland, as representative of the Chief Executive of the State, delivered the formal address which threw Iowa's latchkey into the lake and left the doors of the spacious and attractive home open for all who wish to rest within its ever open and ever hospitable portals. Mr. McFarland spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Iowa Columbian Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: In receiving this beautiful building and its magnificent exhibits at the hands of your President for the purpose of formally throwing it open to the inspection of the people of the world I do so fully realizing the importance of the act as affecting the great State of Iowa. It is by this building and its exhibits that we are to be judged. So far as the world is concerned we are now about to unveil the evidences of our material resources, our material growth and prosperity. More than this, we are now about to present the evidence by which our civilization will be estimated and measured by the people of the world. Thanks to the intelligence, energy, and untiring labor of our Iowa Board of Commissioners the evidences we are about to submit will not dishonor Iowa. I need not enlarge upon what you see before you. Iowa people will be justly proud of their building and their exhibits. We have here a great object lesson—an object lesson that will impress upon the minds of the people of this country and all nations that beyond the Mississippi exists a Commonwealth in which are all the elements of material greatness. That Commonwealth is the home of 2,500,000 of happy, prosperous people, rich in the sentiments, attainments, and culture that constitute the highest civilization of the race.

But exhibits at best are but partial. Samples necessarily illustrate but a few important facts. To represent the full measure of Iowa's greatness by the exhibits here would be paralleled by an attempt to illustrate a great piece of masonry by a sample stone. The commission has collected here sample products of Iowa farms unexcelled in this or any other nation. But this does not tell you that Iowa has 35,000,000 acres of land as rich in soil as was ever fertilized by God's sunlight and rain and that 10,000,000 acres of that land is yet virgin soil, untouched by the hand of husbandry. It does not tell you that in 1892 Iowa farms gave to the wealth of the world over $400,000,000. It does not tell you in express language that the Iowa farmer is annually adding to his store of gains, annually adding to the pleasures and comforts of his home, annually surrounding that home by all the high tokens of civilized life. Neither does it tell you that $70,000,000 of the surplus deposits in the 900 Iowa banks is there as a guaranty that the homes of the Iowa farmer are not to be destitute. The commission has also collected here samples of our educational work, but these do not tell you that the ninety-nine counties of Iowa are decorated by 14,000 public school buildings, in which 21,000 teachers are presiding over nearly 600,000 children, and does not include the vast army of pupils under instruction in our universities, colleges, academies, normal, parochial, and other private schools. Neither do these exhibits tell you that Iowa stands first among the Commonwealths and nations of the world in point of intelligence, our percentage of illiteracy being but a little more than 1 per cent of our population. Neither do you learn from these that any five pupils of school age anywhere in the State who may show that they are inconveniently located as to schools may have a school building erected and a teacher furnished for their education, and yet our school fund is in excess of the demands of this most munificent system.

Our State does not pretend to compete with the older States in bulk of manufactured goods, and yet we have millions of dollars profitably invested in the various industries other than husbandry, which employ in the aggregate over 130,000 laborers, at an average annual wage in excess of that paid by this or any other country. Our mines in 1892 yielded an output valued at over $10,000,000, the valuation being based on $1.40 a ton at the mines, and over $8,000,000 of this amount was paid to labor. Our water power is vastly superior to many of our great manufacturing States, and fuel is not only easy of access and cheap, but almost inexhaustible, and the raw material for the mills, the loom, the shop, and the canning establishment is abundant in every county, thus offering conditions to the manufacturer that will inevitably make of Iowa a busy manufacturing center at no distant day. And now in a general way I desire to state that our transportation facilities are represented by a little less than 9,000 miles of railroad, safely ballasted with which to meet the highest demands of that kind of transportation. This enormous mileage is so dispersed through the State as to form a complete network of lines that touches every town and village that makes any pretense of being a market. The management of this vast system is under intelligent and honest control, giving a rate of transportation that in the main is fair and just and that enables every industry within the borders of the State to successfully compete with like industries elsewhere. This has inaugurated an era of good feeling and good understanding between the people and the transportation companies that now promises to be lasting and mutually beneficial to all interests. The great Mississippi River on our east and the Missouri on our west add greatly to our transportation facilities and open up a cheap roadway to the Atlantic Ocean, to the value of which each year adds unmistakable evidence, and which roadway is accessible in every section of our State.

**Products of the State.**

Our State will profitably produce all the products common to the temperate zone. It is the native home of all the valuable tame grasses, such as blue grass, timothy, and the various clovers which are universally produced with great profit, both as hay and pasture. We have a natural soil and climate for the great cereal, Indian corn, which gives a yield unexcelled elsewhere, and responds to intelligent husbandry with wonderfully gratifying profits. But I need not go into further details. Our dairy interests employ more cows than any State in the Union, save New York. We raise more horses than any State save Illinois. In 1892 we produced 2,500,000 bushels of corn more than any State in the Union. We excelled them all but Illinois in oats; raised 15,000,000 more swine than Illinois, and we raised 3,000,000 more swine than Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin combined. The vital statistics of 1892 give us second place to health, and we have less crime per capita than any State in the Union. Our winter climate is rigorous, but being dry and invigorating is for this reason more favorable to the support of animal life than the damper but less rigorous climate of latitudes south. We also live within the zone of the greatest human activity. In short, Iowa, loved and honored by its citizens, is a Commonwealth in which the sturdier virtues of manhood are developed and in which enterprise and honest toil meet a full reward. Our people are earnestly attached to republican institutions, and we guarantee to the honest and industrious citizen who seeks a home with us the rights and blessings of a republican form of government in its purest and simplest form and unparalleled returns for thrift, enterprise, and toil.

And now for the Board of Commissioners permit me to say that this beautiful structure by the lake was built as a haven for Iowa people visiting this, the greatest of international Expositions. Here is your Chicago home; here you will find your home literature; here you will meet a hearty welcome from the board; here you will meet your Iowa friends. This is to be the social and intellectual center of Iowa in Chicago for the next six months. It is yours, come and possess it. And now Mr. President and members of this commission, in the name of the people of Iowa, whom by your courtesy I temporarily represent here today, permit me to thank you for the zeal, enterprise, and labor which you have so wisely expended in the interest of our beloved State. I know that every Iowa citizen will be proud of this completed product of your toil and diligence and will be grateful for your distinguished services. Laboring as you have under the embarrassment of an inadequate appropriation, with consummate skill and loyal patriotism you have marshaled here every farthing of that appropriation into substantial form and endowed it with greater eloquence than the tongue of orator, where, during the next six months, it will tell the people of all nations the simple story of Iowa's greatness.

In honoring Iowa you have honored our common country, reflected credit upon the American name, added new luster to the "Stars and Stripes," the honored and revered emblem of the world's great republic. And now, gentlemen, thanking you for the distinguished privilege I have enjoyed at your hands today, by your request and in the name of the people of the State of Iowa, I declare this building and its exhibits formally opened as Iowa's contribution to the International Exposition of 1893.

Secretary McFarland's hearty words were met with equally hearty demonstrations of pleasure. The band took up the strain of Iowa's glorification where he left off, and to the enlivening strains of national airs the visitors as cordially accepted the hospitality so bountifully tendered and for hours mingled in pleasant converse and the interchange of congratulations.

## RIOT OF SOCIALISTS IN MARSEILLES.

**Police and Soldiers Required to Finally Scatter the Mob.**

MARSEILLES, May 1.—As trouble was anticipated here in connection with the observance of the day detachments of troops and gendarmes were placed on guard at every place of popular resort. Toward evening the crowds in the streets became disorderly. The police tried to arrest several Socialists who were inciting the workmen to violence. A fight in which the police were worsted followed. Hussars came to the assistance of the police and a general fight was begun. Several soldiers and policemen were badly cut and bruised. M. Floyol, Municipal Councilor, was knocked down by the charging Hussars. He was kicked and trampled under foot. After the first charge of the Hussars had been repulsed a crowd of rioters captured the Police Commissary, knocked him down, and dragged him in the dust. He was rescued by the troops before serious harm was done him. By united effort the military and police eventually split the mob and drove off the group of rioters. In several districts disorderly crowds were still parading at a late hour.

## MAX JUDD WILL NOT RESIGN.

**He Will Continue at Vienna, His Austrian Relatives Say.**

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to the London *Times* from its Vienna correspondent contains a reference to the stir caused in the Austrian Capital by the announcement in the Viennese newspapers that Max Judd of St. Louis, who was appointed by President Cleveland American Consul-General at Vienna, had resigned the office. The *Times* dispatch states that the relatives of Judd in Austria are not aware of anything to support the statement that he had resigned, and admits that it is stated on good authority that the government had made no objection to the appointment of Judd.

**Boat Load of Slaves Drowned.**

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Zanzibar brings news of the drowning of 125 slaves by the capsizing of an Arab dhow, in which the captives were being conveyed south of Madagascar. It is complained that since the recognition by Great Britain of the French protectorate over Madagascar the British cruisers have ceased to patrol Malagassy waters and that the French authorities in that vicinity wink at the slave trade.

**Labor Struggle at Dundee.**

A great labor struggle began today at Dundee. The mill-owners at that place recently notified the operatives that a reduction would be made in their wages. The mill hands refused to accept the terms of the masters and today 10,000 operatives went out on strike. Several mills have been compelled to close in consequence.

**Suicide of Dr. Tanner.**

Dr. Tanner, brother of Dr. Charles L. D. Tanner, the conspicuous anti-Parnellite member of Parliament, purposely took an overdose of morphine in a Fleet street hotel last evening and died shortly after midnight.

## PAID A DEPOSIT BUT GOT NO WORK.

**The Police Want E. S. Rogers, Charged with Falsely Obtaining Money.**

A message was sent to all the police stations last night asking for the arrest of E. S. Rogers on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Three weeks ago a distinguished looking man with dark complexion, black hair tinged with gray, rented rooms at No. 331 Chicago avenue. Advertisements were inserted in all the papers asking for a clerk to attend a booth during the World's Fair at a good salary. A number of persons answered the advertisement and found Mr. Rogers and a woman stenographer at the above number.

In each case a deposit of $25 was required, and a contract signed by which the applicant was to work during the Fair at a good salary. It is not known just how much the swindler made out of the deal, but the people living at that number say that Rogers had from one to two dozen callers each day.

When those who had made their deposits came yesterday to take the position they found that the distinguished looking gentleman and his typewriter had disappeared. Complaints were made at the East Chicago Avenue Station, and now the police are trying to locate Rogers.

## FAILURE LOSSES IN CHARGE OF FRAUD.

**H. C. Fechheimer of Detroit Arrested on Complaint of a Former Partner.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—The Fechheimer & Co. failure culminated this afternoon in the arrest of the senior member of that firm, Herman C. Fechheimer, on a capias issued on the affidavit of Thomas Swan, the Woodward avenue restaurateur, who charges Fechheimer with obtaining money on false pretenses. The trouble resulted from the partnership, which was formed in 1884, between Swan and Fechheimer. Terms were then agreed upon whereby they agreed to dissolve partnership. Fechheimer got $25,000, which was advanced by Swan's friends, and Swan assumed the floating indebtedness of the firm. Fechheimer was to assume the responsibility for the payment of all the paper for which Swan & Co. were liable. Swan asserts that notes and debts to the amount of $15,000 have been discovered which had not been mentioned by the former at the time of the settlement.

# MANY LIVES IN PERIL.

## DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD SWEEPING INTO TWO HUNDRED HOMES.

**River Has Burst Its Banks at Springfield, O., and Flooded 100 Acres of the City—Entire Police Called Out to the Rescue—Condition of the Mississippi at St. Louis Critical—Big General Warehouse Owned by Chicago People Falls Before the Flood.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 1.—[Special.]—One hundred acres in the northeast part of this city, containing 200 houses, were flooded this evening, and the river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour. Scores of families are threatened with destruction and the police force has been called out to rescue them. Boats and horses are being used and all citizens are lending a helping hand. The electric street-car traffic of the entire city is stopped. The power-house is under water. The Spring street bridge went at midnight.

At noon today an immense waterspout burst over Tremont City, a village near here. At about the same time the river broke its banks, and within eighteen minutes the water had flooded the town, carrying away outbuildings and stables and flooding the first story of residences. No person is reported killed or drowned, but there is a heavy loss of stock.

DAYTON, O., May 1.—The Miami River has reached the unprecedented height of 15 feet 3 inches. By 3 a. m. it will be higher from today's rain. The water has found several weak points in the levees here and there is reason for grave anxiety. One hundred and fifty acres of the residence portion of the city are practically under water.

## WAREHOUSE YIELDS TO THE FLOOD.

**Situation Extremely Critical for the People at St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—[Special.]—An additional rise in the river last night brought disaster, and the situation now is critical. The East St. Louis dock warehouse immediately south of the Eads bridge gave way before the rush of water at 11:30 this morning, and fully one-fourth of the vast building, with the heavy contents, fell in a heap, the roof sinking and settling upon the wreck. Thousands of barrels of flour, sacks of grain, and boxes of canned goods were precipitated into the water. One of the laborers, Cicero Pate, a colored man, is missing, and William Harris had his arm broken. The building is said to belong to Chicago people and was used as a general warehouse.

The telegraph office of the East St. Louis Connecting railroad, better known as the Cologn, is a wreck. The operator stood by the instruments until today when he wired that he would be forced to quit. The operator, L. Castor, and Yardmaster M. L. Bartlett, have, with the yard crew, established a telegraph office in a skiff. The yardmaster and operator row out to a telegraph pole, one holds the skiff steady while a wire is tapped and communication is thus established between East St. Louis and Carondelet. The ferry boat between Carondelet and East Carondelet has been abandoned, the boat being unable to obtain a landing on the east side. The wharf boat at East Carondelet sets out 100 feet in the river and is deserted.

It now appears that a repetition of last year's flood between East St. Louis and Cahokia is inevitable. The water about Cahokia has already reached an alarming stage and several families have left their homes in advance of the flood. The river is beginning to enter the lower part of North St. Louis. The bristle factory of Adolph Bieger, on the north side of Ferry street, is completely surrounded. The lumber yards of Knapp, Stour & Co. are submerged under several inches of water, and more is constantly coming in. Everybody living in the vicinity of Grand avenue and the river moved their household goods yesterday. Water has surrounded the houses of the district known as Oklahoma. It stands three feet on the first floors. Most of the denizens have taken to house-boats, and are afloat on their natural element.

Brooklyn, Ill., a town of 1,500 inhabitants just north of East St. Louis, is in imminent danger. The town lies on a low piece of ground, triangle shaped, protected on two sides by railroad embankments and on the third side by the Madison County levee. This levee is very insecure and is protected only by a railroad embankment of but little stability. The force of the stream strikes this embankment full at a bend in the river and it's but a question of time when it will go and the town of Brooklyn be swept away.

Heavy landslides caused by the rains occurred Sunday on the Iron Mountain railroad between St. Louis and Poplar Bluff, and have completely stopped all traffic. It is not probable that traffic can be resumed for at least thirty-six hours and possibly not for two or three days.

## NEARING HIGH MARK AT ALTON.

**Families Driven from Their Homes by the Rapidly Rising River.**

ALTON, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—The rise in the river at this point now has reached within four feet eleven inches of the highest mark of last year, and beyond the danger line. Nearly all the families on Missouri Point have been obliged to move. The water is over the bottom lands on both sides the river, and creeping up to the higher place where the houses and barns are congregated. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroads are both using the Chicago and Alton tracks owing to washouts.

CLAY CITY, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—The little Wabash River for the second time this spring came out of its banks today and spread over the bottoms. It is now two miles wide at this place.

ANNA, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—A hurricane passed through the country south of Anna about daylight yesterday morning. Several farm houses were moved from their foundations and otherwise damaged. On the farm of James Hinkle the water was scooped out of a pond several feet in depth.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—Traffic was cut off at Fayetteville today by the rains. The overland stage line was abandoned and the mail transferred by boat. Incalculable damage has been done to farm property.

## INUNDATED BY THE WABASH.

**Crops at the Mercy of the Flood, Which Grows Daily.**

VINCENNES, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—The lowlands in Indiana and Illinois are inundated by the Wabash River and thousands of bushels of wheat in the vicinity are at the mercy of floods, which show no signs of abatement. The river at this point is nearly twenty feet above low-water mark and still rising. It is feared that a repetition of the freshets of 1875 and 1883 will occur. River men predict that a rise of two feet within the next forty-eight hours is inevitable, in which event the loss of crops and live stock will be enormous.

## FORMALLY OPEN THEIR CHURCH BAZAAR.

**Cathedral of the Holy Name Members Put Dainty Goods on Sale.**

The bazaar given by the Cathedral of the Holy Name was opened last night in the chapel adjoining the church at Chicago avenue and State street. The usual little miss with her chance book, the flowers, and the candy and lemonade booths were all present. There were bright draperies and decorations, bunting and flags. The attendance crowded the hall to its full capacity. The bazaar will continue for two weeks, the Rev. Fathers Perry, McLoughlin, Mooney, Doyle, and Scanlan being in charge.

The women who have been interested in the arrangement of different tables and booths are Mrs. Shield, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lynam, Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Heneley, Miss Doyle, Miss Fuller, Miss Kean, Miss Mayer, Miss McCarthy, Miss Shepher, and Miss Ratty. The "Rebecca at the Well" is in charge of Miss Shepher and Kitty Ratty.

The donations of oil paintings, etchings, silverware, and other articles from business firms, were large, and the six fancy tables were loaded. The closing night, two weeks from yesterday, all donated articles will be raffled or drawn by the winning number from the chance books. This bazaar is the first one held by the Holy Name Church for seven years and is given for the benefit of the church, which has a big debt on it for alterations.

PERIL.

...EPING INTO ...OMES.

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...Special.]—One ...part of this ...e flooded this ...it the rate of a ...es are threat... ...olice force has ...Boats and ...l citizens are ...electric street... ...stopped. The ...The Spring ...e waterspout ...dge near here, ...river broke its ...uts the water ...away outbuild... ...e first story of ...orted killed or ...es of stock. ...ami River has ...t of 15 feet 3 ...gher from to... ...d several weak ...here is reason ...dred and fifty ...f the city are

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...ecial.]—An ad... ...night brought ...w is critical. ...ouse immedi... ...gave way be... ...this morning, ...vast building, ...fell in a ...settling upon ...rels of flour, ...canned goods ...One of the ...man, is miss... ...arm broken. ...to Chicago ...l warehouse. ...st St. Louis ...nown as the ...tor stood by ...en he wired ...to quit. The ...Yardmaster ...with the ...legraph office ...operator row ...holds the skiff ...nd communi... ...ween East St. ...erry boat be... ...arondelet has ...unable to ob... ...The wharf ...t 100 feet in ...etition of last ...St. Louis and ...ter about Ca... ...larming stage ...their homes in ...r is beginning ...rth St. Louis. ...Bieger, on the ...ompletely sur... ...Knapp. Stour ...ral inches of ...coming in. ...ity of Grand ...heir household ...rrounded the ...as Oklahoma. ...floors. Most ...dse-boats, and ...0 inhabitants ...in imminent ...low piece of ...cted on two ...and on the ...by levee. This ...rotected only ...ut little sta... ...strikes this ...he river and ...it will go and ...way. ...the rains oc... ...tain railroad ...luff, and have ...It is not prob... ...ed for at least ...et for two or

...AT ALTON.

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...hedral of the ...night in the ...Chicago ave... ...ittle miss with ...d the candy ...sent. There ...corations of ...ce crowded ...bazaar will ...Rev. Fathers ...Doyle, and ...rested in the ...s and booths ...Mrs. Lyman, ...s. O'Malley, ...Miss Fuller, ...Carthy, Miss ...e "Rebecca ...er and Kittie ...gs, etchings, ...rom business ...six fancy ...osing night, ...all these ...or drawn ...the chance ...one held by ...years and is ...rch, there be... ...ons.

# ALL SPEAK IN PRAISE.

## COMMENTS OF NEWSPAPERS ON THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

**Triumph for the World at Large and for Chicago in Particular—Every One Advised to Visit the Great Exposition and Profit by It—The Marvel of It Is That So Much Has Been Accomplished, Not That Anything Is Left Undone—Congratulations for the Western Metropolis.**

The pith of the comment of leading newspapers on the opening of the World's Fair as received from correspondents of THE TRIBUNE is herewith given:

**New York.**

*World:* It is to the men of Chicago chiefly that we owe the story of the achievement. Their energy, skill, foresight, and labor have done the creative work. They have utilized talent, organized energy, combined and coordinated the forces of command, and made productive the means which the country has furnished. And they have done it all with matchless ability and judgment.

*Herald:* The Herald's pages this morning tell the graphic story of a spectacle which in the ... and promises it symbolizes has never been paralleled by either the New or Old World. The spectacle signalized the opening of ... in which twenty millions of money, ... of time, and no end of energy have ... It is dedicated a display of the flower ... of man's achievement in every land and every field of human activity.

*Commercial Advertiser:* New York sends greetings to Chicago. Already that city seems ... and the news that "the button has been pressed" will awaken all intelligent and patriotic Americans to the importance of the event. Perhaps never again will our generation look upon its like.

*Evening Telegram:* New York wishes well to Chicago and all the world there. There's nothing mean about New York anyway.

*Mail and Express:* The great Exposition is ... The story of the world's advancement is told objectively in a city of 1,000,000 people that half a century ago was little more than an ambitious village. The marvelous things of the earth are centered in the world's marvel city.

*Times:* An occasional suggestion that a World's Fair is international and, like commerce, is designed "to associate all the races of mankind," broadens the view and uplifts the mind of the visitor to the show, and it was peculiarly the President's duty to point out this aspect of the Exposition.

*Evening Journal:* Wisely the spokesman of the Fair had said that credit for the immensity of the work and the grandeur of the design belonged to no one man. It is a little too much for any one to claim, but it is not too much for the nation to appropriate to itself. All honor to Chicago for its share in it.

*Press:* The people of Chicago have demonstrated their courage, capacity, and public spirit; and they are entitled to high credit for the success they have achieved. The Exposition will grow in interest as time passes. It should attract a vast multitude within its gates, for it constitutes a noble triumph of American industry, art, and science in the crowning decade of the nineteenth century.

*Tribune:* A deep and true sense of responsibility has inspired and directed the work which universal approbation now crowns. The obstacles were not all foreseen, but they all have been encountered with faith and fortitude and with a wonderful measure of success.

*Morning Advertiser:* Grover shed about all the ... and light the managers were able to ... for the occasion, which was in consequence somewhat insipid and disagreeably ... But the sun will shine and the great show will prosper.

*Recorder:* The great Exhibition, from whatever point we regard it, is the work of the people. It is their Exhibition. It is construction, not destruction. It is the product of the two greatest forces of modern times, of all time—capital and labor.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

*Evening Bulletin:* The general feeling is that Chicago has thus far done well, wonderfully well, and that it is deserving of the most cordial congratulation for what is has accomplished, even if it has not been all rounded out to perfection today.

*Evening Telegraph:* Let there be broad-minded, far-sighted management and treatment of visitors all around, and Chicago, a little while hence, will not have to look back with bitter regrets, remembering the story of the goose and the golden egg and her foolish proprietor.

*Record:* Impatient and carping criticism over the incomplete condition of the Exposition at the appointed day of opening should give place to admiration and wonder over what has been accomplished in so brief a space of time.

*Press:* The cordial interest and good will that are everywhere manifest toward the Exhibition, the cooperation of all the States and of almost all foreign countries, the enthusiastic service rendered by artists, mechanicians, and men of affairs, and the popular good humor that gladdened the opening day—all these are subjects for rejoicing.

*Ledger:* Amid all the criticisms let it be remembered that as it stands today the Exposition is a marvel. A month hence, with all the exhibits in position, it will be the greatest display the world has ever seen. It is a striking testimony to the place which this republic has come to hold in the eyes of the nations.

**Boston, Mass.**

*Herald:* The greatest of great World's Fairs is now open to the inspection of mankind. The present incompleteness reported as existing in Jackson Park is, of course, unfortunate, but it is being rapidly remedied and, moreover, is confined to exhibits alone.

*Journal:* When President Cleveland yesterday pressed the button which set in motion the vast, complicated, and thunderous machinery of the great Columbian Fair, did it occur to him to ask where those mighty exhibits of the products of American skill and intelligence would have been if American artisans had not been protected?

*Advertiser:* It has been planned and wrought out on a scale that is almost astounding in its grandeur. If the World's Fairs of the future surpass the Chicago Exposition as much as that exceeds the former ones, those of the future must be prodigious in their scope and magnificence.

**Baltimore, Md.**

*Sun:* The Exposition will unquestionably prove the most wonderful illustration that has yet been made of the world's progress in every line of effort. The work of arrangement is sufficiently advanced to demonstrate the gigantic scale on which the enterprise has been planned and the magnitude and variety of the displays for the gratification of the millions of visitors who will be attracted to Chicago.

*American:* Strange as it may seem, the most interesting addresses at the opening were made by women. The speeches by Mrs. Palmer and Lady Aberdeen were admirable in every respect. All who can ought to visit the Exposition. They will never regret it.

**Pittsburg, Pa.**

*Commercial Gazette:* It will be a month yet before the exhibits will all be in position, but no one need delay his visit on that account. All will discover much more to interest and instruct than they can possibly find time to study, and the general regret will be that the thing is too big to take in. Success attend the gigantic enterprise.

*Dispatch:* Neither Chicago luck nor Cleveland weather imposed any restraint on the adverse ... at the opening of the World's Fair; but the indomitable Chicagoans were not to be balked of their military parade or the formal opening ... The Columbian Fair is now open. Chicago will offer a spectacle to the world not surpassed by the most brilliant international exhibitions of Europe.

**St. Paul, Minn.**

*Globe:* We are proud of Chicago, for the magnitude of the event is due alone to the matchless enterprise of this marvelous city. Chicago has attempted the Fair to nearly twice the proportions any other city would have attempted and yet Chicago is not sixty years old. The outside world must be amazed at this accomplishment of a city so young.

*Pioneer-Press:* It was an impressive spectacle worthy of the occasion, for it announced the birth of one of the great events of American history.

*News:* Only the brave deserve the Fair. Chicago has certainly has nerve.

*Dispatch:* It is upon the American people that the success of the grand Exposition of the world's progress will depend. They should show themselves to be worthy of the vast expenditure of money, time, and labor which has been made on their behalf.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

*Journal:* The White City is exclusively an American production. The American display and attendance bear in themselves the strong witness of the leaps and bounds by which this nation has outrun the elders.

*Tribune:* In different points of excellence the great World's Fairs at Paris, London, Vienna, and Philadelphia have equaled it, but in all that goes to make up a complete epitome of the civilization of the world up to the date of the opening of the fair not one has reached the magnitude of the Columbian Exposition.

**Detroit, Mich.**

*Journal:* In the midst of constant discouragement Chicago has planned and executed its wonderful achievements. Courage, persistence, untiring faithfulness, and marvelous vigor have ..., and a glory of civilization unequaled in the known history of the world is now rounding to complete and satisfactory realization of the splendid dream.

*Tribune:* The opening of the Exposition is an epoch in the history of mankind. It links ... with its historic cause.

*Free Press:* In a few days the great Fair will be running as smoothly as if it had been always in operation. This accomplishment, in the face of ... obstacles, is the highest compliment ... to the foresight and executive ability of the World's Fair managers. It is an epitome of the world's greatest achievements.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**

*News:* The work accomplished by Chicago is ... to one who did not see the ... of two years ago and who has not ... beautiful dream city of wonderful buildings, drives, and lakes which now exists. Nothing but cholera can prevent the Exposition from surpassing the Centennial in the number of visitors as it does in ... attractions. Eastern papers forget that Chicago is 900 miles inland. It is ... of population.

... World's Fair was opened promptly on time and strictly according to program. Chicago has fulfilled its part of the contract to the letter. In so doing it has amazed the world by its display of resources. Chicago was the proper place in which to commemorate the great achievement of Columbus. Chicago itself is the greatest achievement since the discovery of America.

*Record:* In the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago yesterday that wonderful city of the world fulfilled the expectations the millions of this and the other side of the water have been fostering for years. Chicago has established her greatness in many ways, but her work on the World's Fair places her far out of the reach of rivals in push, energy, and magnificent undertakings.

**Cincinnati, O.**

*Enquirer:* The Chicago Fair opened handsomely, as per program. Now that the colossal concern is started let Chicago exert herself to make a glad and genial success of it. Everybody is not only willing but anxious to help her, but no hunching. It is quite clear from Mr. Croffut's poem that Columbus had the jim-jams. We had always suspected it. Nor is it improbable that he smoked cigarettes. As the Columbian Exposition is to be closed Sunday Carter Harrison should see to it that on that day at least the boys shall bar splits and pay five to one the turn.

*Times-Star:* No American regards the opening ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition with indifference. All Americans look upon May 1, 1893, as something more than a red letter day. It is an epoch.

**Cleveland, O.**

*Leader:* The Fair has proven to be a success from the first day. It is greater in every respect than any exposition ever yet held, and its superior will never be seen until a universal exposition is again held in this country.

**Louisville, Ky.**

*Courier-Journal:* The simple ceremonies which yesterday accompanied the opening of the Columbian Exposition, and which were the culmination of years of planning and executing, the product of millions of minds, and the result of the expenditure of $100,000,000, mark a notable date in the history of human progress. We congratulate the management, the City of Chicago, and above all the American people upon their magnificent triumph.

*Times:* While as yet it is incomplete in detail, the American Columbian Exposition has six months in which to demonstrate the fact that among World's Fairs this one at Chicago is sure to be first and the rest nowhere.

*Post:* In the World's Fair America today presents to the world the most magnificent and gigantic exhibition ever conceived by mind, ever executed by man. The White City of palaces by the side of Lake Michigan is the triumph of all that is artistic and beautiful. It is the perfection of human development and achievement up to date.

*Commercial:* In the beauty, extent, and magnificence of its buildings and in the comprehensiveness and splendor of its exhibits the Chicago World's Fair is as far ahead of the last World's Fair at Paris as that exceeded all its predecessors.

**Memphis, Tenn.**

*Scimitar:* The Fair cannot fail to exert a powerful, though indirect, influence upon the future of our country.

*Ledger:* Foreigners cannot but be impressed with the intense energy and sublime faith of Americans, and we can also share their surprise at what has been accomplished. They will also be surprised with the important part enacted by women in their wonderful undertaking. It is already a success beyond the most sanguine dream of early projectors.

*Appeal-Avalanche:* It is indeed the golden age, and in doing honor to Christopher Columbus there is on the pool of all nations the concession that the great American republic has fulfilled the promise of a century ago, and that the problems of the higher civilization have come nearer entire solution in this land than anywhere else on the globe.

**New Orleans, La.**

*Picayune:* The fact that the Fair is to be held at Chicago does not make it less a national enterprize, nor will the beneficial results sure to follow it be confined to any particular section of the country.

*Times-Democrat:* With all the setbacks, hindrances, delays, etc., there is no reason why it should not be the greatest Exposition the world has every seen. It has been modeled on the grandest plan, is the largest, most expensive, and most comprehensive. In size, beauty, and harmony its buildings have never been equalled, much less exceeded.

*Delta:* The work which has been done is marvelous. The construction of the gigantic buildings which today adorn the park within the period allotted for their completion is a great triumph. These mighty structures stand as a monument to the energy and business capacity of the great Western metropolis.

*States:* Beware of thieves of all kinds. Saturday last an attempt was made to steal the alleged ashes of Columbus, but as yet active operations by the thieves have not begun. Within the next thirty days foreign exhibiters will be willing to make an affidavit that honesty is an unknown virtue in America.

**Charleston, S. C.**

*News and Courier:* There have been many other expositions and world's fairs and centennial celebrations, but never has there been such an exposition as that which has been established in Chicago. In point of historical importance there is none other with which it may be compared.

**Denver, Colo.**

*News:* Wonder should be felt not that there are some things incomplete but that so much has been done. The display now in place is said to be much superior to the completed display at any previous exposition. Every person should visit the Fair as it will more than repay any reasonable expenditure of time and money.

*Republican:* The people of the earth will for the first time be drawn to the interior of this great continent, and will there see a queenly city seated in queenly grace, where a lifetime ago there was a wilderness. Chicago's energy will soon bring order out of the confusion incidental to opening day.

*Times:* One thing is more significant than any other, and that is the implied homage paid the United States by the nations of the world.

**San Francisco, Cal.**

*Examiner:* Chicago has kept her promise and opened the World's Fair promptly on time. It will be well for all who can get by the highwaymen that guard the approaches to see this exhibition, for the world may never have another like it. To get up a show that shall be recognized as bigger and more varied than the present one will mean an initial expenditure of $25,000,000.

## ONCE MORE "THE CRUST OF SOCIETY"

**A Few Changes Noted in the Cast Offered by John Stetson's Company.**

There was a fairly large audience at the Schiller to welcome back Mr. John Stetson's company in "The Crust of Society." A few changes have been made in the cast. Mr. Edgar L. Davenport is now the Oliver St. Aubyn, and he does the part satisfactorily, if not brilliantly. Miss Ruth Carpenter now assumes the part of Ernestine Echo. Miss Jane Stuart remains the ingenue, as she was in the original production. Mr. Vincent Sternroyd is indistinct in articulation as Capt. Northcote, but is earnest in his acting. The new Earl of Colchester is Mr. R. J. Dustan. Mr. Joseph E. Whiting ornaments his old rôle of Cavendish Comyns. The performance continues to be a most interesting one.

Miss Turner's costume of black and red jars with the blue scenery of the third act.

There was an audience of 5,240 persons at the performance of "America" at the Auditorium last night. The figures are furnished by the box-office.

## ONE OF REPUBLICANISM'S FOUNDERS.

**Versey H. Fell, a Stanch Friend of Lincoln, Dies in Bloomington, Ill.**

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—Versey H. Fell of this city died today, which was his seventy-eighth birthday. He was one of the founders of Bloomington and one of the originators of the Republican party, having been a member of the Republican convention held in Bloomington in 1856. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in that convention placed Lincoln in nomination as a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Lincoln declined the nomination upon the plea of poverty, whereupon Fell offered to pay his expenses, and Lincoln consented to go. He, however, afterward declined and Fell took his place. It was largely through Mr. Fell's friendship and efforts and those of his brother, the late Jesse W. Fell, that Lincoln was brought forward as the candidate of the Republican party for President. He had lived in Bloomington since 1838, excepting several years spent in New York, where he was engaged in business.

## EIGHTEEN HUNDRED WILL STRIKE.

**Horseshoers Will Quit Work on a Demand for Shorter Hours.**

Eighteen hundred horseshoers will strike today. They want their daily working hours reduced from ten to eight. Several conferences have been held between them and the bosses' association. Many of the bosses have granted their requests. This strike will include the horseshoers of the street car lines in the three divisions of the city. In the West division the demand has been already made and refused. The strike will materially interfere with many of the greatest establishments of the city, in fact, with all where horse-power is a material factor in the business.

**Chinese Ordered to Be Deported.**

TACOMA, Wash., May 1.—The examination of 300 Chinese merchants, who came on the steamship Victoria, was continued today, and out of 105 examined sixty were passed and the other forty-five ordered deported. The attorney for the alleged actors claims that Wah Yung's company is importing them and that he has a concession from the government allowing them to enter, and that this will be verified by proofs tomorrow.

# NOT MRS. ALEXANDER.

## VICTIM OF THE SOUTHERN HOTEL TRAGEDY IDENTIFIED.

**She Was Miss Rebecca Berghold, Daughter of Capt. W. C. Berghold of New York—She Left Home Surreptitiously April 12 with $1,600 in Cash and Diamonds Worth $200—The Valuables Not to Be Found—The Man Who Passed as Her Husband Said to Be W. A. Cornell.**

The young woman who was found in a room of the Southern Hotel Saturday noon with her throat cut was not Mrs. W. Alexander of Toronto. Capt. William C. Berghold of the New York police, who arrived yesterday morning, at once identified the woman as his daughter, Miss Rebecca Berghold, 22 years of age. She left home April 12 and sent a letter to her parents informing them that she intended to take care of herself hereafter, and that they need not be alarmed about her. This letter was postmarked New York, April 13.

An inquest was held at Sigmund's morgue on Fifth avenue by Deputy Coroner Corbett yesterday morning. The only witness examined was Capt. Berghold, who identified the remains as those of his daughter and told of her disappearance. He also said that at the time of her leaving she had just drawn $1,600 from the bank and had with her a pair of diamond earrings worth $200. The man who was with her at the Southern Hotel he is satisfied from the description was William Alexander Cornell, who has been a friend of the family for twelve years or more. He was a chum of a son of the Captain, was with him for a year at a business college, and often visited at their house. Cornell must have gained the affections of the girl and induced her to leave home, in the opinion of the father.

The inquest was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. During the intervening time every effort will be made to find the missing man, as it is believed that he is the only one who can explain the cause of her death. That the girl was not murdered by a stranger for the purpose of robbery is evident from the fact that money to the amount of $22 and considerable jewelry were left with the dead girl. The $1,600 and the diamond earrings are not to be found.

The remains of the girl were taken home to New York by the father, who left at 5:30 yesterday evening. Just before leaving he said:

"I am positive that Rebecca never cut her throat, as she had neither the strength nor the courage to do such a deed. It would take a strong and steady hand to make such a deep and clear cut.

"Cornell was a lawyer and in an office with Attorney Crook. He and my son were warm friends for years, and what motive he could have for doing such a deed I cannot imagine, unless Rebecca had upbraided him for taking her away and he was finding her a burden on his hands that he wanted to be rid of. I hope he will be found as he must be able to explain her death. I cannot bear to think he did it, but I am confident it was not her work, and if he did not do it why does he not return? He surely must have heard of it wherever he may be. As soon as I reach New York I shall ascertain if he has been heard of during the time my daughter has been absent from her home."

## CORNELL TELLS HIS STORY.

**He Admits That He Came to Chicago with Miss Berghold.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—William Alexander Cornell, who has a law office at No. 23 Nassau street and lives with his wife and 5-months-old baby at No. 7 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, was at home tonight. He is a large, well-formed man about 36 years old. He is the Captain of Company H, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He admitted that he was the "Mr. Alexander" who was at the Southern Hotel, Chicago, with Miss Berghold. Cornell said that he had known Capt. Berghold's family for twelve years, having been introduced by the Captain's son, who was his classmate at college in New York. Cornell said that while he was in his office April 17 a messenger brought him a note from her written on the paper of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, asking him to come to her there at once and stating that she was registered under the name of "Mrs. Alexander."

He said he obeyed the summons and found her despondent. She said that she had left home for good and all and asked him to find a boarding-house for her. She had a satchel with a few changes of underclothing in it, but said that her trunk was packed at home all ready to be called for. She staid at the Cosmopolitan then for several days and made up her mind that she would not stay in New York, and finally, Cornell says, prevailed upon him to accompany her to Chicago.

They started April 15, and went directly to the Southern Hotel at Chicago, where, at her suggestion, they registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Alexander." In Chicago she urged him, he said, to live with her permanently, but he refused. He contracted a bad cold on the westward trip and this gave his an excuse for continuing with her, but him conscience began to prey upon him and he finally determined to desert the girl.

As he remembered that Sunday was the second anniversary of his wedding and that his little baby would be five months old last Friday, his thoughts came back to his family, and Friday night he left the hotel after a stormy scene with the young woman. Cornell says that when he tore himself away from her at 10 o'clock she sank weeping into a chair at the fireplace. He paid the hotel bill at the desk and left Chicago at 11:30 o'clock. He knew nothing of her death until he read of it in the New York papers. Cornell further said that he did not know how much money Miss Berghold had with her, but he did not believe she had anything like $1,600. In conclusion he strenuously denied that he was under any financial, political, or social obligations to Capt. Berghold or his family.

It is said that Cornell had been fostered and brought up by Capt. Berghold in his own home. He went so far as to secure the young man an appointment as a cadet at the West Point military academy, but the protégé failed to pass the required examination, and when he was sent home Capt. Berghold generously placed him in a law school, paying for his books and tuition. When he graduated the Captain aided him in securing his admission to the bar. The mother of the unfortunate woman was so prostrated with grief today that Dr. Wolf, the family physician, was called to attend her.

## DECISION THAT INTERESTS RAILWAYS

**Finding of the Supreme Court Touching Suits of Employes for Damages.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The question of the liabilities of a railroad corporation to an employé for damages received while in the services of the company is one to be settled, not by the local law in the State wherein the cause of action arose, but by the general law upon the subject, was the substance of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States today, the opinion being read by Justice Brewer. The circumstances briefly were these:

John Baugh, a fireman in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Bellaire, O., was injured in a collison. Baugh claimed that the injury received was due to the negligence of the engineer and brought suit against the company in the County Court, whence it was transferred to the United States Circuit Court for Ohio on petition of the railroad company. Trial of the case resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,700. This result was in accordance with the rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio governing the determination of suits of this character, where negligence of an employé of the company in authority over a fellow-employé, is alleged. The railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court. Justice Brewer says: "The opinion constitutes that the injury to Baugh was simply one of the risks assumed by him when entering the company's service. The peril was known, and yet with this knowledge and without protest he voluntarily rode on the engine with the engineer." The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. Justice Field dissented, presenting his views in a lengthy opinion couched in most vigorous language. He said that the verdict and judgment in the court below were reached in conformity with the law as settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that that was the law to control.

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

**World's Fair Trains Between Van Buren and Sixtieth Streets.**

For full particulars in regard to the above trains see Illinois Central regular train schedule in railroad time-table column of this paper.

## "PANJANDRUM" AT THE BROADWAY.

**New Conglomeration of Comic Opera at De Wolf Hopper's Opening.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—With gorgeous surroundings in costumes and scenery and a tuneful musical setting "Panjandrum" was given for the first time tonight at the Broadway Theater. The printed program announces that it is a merry olla-podrida. Perhaps that is as near as it can be described. It is not a comic opera, but it will doubtless be mustered in that class by the average person. J. Cheever Goodwin wrote the words, and has brought no little addition to his "Evangeline" laurels by the bright lines in this latest work. It fairly sparkles with repartee that is always interesting and frequently brilliant. Woolson Morse composed the music, which has an original swing and rhythm that are refreshing. The production served the double purpose of signalizing De Wolf Hopper's annual opening at the Broadway with a new attraction. Mr. Hopper's company has been materially strengthened in the chorus since its last appearance here. The principal performers are the same who made "Wang" so popular. A great deal of money has evidently been spent in the production of "Panjandrum," and the only pity is that the piece has not a little more intrinsic merit in a literary and musical way to insure it a lasting and pronounced success.

**British Officials at a Ball.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, K. C. B., of the flagship Blake and the other officers of the British squadron now in the harbor of New York were the guests of honor at a ball which Mr. and Mr. Alexander J. Forbes-Leith gave tonight at Sherry's.

The two Spanish warships, Infanta Ysabel and Neuva Espana, did not sail for Cuba today as ordered. Pilots White and Berry went aboard the vessels, but did not take them out on account of the heavy fog. They will sail tomorrow, and the Ysabel will return to this port about the middle of this month acting as an escort to the Princess Eulalie, who will sail from Cuba on the Reina Christina.

The University club gave a reception tonight to the officers of the American and foreign men of war now in the harbor. The Presidents of all the leading clubs of the city were also present.

**Notes from the Metropolis.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—Peter Delacy's effort to have the Ives pool bill declared unconstitutional missed fire before the Superior Court general term today. Judge Friedman handed down a long opinion in the case, Chief Judge Sedgwick concurring. Delacy's temporary injunction was vacated for technical reasons, and the constitutional issue was left untouched and undecided.

**Mayor Gilroy's Appointments.**

Mayor Gilroy today made the following important appointments: City Chamberlain, Joseph J. O'Donohue; Counsel to the Corporation, William H. Clarke; Commissioner of Public Works, Michael T. Daly; Fire Commissioners, John J. Scannell (for the long term), Henry Winthrop Grey (for the short term); Police Commissioner, John C. Sheehan; Dock Commissioner, Andrew J. White; Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Henry H. Porter; Park Commissioner, George C. Clausen; Health Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments John Whalen and Joseph Blumenthal; Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, F. Haffen; Police Justice, Bernard F. Martin; Commissioner of Jurors, Robert B. Nooney.

**Embezzler De Baun Pardoned.**

Charles J. De Baun of Brooklyn, who has been serving a term of five years and six months in Sing Sing prison for the embezzlement of $100,000 from the National Park Bank of New York, and whose term would have expired May 11, was pardoned by Gov. Flower and was released from the prison today.

**Edwin Booth Improved.**

At the Players' club it was said at midnight tonight by Dr. St. Clair Smith that Edwin Booth's condition was considerably improved, and the reports that the great actor was growing rapidly worse which were in circulation during the day were untrue.

**Gotham Gleanings.**

G. J. Sursock, a wealthy Turkish banker of Beyrout, is in the city on his way to Chicago to establish a bank there for the purpose of forming closer business relations between the United States and Syria.

A regatta has been arranged for May 6 on the North River between the crews of the ships that took part in the naval review. The purpose is to give the foreigners a chance to win under more favorable conditions than prevailed at Norfolk.

Monday in this city and vicinity was exceptionally quiet. The only demonstration was Saturday night in Union Square, when about 4,000 Socialists met to denounce capitalists and indorse the eight-hour movement. In Brooklyn the Socialists had a demonstration tonight in the Fort Greene Plaza.

## ANOTHER CARNEGIE STRIKE IS BEGUN.

**Workmen in the Thirty-three-Inch Beam Mill Resent a Reduction.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—[Special.]—Today at noon fifty skilled workmen in the thirty-three inch beam mill of the Carnegie steel works at Homestead threw aside their tools and quit work. They refused to accept the reduction stipulated in the new scale, which went into effect today, and as a result struck for higher wages. The reduction is from 37 cents to 26 cents per ton. The men left work determined not to return unless a more satisfactory scale is presented by the company. The superintendent of the 33-inch beam mill says the vacancies can easily be filled and new men will be secured tomorrow, unless the strikers return to work. The whole town is excited. The former union men look upon the trouble as a victory for them. It is said they intend returning to work to get even with the present strikers, who accepted their positions last summer. It is reported that all other workmen in different departments of the mill are dissatisfied with the new scale and will follow the example of the 33-inch beam mill workers.

## CAP. ANSON PRAISES HIS BALL-PLAYERS.

**Uncle Intimates That Wilmot Will Soon Join the Chicago Team.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—[Special.]—Uncle Anson brought his Chicago baseball team into this town quietly this morning from Cincinnati, but he was not long in letting it be known that he was here. Some of the World's Fair opening day weather struck Pittsburg at the same time as did Anson, and the first game of the series had to be postponed. "This is sad," our avuncular relative cogitated to himself while comfortably ensconced in an easy chair at the Monongahela House. "I meant to have taken all the games from the Pirates, but now I'll have to let one go. Good team? Never in better condition, sir, to capture the pennant, and we'll do it, sir. I am pleased with all the men. McGill and McGinnis are coming pitchers, and Lang will be a star fielder." The Captain said he had disposed of two men in Cincinnati whom he could not use to advantage. They were Bobby Caruthers and Second Baseman Taylor, who were released unconditionally. "They were no good," Anson declared. He said he had gotten word from Walter Wilmot that the latter would play ball this season, and with the Chicago team, and he expected that gentleman's signature to a contract before a week is out. Anson even intimated that Wilmot might join the team here. "Uncle" is still overweight, but is reducing right along, working harder than any man under him. He explained the defeats in Cincinnati by saying atmospheric conditions were not favorable. If clear weather is given tomorrow there will be a great crowd at Exposition Park, for no more popular team comes here than Anson's and his fleet-hoofed Colts.

**New York, 9; Baltimore, 5.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—This is pneumonia weather, and before empty benches the New Yorks met Baltimore for the first time this season and beat them with little effort. Both teams batted well, but the New Yorks made their hits in clusters. Attendance, 500. Score:

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —9 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —5 |

Batteries—New York, King and Doyle; Baltimore, Baker and Clark. Base hits—New York, 12; Baltimore, 9. Errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 2. Earned runs—New York, 6; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Ward, McGraw, Brown. Three-base hits—Doyle, Reitz. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Fuller, King. Stolen bases—Burke, Tiernan, O'Rourke. First base on errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—By King, 6; by Baker, 5. Struck out—By King, 3. Stolen bases—New York, 9; Baltimore, 8. Double play—Davis-Ward. Wild pitch—King. Time—2:15. Umpire—Gaffney.

**St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 1.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 1.—The visitors could not find Breitenstein today. On the other hand the home team batted at will and won with ridiculous ease. Weather chilly. Attendance, 1,116. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | —11 |
| Louisville | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 1 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Lucid, Stratton, and Grim. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6. Two-base hits—Quinn, Griffin, Grim. Three-base hits—Quinn, Crooks. Double plays—Crooks-Quinn-Worden; Jennings-Pfeffer-Whistler. Bases on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Lucid, 3; off Stratton, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Breitenstein, 1; by Stratton, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 6; by Stratton, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—McQuaid.

**Harvard, 11; Tufts College, 2.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—[Special.]—Harvard played Tufts this afternoon before a small crowd and won as they pleased in a poorly played game. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | * | —11 |
| Tufts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — 2 |

**Southern League Game.**

Savannah, 9; Atlanta, 7.

**Baldwin Loses a Good Horse.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 1.—[Special.]—E. J. Baldwin has lost his imported horse The Hook. April 18 he and Gano were turned out in adjoining paddocks and both began to play. Gano kicked a board loose and The Hook ran against it, about two feet of a sharp-pointed piece of wood entered his shoulder and turned up into his neck. Lockjaw resulted, and he died April 28.

Dan Dennison, with twelve horses; Rickabaugh and Harp, with Lottie Mills; Jones and Bybee, with Misty Morn and Rosebud; and Dr. Dickey, with Pescador, will start for St. Louis Wednesday morning. Misty Morn was fired Saturday for a double splint, which looked as if it went through her leg. She will be in training again in two weeks. Having phenomenal speed she should win short races in any country.

**Two Kentucky Derby Candidates.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—Two prominent candidates for the Kentucky Derby reached Churchill Downs this morning. They are Lookout and Boundless, the Cushing & Orth pair. Both are in superb condition and up to a bruising race. Being coupled in the betting they will doubtless be the favorites when the saddling begins Derby day. From present indications there will be at least ten and probably twelve starters in the Derby.

**Defeated in Fifteen Rounds.**

LEBANON, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—In a fight here tonight for the 150-pound local championship and the gate receipts Arthur Alexander knocked out Jerry Perkins in the fifteenth round. Perkins was badly punished throughout the fight.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Weather forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, westerly winds.
For Michigan, generally fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, winds becoming westerly.
For Wisconsin and Minnesota, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.
For Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, generally fair, warmer, variable winds.

| Place of observation. | Height of barometer | Thermom'r | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precip'tat'n 12 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 30.06 | 60 | 60 | N. E. | Clear | ..... |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 30.06 | 50 | 52 | S. E. | Fair | ..... |
| Boston, Mass. | 30.18 | 44 | 50 | E. | Cl'udy | .16 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.78 | 60 | 64 | S. | Cl'udy | .42 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 30.02 | 64 | 66 | W. | Clear | .02 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.10 | 74 | 82 | S. | Fair | ..... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 30.14 | 42 | 44 | N. | Clear | ..... |
| Chicago | 29.94 | 46 | 50 | W. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Cincinnati, O. | 29.92 | 66 | 72 | W. | Fair | 1.32 |
| Cleveland, O. | 29.84 | 60 | 64 | W. | Fair | 1.04 |
| Davenport, Ia. | 29.98 | 44 | 46 | W. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| Denver, Colo. | 30.10 | 50 | 52 | N. E. | Clear | ..... |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30.04 | 46 | 46 | W. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.78 | 60 | 62 | Calm | Cl'udy | .38 |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 30.08 | 56 | 60 | W. | Clear | ..... |
| Duluth, Minn. | 30.04 | 38 | 42 | N. E. | Rain | .16 |
| El Paso | 29.86 | 72 | 74 | W. | Fair | ..... |
| Erie, Pa. | 29.80 | 60 | 66 | W. | Cl'udy | .36 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 29.90 | 68 | 70 | N. | Cl'udy | .56 |
| G'd Haven, Mich | 29.88 | 40 | 52 | W. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 29.90 | 40 | 42 | N. | Cl'udy | .10 |
| Helena, Mont. | 30.00 | 44 | 54 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Huron, S. D. | 30.06 | 44 | 48 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Indianap'lis, Ind | 29.98 | 54 | 58 | W. | Cl'udy | .50 |
| Jacksonville | 30.10 | 76 | 86 | S. E. | Clear | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 30.10 | 50 | 52 | N. W. | Clear | ..... |
| Keokuk, Ia. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Knoxville | 30.02 | 62 | 80 | W. | Cl'udy | .56 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 29.98 | 40 | 44 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .10 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 30.00 | 62 | 64 | W. | Fair | ..... |
| Louisville, Ky. | 30.00 | 64 | 76 | W. | Fair | .80 |
| Manistee, Mich. | 29.84 | 38 | 44 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Marquette, Mich | 29.88 | 36 | 40 | N. W. | Rain | .12 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 30.04 | 62 | 66 | W. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| Miles City | 29.96 | 58 | 62 | N. E. | Clear | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 29.90 | 44 | 44 | W. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Minnedosa | 30.02 | 50 | 56 | E. | Fair | ..... |
| Montreal | 30.06 | 44 | 48 | E. | Cl'udy | .14 |
| Moorhead | 29.98 | 40 | 46 | N. E. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| New Orleans, La. | 29.92 | 76 | 84 | S. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| New York City | 30.08 | 44 | 46 | N. E. | Rain | .01 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 30.08 | 46 | 48 | N. W. | Rain | Trace |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 29.84 | 48 | 56 | S. E. | Rain | .36 |
| Palestine | 29.94 | 64 | 66 | S. | Fair | ..... |
| Pierre, S. D. | 30.06 | 48 | 50 | Calm | Fair | .06 |
| Pittsburg | 29.88 | 68 | 76 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .08 |
| Port Huron | 29.82 | 54 | 60 | S. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Pueblo | 30.08 | 50 | 52 | S. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Rapid City | 30.10 | 44 | 48 | N. | Fair | ..... |
| St. Louis | 30.04 | 50 | 56 | W. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| St. Paul | 30.02 | 38 | 40 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Salt Lake City | 30.08 | 50 | 54 | W. | Fair | ..... |
| Santa Fe | 30.02 | 40 | 52 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .01 |
| Sioux City | 30.04 | 48 | 48 | N. W. | Cl'udy | ..... |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.04 | 48 | 52 | W. | Cl'udy | Trace |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.08 | 50 | 54 | N. | Clear | ..... |
| Toledo, O. | 29.84 | 62 | 66 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .22 |

## BIRTHS.

BERGER—Son to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Berger, 680 Adams-st., April 30, 1893.

## MARRIAGES.

MADISON—NELSON—Saturday evening, April 29, 1893, at No. 79 Oakley-av., by Rev. Henry G. Perry of the Chicago Episcopal church, Miss Sophie Nelson and Mr. Charles M. Madison of this city.

## DEATHS.

BEDAN—April 28, 1893, John F. Bedan, beloved husband of Henrietta Bedan and father of Arthur, Hugo, Robert, Ida, Alma, Clara, and Hattie Bedan, aged 50 years 2 months and 4 days. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, from residence, 515 Wieland-st., at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

BIEL—F. Biel, April 30, at 4 a. m., aged 54 years. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, at 11 a. m., from Holland Christian Reformed Church; no flowers.

CAMERON—John C. Cameron, Chief Clerk Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, of consumption, May 1, 1893, aged 37. Funeral at 2 p. m. Wednesday, May 3, from Wright's undertaking establishment, 543 W. Van Buren-st., by carriages to Graceland.

CLISBY—At County Hospital, April 30, at 11 a. m., S. K. Clisby, late of Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Funeral at Forest Home. Ottawa papers please copy.

DECK—Peter, May 1, 1893, aged 40 years 3 days. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. Waller, 2245 Wentworth-av., Wednesday, May 3, at 1 p. m.; carriages to Graceland.

GREY—Saturday, April 29, 1893, Christine M., beloved mother of Hans and John Grey, aged 80 years, 6 months, and 21 days. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, at 1:30 p. m., from late residence, No. 90 West Erie-st., by carriages to Graceland.

HART—Mary, beloved wife of John M. Hart, at her residence, 528 Sacramento-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES—April 30, 1893, of apoplexy, David G. Jones, aged 86 years. Funeral from Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church at 10:30 Tuesday.

LORD—May 1, James F. Lord, aged 88 years, 9 months, and 19 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

MARSHALL—John M., beloved son of the late Richard and Anna Marshall, aged 26 years 2 months and 11 days. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, from his late residence, 287 N. Franklin-st., to Church of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MACDONALD—On the 27th ult., at Gallup, N. M., Maud, aged 11 years, daughter of Dr. P. S. and Emma L. Macdonald. Funeral from residence, 2829 Indiana-av., May 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MANDELL—May 1, '93, Frank H. Mandell, aged 24 years. Burial services at 5426 Monroe-av., H. P., at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday. Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

METZGER—At 187 E. 18th-st., Irene G. Metzger, beloved daughter of Chas. J. and Margareth D. Metzger (nee Thoma), aged 3 years 6 months and 7 days. Funeral Wednesday, May 3, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland.

McCAUDE—Saturday, April 29, Ludwig McCaude, brother of Bernhardde McCau. Funeral will take place this Tuesday May 2 at 2 o'clock from 455 La Salle-av., thence to Rosehill.

NOEL—William W. Noel, beloved husand of Emma Noel, nee Wahrbieu. Funeral Wednesday, May 3, at 1 p. m. from residence, 123 S. Sangamon-st.

SHIELDS—At his residence, 224 Cortland-st., Daniel Shields, beloved husband of the late Sarah Shields and father of Mrs. John Fitzgerald and Mrs. James Gorman, aged 84 years. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday at 10 a. m. to St. Sylvester's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. No flowers.

WARD—Grace Ward, aged 5 years 3 months 15 days, daughter of Patrick S. and Margaret Ward, May 1, 1893, of diphtheria. Funeral from parents' residence, 4606 Langley-av., 10:30 a. m., to Calvary by carriages Tuesday. Janesville, Wis., papers copy.

WARREN—May 1, at 4 p. m., suddenly, at his home in Warrenville, Ill., Col. J. M. Warren, aged 83 years.

WILTON—Frederick J. Wilton Jr., Sunday, April 30, at 11:40, aged 2 years 4 months 11 days. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, from parents' residence, 2623 Union-av.

WILLIAMS—May 1, Emma M. Pine, wife of J. W. Williams. Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock from the residence, 3512 Lake-av.


**Done his Best**

Dr. Price has done his best to make his Flavorings superior in strength, freshness, and fineness of flavor to any flavoring extracts made in the world, and ladies of the best taste, who are now using them, have decided that his intentions have been successful. Persons who desire a delicate and natural flavor in their cakes, puddings, or any table delicacy, will obtain it by using

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts — Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.


## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—SMALL, NEAT DRUG STORE; $350; part time. Address J 246, Tribune office.

UPHOLSTERERS—TWO; EXPERIENCED ONLY. Apply between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. WEXEL, 3503 State-st.


Hurrah! Hurrah! the button has been pressed,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Chicago'll do the rest;
With "KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY" she'll take her stand
As the happiest city in our land.

The Great White City in its dazzling purity is typical of America's greatest Laundry Soap. Each in its field stands unrivaled—unapproached. "AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP" is made entirely from the purest of materials, washes clean and quickly, saves money, time, clothes and patience.

**47,000,000 Pounds Sold in 1892.**

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP increases its popularity daily as the laborer's toilet soap.

Everybody is asking
The answer surprises them
Lovers of Pastry Rejoice
Economical also
Appetizing too
Notice the name
To be seen at the Exposition in the Agricultural Building

What's Cottolene Anyway?

That's the question people have been asking lately and the answer has generally surprised them. "A substitute for lard and butter in cooking." A new shortening that knocks out dyspepsia, and permits the weakest stomach to indulge in pastry of all kinds with no unpleasant results. Cheaper than lard, as it requires a much less quantity in all kinds of shortening, and makes the most delicate cakes. That's what

Cottolene

is. Go and see the practical demonstrations at the Cottolene Exhibit in the east end of the Agricultural Building at the Exposition. Try it and satisfy yourself.

For sale by all Grocers.

Manufactured only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

THE TRIBUNE, Tuesday, May 2, 1893.

Our prices are lowest

Because Our

goods are highest

FOR Quality, Style, Fit.

Out-of-town people should send to us for samples, Illustrated Monthly and "How to be well dressed" free to all.

Oh, yes; you can't get cheaper Clothing, but Oh, no, none so good for the price. We want you to grasp that idea.

Our Boys' Clothing, same grand qualities as the Men's.
Our Men's Furnishings, all the late novelties and styles.

BROWNING KING & CO. CLARK & MADISON STS.

Liliputian Bazaar, Chicago Ill.

IF YOU HAVE A BABY TO DRESS

Call at 36 Washington-st.

And get all the information as to how TO DRESS YOUR LITTLE ONES.

We will teach you how to dress them TASTEFULLY AND STYLISH without being extravagant.

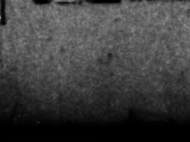
We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' CLOTHES.

We carry the largest stock and most complete assortment in this city, from the plainest garment to the latest FRENCH AND BERLIN NOVELTIES.

Send your address for our illustrated price-list.

DORA SCHULZ MFG. CO., 36 Washington-st.

MOTH POWDER KIL... Flies, Fleas, M... quitoes, Roac... Moths, etc. Saves Furs and Woolens. Never fails. 50c, $1, and $3 per can. Sold Only by BUCK & RAYNER, State and Madison-sts.



DESKS A. H. REVELL & CO., WABASH-AV. and ADAMS-ST.

# JAS. H. WALKER CO

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Two Important Events—the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition—the grandest undertaking the world has ever seen—and the inauguration of

## OUR GREAT MAY SALES—

one of the most eventful epochs in Chicago's commercial career. Tributes from every department. More than enough positive—decided—UNEQUALED—bargains in fashionable, RELIABLE merchandise to fill this page.

—May Sale Specials in

### DRESS GOODS—

include may worthy bargains in worthy fabrics like this:

400 pieces—16,000 yards—all-wool Scotch Mixtures, Plaids and Stripes—an immense collection—including the handsomest styles of the season—
A genuine 75c fabric, and Chicago's greatest, grandest Dress Goods bargains _____ at **27c**

—All that's new, novel, and desirable in Dress Fabrics you'll find—here—in profusion—at prices—below ALL competition—especially during our great May Sale.

—May Sale Specials in

### KID GLOVES—

will be unusually attractive. Our Paris House sends us a manufacturer's balance of this season's productions at half import prices.

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, in new browns and tans—and black—all sizes—6½ to 8—worth nearly double _____ at **75c**

Ladies' Kid Gloves—button and Mousquetaire—colors and black—6½ to 8—less than half value _____ at **50c**

—There are other good chances—to buy good Gloves, cheap.

May Sale Specials in

### LINING DEPT.—

include items like this:

Double-Faced Fancy Sateen Waist Linings. Sold everywhere for 25c—now **15c**

—May Sale Specials in the

### CHINA DEPT.

Afford an unprecedented opportunity to refurnish your cabinet and beautify your home.

—Importers' Samples—at importers' cost!

The largest, handsomest, richest collection of Vases, Ewers, Urns, Centers, Parisian Jardinieres, Ceramics, and Bric-a-Brac we have ever offered.

These are the foreign potters' samples of next fall's styles, secured at a figure that enables us to offer the entire collection at actual

**IMPORT COST!**

—May Sale Specials in

### DRESS SILK

And Velvets—embrace scores of this sort:

3,000 yards handsome printed India Silks—24 inches—and the regular 88c quality, for _____ **49c**

2,500 yards—27-inch Printed Indias—were 98c—now _____ **59c**

Natural Jap Habutai, 28 inches—our 88c quality—at _____ **59c**

Black Japanese Silks—28 inches—the best $1 grade—at _____ **69c**

Manufacturer's sample lines of Black Satin Duchesse, Rhadames, Merveilleux, Peau de Soie, Armures, Royals, Gros Grains, and Failles, in lengths of from two yards to dress patterns, regular values from $1.25 to $3.50 per yard, all clean, fresh goods, all go at just _____ **HALF PRICE**

—A Silk gathering, great and gay.—Fresh arrivals from our Paris house keep the collection complete—faultless—notwithstanding April's stupendous silk selling.

—May Sale Specials in

### WASH GOODS

of this character—and many of them—

Our entire collection of imported 60-cent Wash Goods—for one day—everything goes—nothing reserved—for _____ **39c**

50 pieces of our 25c Zephyr Ginghams in the choicest styles—all go at _____ **15c**

**THE CAFE**—Visitors will find our Cafe one of the very best in Chicago. Pleasantly located—service strictly first-class—attention prompt—prices moderate

# "THE HUB"

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson Sts.

**The Question How to Make Money—**

Is puzzling the brains of many a Chicagoan. We can not recommend a better—more efficient and safe—way than attending the

**Great Wholesale Price Sale—**

Which was last week the main and all-important feature of the celebration of The Hub's Sixth Anniversary, and has been continued this week for the special benefit of the many strangers now here to attend

**The Opening of the World's Fair.**

**The Wonderful Chance for Big Bargains This Week!**

**Men's Suits**—Retail price $15—This week at wholesale price..... **$9.50**

**Men's Suits**—Retail price $20—This week at wholesale price..... **$14.75**

**Spring Overcoats**—Retail price $13—This week at wholesale price..... **$8.85**

**Men's Spring Overcoats**—Retail price $18—This week at wholesale price..... **$12.75**

**Men's Good Cassimere Pants**—Retail price $4.50—This week at wholesale price..... **$3.00**

**Boys' Two-Piece Suits**—Retail price $5 and $6—This week at wholesale price..... **$3.49**

**Boys' Fine Two-Piece Suits**—Retail price $7 and $8—This week at wholesale price..... **$4.95**

**1,000 Children's Knee Pants**—worth 75c..... **39c**

**The Celebrated 'Cable' Knee Pants**—Double seats and knees all wool—$1.50 value..... **98c**

**Men's Derby Hats**—Retail price $3.00—This week at wholesale price..... **$1.75**

**Men's Tourist's Hats**—Retail price $1.50—This week at wholesale price..... **$1.00**

**Madras and Cambric Shirts**—Worth fully $1.25—For..... **59c**

**Imported French Balbriggan Underwear**—Retail price $1.00—This week at wholesale price..... **69c**

**Silk Umbrellas**—None sold under $5—Choice of many of the best ones..... **$2.75**

# MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

This will be a memorable Tuesday for shoppers at Mandel's. Today's bargain-story is a mere sketch---a few random notes hastily taken in the midst of magnificent merchandising events:

A manufacturer's misfortune brings about
**A Peremptory Sale of Cloaks and Suits.**

200 Cheviot Walking Coats, Butterfly Capes, navy blue and tans, actually worth $15.00, will be sold at _____ **$9.75**

173 Black English Clay Walking Coats, with Butterfly Capes—Worth $18.00, will be sold at _____ **$11.75**

124 Ladies' Kersey Reefers, fly front, double detachable Capes and fancy cuffs, full umbrella skirts, bound edges, fancy silk lining throughout, navy, Havana, and green, actual value $35.00, will be sold at _____ **$20.00**

214 Storm Serge Eton Suits, Scotch plaid silk waists, navy and black, actual value $18.00, will be sold at _____ **$12.75**

110 India Silk Suits, full skirts, waist made Bertha Cape, skirt and waist trimmed with clusters of narrow ribbon, worth $35.00, will be sold at _____ **$25.00**

Over 1,000 New Styles of Japanese Rugs and Carpets, all made by hand; a special sale of them.

Rugs, 18x36 in. _____ 75c — 26x54 in. _____ $ 1.50
Rugs, 30x60 in. _____ $2.00 — 36x72 in. _____ 3.00
Carpets, 6x9 ft.—$7.50 — 7 ft. 6x10 ft. 6—$12.00 — 9x12 ft.— 15.00

Some Surprising Occurrences among the
**Tea Gowns, Wrappers, and Silk Waists.**

Challie Tea Gowns, with sheered yoke, finished with braid; also a few fine French Flannels, worth up to $6.50, to close _____ **$3.50**

Scotch Gingham, Percale, Tennis Cloth Wrappers, all colors, actual value $2.75, to close _____ **$1.98**

Fancy Plaid and Stripe Wash Silk Waists, worth up to $5.50, to close _____ **$2.75**

**Rare Dress Goods Bargains.**

French plain fabrics, new spring colorings; weaves particularly desirable for World's Fair costumes, actual value $1.50 to $2.50, all at _____ **69c**

In Black Goods—French Serges, Bengalines, and Henriettas, actual value $1.25 to $2.00, all at _____ **50c**

**A Bargain in Fine China.**

1 hhd. Fine Semi-Porcelain—

**Jardinieres or Flower-Pots,**

Large size, hand decorated in floral designs, with gold edges, each _____ **$1.23**

**In the Silverware Department:**

150 Rococo Bordered Bread Trays, warranted quadruple plate on pure white metal, with or without engraving; actual value $4.97; while they last _____ **$2.49**

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

## White Goods

**"at very low Prices."**

The enormous and *remarked increase* of trade in Our White Goods Department, this Spring, is the satisfactory consequence of our effort to accomplish, heretofore, unattempted results in merchandising and bring nearer to a point of *absolute perfection* our splendid organization in this department.

**"Five Extreme Bargains."**

We direct attention to the following extreme bargains in Printed Percales, Mulls and Lawns—beautiful new patterns—offered at *unusual reductions*, commencing to-day:

**100 Pieces** Printed French Mull, **reduced from 40c. to 25c.**
**50 Pieces** Printed Lawn, **reduced from 40c. to 25c.**
**100 Pieces** Printed Percale (*soft finished*) **reduced from 50c to 27c.**
**25 Pieces** Black Silk Mull, **reduced from $1.00 to 50c.**
**50 Pieces** Printed Persian Lawn, **reduced from 40c. to 25c.**

Examination of these desirable goods will prove their unusual excellence at the prices quoted--and recommend early selections.

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

At Special Sale.

## Ladies' Kid Gloves

The Kid Glove Department announces a special sale, beginning to-day, of the following:

Ladies' Eight Button Mousquetaire Suede Kid Gloves.
——*in black and colors,*
——*in plain and embroidered,*
——*worth $1.25 and higher,*
**90c. pair**

For evening wear and stated occasions Kid Gloves in the *new* Paris colorings are receiving much deserved attention. We are displaying the full complement of shades *in all the lengths* at prices much lower than usual.

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale.

## French Printed Hose

*Designs for Spring '93.*

The arrival of this most popular Imported Hosiery—for which we are sole agents in Chicago—is an anticipated Spring event in Our Hosiery Department . . . We are pleased to announce the arrival of the most beautiful assortment we have ever before displayed.

**Features of this Hosiery.**

The French Printed Cotton Hosiery show beautiful, neat designs, printed in colors on grounds of blue, ecru and black—*very stylish in effect.*

The colors are fast dyes. They will not discolor the person or rub off on the under clothes, nor do they impair the wearing qualities of the fabrics.

They are well adapted for the sea-side, the mountain, the steamer, and for general summer wear. **Price, 75c. Pair.**

## Ladies' Hose and Tights.

**"Two Exceptional Bargains."**

The following desirable lines of Ladies' Hosiery and Tights are offered at special sale, *beginning to-day:*

**200 Dozen**—Ladies' Cotton Hose—*Burlington Fast Black*—Double soles and high-spliced heels—*usually 50c.*—**35c. pair—3 pairs $1.00.**

**50 Dozen**—Ladies' Black, Ribbed, Lisle Thread Tights—**$1.25 pair,**—**Reduced from $2.00.**

**Note.**--The growing popularity of the French Printed Cotton Hose, and the unfortunately limited quantity, *makes an early selection desirable.*

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Editorial Sheet.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## "GATH" ON THE FAIR

### He Views the "Offerings of Peace" on Opening Day.

### SCENE ON THE PLATFORM

Veragua Represents Columbus; Cleveland, Washington.

### THE SPEECHES SIGNIFICANT.

Columbus as the Notable Materialist of History.

### GREEK INFLUENCE AT THE PARK.

The blood of Columbus has reached the head of the great lakes, following Marquette and La Salle. Veragua, his posterity, has seen the arts and fabrics of the world piled upon the farther shore of Lake Michigan and heard the engines whistle which go to the Grand Khan. The evolutions of nature demand thousands and millions of years, but even in his fresh condition treads upon the heels of his foundations like the only ghost.

The Republic of the United States in 100 years has administered upon all visions of the Columbus and fetched his descendants to the center of the continent he never touched to here remains Europe and its ancestors, like Joseph, the banished, bringing his brethren to Egypt and the granaries of corn.

What the guests of America beheld yesterday was the exploit of the infant Hercules, the youngest city upon the globe. By strength Chicago desired this World's Fair, by hope and unity it worked it out, by the free rule of the majority—its friends. Chicago won it in the Congress of the Nation, by the assent of the governed who govern. They reinforced Chicago from everywhere. By the good will of the world for America, guests and goods, trophies and relics are here, and amidst an arsenal would the exhibition throws the arches of its splendid buildings like a rainbow of promise that the earth shall not again be destroyed by the flood of war.

A King said: "The empire is peace," but this exhibition, extended to Europe, is probably to be Europe's greatest persuasion to peace. If the world desires trade it must not fight. It does desire trade; for trade it is competing on this spot; the lesson will be learned and the World's Fair at Chicago is "the cheapest and greatest guarantee of Europe's peace."

Germany and France are side by side, no frowning forts between them.

Russia and Austria need not to accumulate gold for conflict when they see how the far Occident can grow and garner and buy through the wise policy of a flexible but unbroken fraternity.

England has imitated Rome in its thirst for colonies, but where has it one like this, which it lost by the law of gravity and of its satellite in revolution?

The perfection of its Indian Empire, which is organized in compensation for the sacrifice of America, does not discourage the resolving democracy of the world, which follows the example of England's child, nor alter the relics of the stars that when the Spaniard sought for India he found America on the way and died sighing: "Ne plus ultra."

#### Influence of Europe.

But for Europe we should not have expended in untrading castles of war, an iron navy, five times the whole cost of this beneficent exhibition. We had no fear of any sword but Europe. Europe never had appreciation of us. Jealousy it may have and jealousy is the spirit of European armaments. Here races the Old World holds jealously apart rush into each other's arms under the genial affections of our flag and traditionless institutions. We are the solvent that the dissolutions of polities groped for.

Here is Scandinavia in a mightier home than its pirates found in Normandy; here Richelieu next calls upon Gustavus and his heavy infantry the majority of it will be found in the American Northwest. When Poland some time seeks for itself it will find its people along the American lakes. Here is Bohemia, as its perished nobility hoped it to be; here Denmark without the faltering quality of Hamlet; here Ireland, unconscious of the want of home rule; here Bulgaria, freed from its terrors; here Alsace-Lorraine, with its ramparts leveled.

These are the moral discoveries of Columbus; this is his ship of discovery sailing on with bellying canvas; we bring to his descendant's sight the miniature pagodas of [illegible]. He has passed through the obstruction and come to anchor where it is home, [illegible] and fellow-man.

The President, elected but yesterday, represents Washington, who was but yesterday. [illegible] that prince of our dominion represented in [illegible] as Caliphs who had just missed [illegible] Mahomet, the Mayor of an Eastern [illegible] about the age of Chicago stands at the [illegible] of the Nation. This is the American [illegible] age, when the Mayors of the [illegible] the Charleses and Pepins, have re[illegible] the weak Merovingian Presidents of [illegible] caucus, the old crew of politicians [illegible] not crowds nor public works.

The descendant of Columbus and titular [illegible] the Indies arrives in time to see the [illegible] Mayor in American history the Na[illegible] President. Great Mayors have been [illegible] like Clinton, who opened the Eastern [illegible] to these lakes seventy years ago, [illegible] in glory down his gates and locks [illegible] to the sea.

[illegible] of the city was all Columbus knew of a republic—Venice, Florence, Genoa, Seville, Barcelona. The second expedition of Columbus was to found the city whose relics are in this Exhibition, Santo Domingo, and there his ashes long reposed waiting for the opening of the seventh seal and the city to be built. His son went there in state to reign, married to the monarch's cousin. Nothing arose commensurate with the medieval dream, and negroes lie upon the foundered walls of the hoped-to-be city and care not for their fate.

Here is the City of Chicago, next to Havana the milestone of Columbus' march. Here arrives Veragua, who never saw his titular lands, no more than those Frenchmen who have dug the fresh grave of their savings in its speculative ditch and repeated the Darien bubble of the eighteenth century. Here is the place Balboa might have found and counseled with La Salle, who went further and found no better site.

#### The City in Control.

A modern republic modeled loosely upon our own is proprietor of Veragua's titular state. But once more the opulence and public spirit of the city are in control: Genoa, Venice, Barcelona, Bristol, Rotterdam, Paris, have come forth with a Mayor-President to greet the living Admiral of the Indies, and the motto of the day is "Municipal Reform," the same which animated Michael Angelo and Rienzi. "Away with such caitiffs as returned Columbus from his city in chains!"

The attempt of man to regulate astronomy has been a partial failure even in Chicago. The 1st of May will garden but will not blossom. Yet the sun broke forth Monday faintly and at 11 began to shine.

As when the crew and dependents of the ark are represented as crawling forth upon the exposed land, thankful for even the foothold of the mud, so the second and third generation of the pioneers of the West stood their ground amidst the stranded palaces of the Exhibition, like vast galleys and triremes raising their masts in the vista. Women were as plentiful as men; they grew in the slime like the first crop of Paradise and looked up to the first text of the new dispensation where it said under the Greek portico of the Administration Building:

SOME OF THE FLAGS.

> COLUMBUS SAILED FROM PALOS WITH THREE SMALL VESSELS AUG. 3 AND LANDED ON ONE OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS OCT. 12, 1492.

Many studying this brief text during the long time they patiently waited there after the fashion of people whose religion is To Know may have reflected that it expressed all man can safely dare to affirm. No dogma, no subtle plea in avoidal, no sir oracle spoke in that Old Testament of the heir of Herodotus. He sailed, he landed, his land is here. He did not know it all. He burned his books behind him and left no sect. No man has ever lost his liberty, speech, chattel, or life through that revelation. To say more would be not to have learned in 400 years that only to demonstrate is to know.

#### The Opening Scene.

As the moist light broke away the spectacle was good; the President of the United States taking his place, surrounded by the officers and guests of the Exhibition, upon a platform advanced amidst the great, quiet, steady crowd, their approbation in their eyes alone. Above the official cluster rose two lofty masts crowned with Columbian ships of gold, each upon a golden laurel crown.

Behind the wide platform, of the width of the Administration Building, near 400 feet, rose the architectures of that building like Agamemnon's tent amidst the Grecian peristyles.

Its golden dome fell to eaves where Fame blew his trumpets and Glory extended its wreaths of right. Beneath these sculptured figures in action the entablature and its eight Ionic columns showed the thousand people within, still far above the arch in whose spandrils, their feet still upon the globe, sensible angels blew anew the strain the great orchestra yet below them was playing, and the idol on the keystone was the bird of the antique world, the eagle, no less domestic than the dove.

Two Doric columns sustained the miracle of all religions and times—Beauty in the nude, Venus admiring herself with her mirror in hand, the epitome of all motherhood, love, and increase, and mistress of all art, intercourse, and trade.

From the gigantic balusters upon the abutments of the flanking pavilions stood forth huge groups, telling the result of woman and the pursuit of her—Education, Home, Industry, and Art.

The air beyond the great stand was full of cupolas and towers, of statues, and columns, and allegories, piercing the sky, every symbol pre-Christian, and of that glowing time of ideas when Aristotle saw the meteor fall upon a world no dispensator knew of Diana and Jason, Atlas and Neptune, the personified spirits of the wave, the earth, and the oar, filled the great vista between the white palace perspectives.

All could hear the music; the speeches few could hear. Sometimes the throng pressed dangerously up to hear the preaching. May the day not come when personality will be dispensed with at such celebrations—the last vestige of idolatry.

#### Protoplasm Standing on Mud.

Whenever the music broke forth all agitation in that mighty mass of protoplasm standing on mud ceased and imperiled guests felt safe from being trampled to death. But when the individual speakers rose and made dumb motions to the air a rush was made and women fainted and the soldiery had to be appealed to.

The press people were down on the ground, between the fluid thousands and the platform, sure to meet the deluge when it broke. Not in those days of pure philosophy, when yonder deitess who brushes the sky with her helmet flashed down the Ægean wave toward the towering idol of the Republic, did they worship with a touch and tramp each other to hear a mortal talk.

#### Like a Living Wave.

American crowds are law-obeying, and if they were not no amount of mercenary force could restrain them. Their worst period of excitement is when attracted by something educational. The one opportunity of a whole life, to see and hear the voice of their Executive, to see a Cabinet around its chief, and to be blessed by the sight of Columbus' blood relative, gave their anxiety something of the movement of the living wave. Men and women placed like a narrow beach or barrier upon the level of that momentum feared it might swell to a billow and roll over them. Some of the foreign correspondents, it is said, climbed the baluster which separated them from invited guests, preferring to be arrested by the police rather than to stay and tremble, but all went well.

The precautions were inconsiderate; the sagacity of the crowd was equal to a police. From the moment the President pressed the button and let the fountains leap forth, the standards and banners rise upon their masts, the bells, chimes, and cannon speak, and the great engine start the world of life and invention it held in hand, from that instant the danger was past and the enormous mass of people dissolved as the moisture and mud will do upon another day.

The exercises, indeed, were brief, and briefer would have been as well. The prayer was criticised as too long. There was no restraint upon the number who could crowd into that narrow, water-centered plaza, and as they pressed from all points of the circumference upon a common center, to detain them a moment more than was necessary was perilous. Every ticketholder for 50 cents became a drop in a gathering sea, one of the largest crowds man has beheld.

The extent of our territory, the distance of our fellow-citizens apart, the localism and stationary life of the majority, more impressive than all the moving and visiting, were revealed by the desire to see Cleveland. "Let us see our President! Which is he?"

No passion in the course of centuries of the Faithful to behold Mecca and Mahomet made a stronger scene than this. It was expressed by a doubt of the ruler's identity, then a broken roar of approbation, swelling again to a mighty shout. The men of the West had seen Amru, the inland tribes far along, as toward the pillars of Hercules had realized the Caliph in the flesh.

To such as interpreted that idea in the strained faces of the enormous multitude it had a pathos not even the labors and sorrows of Columbus could equal.

#### Once Had Different Homes.

These people once had different homes, from which their fathers came. Necessity and courage broke the old homestead up and planted its boys and girls in the bosom of the hemisphere, whence their posterity has never returned. They know the East only by a picture and a legend, an old, fading Bible, and some homely heirlooms. But from it have seemed to come the government's strong and helpful hands, giving title to farm and home, till now the family is extended like a banyan tree and its branches make living trunks in several of the great, unfolding States, and independence, competence, proximate wealth are born upon the idea of one country, a great Union, a President.

He is here. He, the lineal representative of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant.

He sat and looked down at them, himself a Western man who had departed from the East to the land of lakes and written for his Koran the exodus of their draught animals. He looked upon the human herd still entering the world by the plain procession of dam and sire. His hair was thin with cares and ambition and success. He felt the pride of their recognition, but it brought to mind as he looked over their clear, sober countenances the pedigree of himself and the secret deeper than all midnight Freemasonry—the trials of our childhood and our parents, without which there can be no American nobility.

Behind the President were people great in gimp and dyes, in military braid and store swords and clothes, the diplomatists, the directors-general from old monarchies and smart new republics. These the people of that great crowd could never be, but the President they might have been, and the prize was not beyond their children's taking. The American religion had its center in that man and Europe was not to their comprehension any more than the age of Columbus.

The President's speech was brief and full of spiritual appreciation. Without imagination man is a horse, and the President saw all this scene before it faced him and made his composition match the words of Lincoln in the fresh furrows of the cannon of Gettysburg:

> We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a proud national destiny—we of that faith cordially measure civilizations with our seniors, and among our exhibits place our government and our rights of men, our hopes and aspirations, which are all freedom's, and by the hand of the elected ruler of these I bid the world see and awake!

#### Platform of All Parties.

This is the platform of all parties here; without such feeling no association rises to the dignity of a party. To take the human raw material and educate it beyond the line of superstition, to stimulate citizenship and its beneficent impulses, not to wag our atheistical heads and say no, more than *laissez faire*, such is, has been, and ever will be the Western race of European stock. We came into being by the educational impulse and sacrifice of the man whose heir stands there a Duke, but to us of more account as our brother and kinsman, the child of our patron and stimulator. "Laissez faire," said everybody but Columbus. He walked through weather and mud worse than we see this May day, and put his hand upon the button, the little Bahama island, which awoke all the machinery of a hidden world.

Blood has a mysterious sympathy and when the people identified Veragua and his family they asked for no book of genesis or heraldry, feeling the potency of kin. Greater proof hath no man than this, that he cross the ocean to verify himself to his friends. The relationship of an immortal idea is enough for our plain people to know. No, we are all descendants of Columbus; each may be anything that he wishes besides. The lambent influence of that long emotion experienced when the sailor on the flagship bellowed "land," has united the world in good humor. If Spain has had political bad weather for 200 years it feels its dignity no less than at St. Quentin or Lepanto, when the American sailor jerks the halyard at the flash of the President's eye and unfurls the standard of Castile and Aragon. So feel the Portuguese who began the hunt for land and found India around the lifeless feet of Africa. Italy and Greece are parents of the glorious idea. The gallant Turk who closed the East to Europe feels also that his fathers took part in the extension of the West. The Germanic races, the Gaul, the Viking, stand no less related to the mighty result, which left no monkish legends to blur the white light of the discoverer's simple fact: land!

#### The Great Personalities.

On land rests all nobility that has claims today; land and the crusades. The land we inherit is large enough to make the landed basis of these young millions matchless, and looking into his eye every American spectator identifies as his land-grave two men alone—the representatives of Columbus and of Washington. These are the great personalities of the occasion, represented by Veragua and Cleveland, the bull-herder and the littérateur of his uncle's herd-book, both carrying out the purposes affirmed by the editor of Moses, who ascribed to man and his organized companions the first tasks to be "increase and multiply and replenish the earth."

The Columbian year more robustly defines Columbus than he ever has been defined as the mighty materialist of history. No name but Cæsar's stands before him; his best administrator was Washington. As to a magnet his idea drew together the discovered and unacquainted worlds. Not till then was the sphericity of our orb certain and secure, and we could use it as the fulcrum for knowledge among the heavens. He discovered the heavens, too, their onward reaching progeny, and remanded all of learning since the Greeks to an old woman's tale. Yet in the archaism of such realities it may oft be told that 400 years after Columbus the heir of the discoverer and the executive at Washington stood together at the center of the American Continent to open a display of all the achievements of man. They who beheld the rare coincidence felt a power to move them to and fro; for education also has its pious paroxysms.

#### All the Scene Greek.

Looking over the splendid scene one could have wished that the heir of Aristotle was also here, for all the scene is as Greek. Colonnade, column, architectural order, quay, statue, galley, and art and chorus, all were Greek; the practical builders of the temples of the world's industry found Greece and its republics still the model of the age.

The poet of the occasion was a plain journalist of the day's facts, one who, however, persevered in the belief that poetry was not all dead in the minds of men. He held to his faith until this great occasion discovered him long after the worldly expectations of the poet in poetry's rewards were ended. Then, indeed, is poetry of effect when wooed for its own sake. From the earthy bureau of the Geological Survey at Washington Mr. Croffut sent his simple conception of the present in America shining into the mind of Columbus when his crew beseeches him to return. He sees the golden hemisphere—

> He sees Exalted Ignorance under ban;
> Though panoplied in force since time began,
> And Science, consecrated, leads the van,
> The Providence of man.

This is the spirit of the Great West, so long abreast of the most progressive thought of the few in Europe. Science declared in the bookshops of Europe hears the answering roars of its millions of converts on the American plains and the poet's pipe gives a strain of the echo after sundown.

The address of the Director-General, a fine type of the American politician, whose work on these grounds shows that the public man is no drone in the today, was a generous resumé of gratitude to all who labored, hoped, and joined in the pious enterprise of thanking man for man's own providence. No face on the great stand looked the typical American better than Mr. Davis', the organizer, as Mr. Burnham is said to have been the master builder. These are great, living, passing men, with force above egotism.

The evolution of woman was represented by Mrs. Palmer, who has shown how tact and grace can excel all intrusiveness and crowding of woman as an antagonism. The self-restraint and self-suppression of woman as a new living public force have been all along apparent in this capstone of her works. As our companion and her own, the goddess of social refinement, she stands above the influence of music itself and by her affection triumphs over fear and pain and leads the race like her lambs into pleasant pastures and by the still waters and refresheth their souls.

Soon the May apple will come, the sun draw nearer the Fair, the earth be dried for the foot of man, and what has happened at the opening of the Fair will be the memory of a modest, heartfelt, and heroic felicitation.

GATH.

## CUT RATES MET BY THE SANTA FE.

### This Road Adopts the $40 Round-Trip Rate Denver to Chicago.

The impression has heretofore prevailed among railway officials that the war between the Santa Fé and Colorado Midland was merely a tempest in a teapot and that the reduced rates from Colorado points to Chicago and St. Louis would soon be restored again to tariff ($49 for the round trip Denver to Chicago). This hope was based on the conservative course pursued by the Santa Fé, which up to last Saturday had not met the $40 rate from Denver to Chicago and return, announced a few days ago by the Rio Grande and its Eastern connection (Rock Island and Burlington). Finding that the latter would not withdraw the reduced rates, the Santa Fé announced yesterday that it had decided to at once meet the reduced rates from Denver and Colorado points put in effect by the Rio Grande and its Eastern connections—namely $40 for the round trip to Chicago and return; $32 to St. Louis and $30 to the Missouri River and return. This action on the part of the Santa Fé makes it quite certain that the rates will not be advanced again this summer, but there is every indication that the rates will go still lower. The Santa Fé people say that having once been compelled to reduce the rates they are not inclined to advance them again. The prospects are that so many of the reduced tickets will be placed on the market that it will be impossible to advance rates hereafter. The Rio Grande has as yet taken no action regarding the reduction in rates made from Colorado points to Chicago. It has heretofore stated that it would keep its rates $5 below those of the Santa Fé, and if it sticks to that it will reduce the rate from Denver to Chicago and return to $35. It is learned, however, that before doing this it would reduce the one way rate from Denver to Chicago to $30.

The Presidents of the Western roads will meet at the office of President Fish of the Illinois Central this morning, and it is understood that they will consider means by which further demoralization in World's Fair rates can be prevented. All the principal officials of the Santa Fé are out of town and there is but little prospect that the Santa Fé will be represented at the meeting. For this reason there is but little chance of a settlement of the existing troubles by the Presidents. The Santa Fé seems to be determined to draw out of the Western Passenger Association May 20, and then apply corresponding reductions east of the Missouri River as are made west of the river.

#### Colorado Rate War Soon to End.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.—[Special.]—A better feeling prevailed this morning in railroad circles over the condition of affairs in Colorado and predictions were made that by the end of the week all the difficulties between the Santa Fé and Rio Grande would be adjusted. Francis of the Burlington, an ally of the Rio Grande in the war of rates now going on, said regarding the situation: "Indications point to an amicable adjustment of present difficulties between the Colorado lines by the end of the week."

#### Defaulted on the Interest of His Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan company defaulted on the interest of its 6 per cent bonds due today. There are $2,120,000 of these bonds outstanding.

President Samuel Sloan says it is not true that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has secured control of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan.

#### Railway Notes.

The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday afternoon declared a semi-annual dividend of 2¼ per cent cash and 2 per cent in stock.

John C. McKinnon, formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines railway, with headquarters at Fort Madison, Ia.

The Louisville and Nashville has put on another fast limited train ("Southeastern Skipper") between Louisville and Atlanta. This train leaves Louisville at 8 p. m. and arrives at Nashville at 2:20 a. m., Chattanooga, 7:40 a. m., and Atlanta, 1:15 p. m., and consists of high class coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars and runs through solid between Louisville and Atlanta. At Atlanta direct connection is made with the Central railroad of Georgia's train ("Nancy Hanks"), arriving at Macon, 4 p. m., Savannah, 8:15 p. m. This train is in addition to the Louisville and Nashville other trains leaving Louisville at 8 a. m., 3:20 p. m., and 11:15 p. m. respectively for Southern cities.

## ENGINEERS WILL NOT GO ON STRIKE.

### They Discredit the Latest Rumors from Eastern Railroad Sources.

NEW YORK, May 1.—There is a widespread belief in the East that the Western railroad men will make trouble soon after the World's Fair has been opened. This belief is strengthened by the decision of Judges Taft and Ricks in the conspiracy and contempt proceedings in the United States Courts against the striking engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway. These decisions affecting the right of engineers and firemen to quit work have stirred up the brotherhood engineers all over the country and it is understood that the word has been issued to all the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers to "get even" with certain railways at the time when they will need all the men they can get.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—The officials at the national headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen say that the New York story of a "World's Fair strike" is a fiction so far as their order is concerned. They have heard nothing of it, officially or otherwise. They are opposed to any strike while the World's Fair gates are open and would do all they could to avert a strike if one should be contemplated.

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—The striking hotel waiters paraded today past Delmonico's and some of the hotels. Each company carried a banner with some motto, such as:

Delmonico charges $4.50 for canvas-back duck and pays his waiters 66 and 83 cents a day.

Beefsteak John charges 10 cents for a beefsteak and pays his waiters $10 a week.

## WILL USE VIRGINIA AS AN EXAMPLE.

### Its Evasions in Debt Cases to Be Urged Against the Home Rule Bill.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1.—[Special.]—The way in which Virginia so long and successfully evaded the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the debt cases is to be used as an object lesson by the Conservatives in their efforts to defeat Gladstone's home rule bill. It is claimed that the rights reserved by England under that measure can be made nugatory, as the judgments of the Federal Court were in these cases. A prominent Conservative member of Parliament has written here for a history of these Virginia cases to be used in debates on the home rule bill.

## F. H. WEEKS ASSIGNS.

### HE WAS THE CHIEF PROMOTER OF WEST SUPERIOR'S COMPANIES.

Their Officers Say His Individual Failure Will Not Affect Them—He Was a Large Borrower of Money and Was Forced to the Wall by the Inability to Secure Sufficient Accommodation—Later Figures in the Sioux City Failures Growing Larger.

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—Francis Henry Weeks, the well-known lawyer of No. 62 William street, made an assignment today to Richard W. S. Welling, lawyer, of No. 2 Wall street. Mr. Weeks was formerly of the law firm of De Forest & Weeks, and his name appears at the head of the list of the names on the door of their offices at No. 62 William street. Mr. De Forest said today that he had not been a partner for four years past. He has his office there, but did not come downtown today. He resides at No. 11 East Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. Weeks was largely interested in several enterprises in the West, particularly in several concerns at West Superior, Wis. It is said he borrowed considerable money in this city to carry his holdings, and when the stringency in the money market made itself felt he was unable to obtain further accommodations. He was enthusiastic in his Western undertakings, and a few months ago considered himself worth probably $400,000.

Five years ago Mr. Weeks, with several other New York men, formed the West Superior Iron and Steel company, which they incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $3,500,000. Mr. Weeks was the Treasurer and James Roosevelt President. A large amount of money was expended in developing and upon the plant. About the same time Mr. Weeks organized the Land and River Improvement company, also of West Superior, becoming the President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The company laid out the town site of West Superior and expended large sums in improvements. It got manufacturers to locate there and also operated the West Superior woolen mills. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $700,000.

#### West Superior Companies Safe.

The company claimed large resources and some time ago showed assets of nearly $15,000,000, principally on landed interests. In March last, it is said, a mortgage was placed on the real estate for $1,500,000 to secure an issue of bonds, the Knickerbocker Trust company of this city being the trustee. The office of both the West Superior Iron and Steel company and the Land and River Improvement company is at No. 62 William street, on the same floor with the offices of De Forest and Weeks. It was said there that Mr. Weeks had recently resigned as Treasurer of one of the above companies and had been succeeded by Mr. Kilmer. It was further stated that the above companies were in no way affected by the individual assignment of Mr. Weeks. Mr. Welling, the assignee, was seen yesterday and gave the reporter the following typewritten statement:

> Mr. Weeks was interested in several business enterprises in the West. I have had no opportunity as yet to look into his affairs, but as nearly as I can now tell he was quite a borrower of money, and he found it impossible to secure sufficient accommodation and so was obliged to make an assignment.

Mr. Welling was unable to give any idea of the liabilities of Mr. Weeks, but expected to have a statement ready soon.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 1.—The report of the assignment of F. H. Weeks caused great excitement here today. He was President of the land company which owns the town site of West Superior and chief promoter of most of the local interests. Grave fears are entertained that there will be a run on the First National Bank tomorrow in consequence.

## ALL EASTERN BANKS HARD HIT.

### Paper of the Defunct Sioux City Companies Was Scattered Broadcast.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 1.—[Special.]—Inquiries by the local manager of R. G. Dun & Co. regarding paper of the defunct Sioux City companies indicate that there are large holdings in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. Every State east of the Missouri River and north of the Ohio seems to have its quota, and Illinois seems to be full of it. Conveyances of real estate were made at the last minute to secure the Haakinson paper sold in Chicago to the Corn Exchange people and through Campbell and Campbell. The Columbia National Bank appears to be involved with a large block of paper. The Sioux City Engine company holds something like $25,000 worth of its paper for negotiation. This paper was sold, and the money deposited with the Columbia National Bank to the credit of the Trust company, instead of the Engine company. One of the officers of the Columbia National Bank is connected with an institution which has some of this present Trust company paper. He decided to protect his interests and pounced on the deposit. The Trust company gave the Sioux City National Bank a draft in favor of the Engine company, which the Columbia National refused to honor. The suit is now pending between the two banks at interest.

#### Dun's Agency Censured.

The management of Dun's Commercial Agency comes in for its share of criticism. The people who have failed have been given the highest possible rating in the face of the fact that the banks of the city, and in fact the banks of the State, have questioned the credit of the promoters and operators for over a year. In the same connection it is said that the local manager secured a short leave of absence to go east in the interest of the East Sioux City Improvement company. This company proposed the development of a large tract of land, and in it were interested some of the men whose failures have been of the worst character. The publication of the facts regarding the sale of bogus mortgages in the East checkmated the operations of this company, and W. H. Meyers returned to his work in the local agency.

The liability of the trust company is now admitted to be something like $6,000,000 of indorsements and guarantees. On examination the assets of the Hedges Trust company and D. T. Hedges melt down into less than half a million dollars. The Haakinson assets are little better and J. J. Hornick's resources are said to be exhausted. The trust company's assets will have to be looked to by the holders of the $6,000,000 worth of paper. Dun's people refused to give any estimate of the net loss, but intimated that the assets would be lost in the sea of liabilities. The people who are here with paper are so disgusted with the situation that they are doing nothing. There is some indefinite talk about a reorganization of interests by note and security holders, but there is a general feeling that it would simply be throwing good money after bad.

#### Assignee's Difficult Task.

Assignee Hubbard of the Union Loan and Trust company had been hard at work today behind locked doors making an inventory of the assets of the defunct institution. This will probably be filed, together with his estimate of their value, tomorrow. When the original statement of assets and liabilities was made by the Secretary of the company an itemized account of liabilities was omitted. The banks all over the country which have the $6,000,000 in paper bearing the Trust company's guarantee are quietly congratulating themselves over this omission. The paper has been issued and circulated broadcast in blocks of $5,000. It is made by Hornick, Haakinson, Hedges, and by the various corporations they represent. Accommodation paper and cross indorsements of all kinds are filed up, so that there is no determining what the liabilities really are. The Chicago banks undoubtedly have a respectable line of the paper, but will have the satisfaction of taking their medicine without any one knowing of it.

In all the failures the exhibits of assets and liabilities are far from complete. The statement made by Edward Haakinson shows that the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago has four notes of $5,000 each, and that two notes of $1,000 each have been placed by Campbell & Campbell of Chicago. Even this statement does not show how much of the Haakinson paper has gone to Chicago, as the major portion of the liabilities is shown to be a long list of $5,000 notes to the Loan and Trust company which have been placed all over the country. It is the same in the other statements.

#### Facts the Public Will Never Know.

The assignee refuses to amplify the report made by the trust company, and it is probable that a statement showing the disposal of the mass of paper which has been manufactured in Sioux City will never be made public. He refuses to estimate the holdings of Chicago banks, but did not deny that the paper had been popular there. The town is full of bankers who are here to find out how it all happened and to save what is possible from the wreckage. The people who took the offerings of the trust company without selection are as well off as those who culled the lists over. Those in the latter class appear to be holding a large amount of Hedges' paper which is probably the worst in the lot. A New York man with a long line explained this morning how he happened to be caught. He said:

> We have had trust companies' paper off and on for eight years. We got circulars from the company offering paper for discount at fair rates, and the paper was always paid promptly. The mercantile agencies rated these men all well up, and the trust company was considered a dividend earner. We have had in the aggregate $500,000 in paper. The promptness with which payment was always made is the reason why our present line is so long. If these statements made by the trust company at the time we bought our paper are correct as to collateral, etc., some of it is good. If not there are grounds for a criminal process against the officers of the company.

#### Ingham Bank Still Closed.

LANSING, Mich., May 1.—[Special.]—The doors of the Ingham County Savings Bank were not opened this morning. Banking Commissioner Sherwood said in explanation:

> The directors have not yet completed the bond, in compliance with my instructions, which were that, after securing money sufficient to meet ordinary business demands upon the bank, a bond in the sum of $10,000 be executed to me, as Commissioner, in trust for the security of the depositors of the bank. In looking after the interests of all depositors alike, it would be manifestly unjust to discriminate against savings depositors who are at present barred by the ninety-day rule. In asking for a sufficient bond all depositors are protected, and confidence in the bank would be fully restored. The directors expect to furnish the required bond tomorrow.

## HORNSBY JUMPS FROM THE TRAIN.

### The Man Wanted in St. Paul for Alleged Forgery Escapes from an Officer.

A. F. Hornsby, wanted in St. Paul for alleged forgery, who was arrested here by Detectives Bailey and Carney, escaped from the officer who was taking him back yesterday morning.

Hornsby was the confidential man for a large dry goods house in St. Paul. He is said to have taken advantage of his position to sign the firm's name to several checks for large amounts and to have secured the cash for them. Finding, it is alleged, that an investigation of the books was being made, Hornsby left St. Paul abruptly. He was traced to Denver, where he was lost sight of. Descriptions of him offering a reward for his apprehension were sent to every city in the country, and three days ago Detectives Bailey and Carney arrested him at Windsor, Ont., across the river from Detroit. He admitted his identity when he reached Chicago and was locked up at the Central Station.

The St. Paul authorities were notified and Officer McGiven of that city arrived with requisition papers to take Hornsby back to St. Paul. Hornsby was turned over to the St. Paul detective and early yesterday morning McGiven left with his prisoner.

Hornsby had acted most peaceably since his arrest and expressed himself as being glad to return to St. Paul. He said that the feeling of being hunted had been such a strain that his arrest came as a relief. He was so quiet on the train and seemed so resigned that when he asked McGiven to take the shackles from his wrists the officer did so. For a while he watched his prisoner closely, particularly when Hornsby got up and walked forward for a drink of water, but the man returned and sat quietly down. He did this several times, and, as the train was running nearly thirty miles an hour, the officer somewhat relaxed his vigilance. When Hornsby again got up the officer remained in his seat.

Walking to the cooler Hornsby filled a cup and began to drink the contents. He staggered slightly and turned half around, as if from a swerve of the car. This brought him right in front of the car door. He caught the handle as if to steady himself, and before the detective could gain his feet Hornsby had dropped the cup and flung open the door. Without a second's hesitation he threw himself from the train, landed seemingly unhurt, and disappeared in the underbrush by the side of the track.

The train was about six miles from Preston at the time, and though it was going fast Officer McGiven also jumped from the train and followed Hornsby. After searching for three hours McGiven gave up all hopes of finding his prisoner unaided, and, walking to Preston, wired Chicago for help. Detectives were sent. Up to a late hour Hornsby had not been rearrested.

## JERSEY DEMOCRACY SPLIT BY FACTION.

### U. S. Marshal Pfeiffer Resigns, Declaring That His Party Is Run by Gamblers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.—[Special.]—What looks like a split in the heretofore invincible ranks of the Democracy of New Jersey occurred today when George Pfeiffer, whom President Cleveland appointed United States Marshal for the State of New Jersey three weeks ago, resigned his office. Pfeiffer also resigned from Gov. Wert's staff and as a Police Commissioner for Camden also. He declared that the politics of the State has fallen into the hands of a lot of gamblers and race track owners who control the Governor, Legislature, and everybody else. Rather than submit to such influences Pfeiffer will retire from politics. The blow is intended to hit William J. Thompson, the Gloucester race track owner, with whom Pfeiffer has quarreled. Charles Ridgway and other Democrats are expected to declare against Thompson, and a big break will follow.

#### Official Returns of Michigan Election.

LANSING, Mich., May 1.—[Special.]—Returns of the vote cast at the recent election have been received from all the counties in the State. They show that all the constitutional amendments submitted, including the one providing for an increase of the salaries of State officials, which was supposed to have been defeated, were carried. This amendment has a majority of about 1,500. Hooker, Republican, for Supreme Justice, has a plurality approximating 17,000, and the Republican candidates for Regents of the University somewhat greater pluralities.

#### Apportionment Bill Defective.

Doorkeeper Browne of the House of Representatives at Springfield, who has charge of the copies of all printed bills, acknowledged yesterday that the apportionment bill is defective, that it will have to be sent back to a second reading, amended, and again advanced. This will take most of the week. The third reading will not be reached till next week.

#### Columbian Guards in Dress Uniform.

All day yesterday the Columbian Guards were on duty with full-dress uniforms and without overcoats. The dress of yesterday will be used hereafter, the department having issued orders that "After May 1, during the hours the gates are open for visitors, the rubber coat only will be permitted to be worn during bad weather. Full dress will be worn during the same time." The verbal order for yesterday was full dress in buildings and rubber coats outside. Some of the guards are objecting to the order for climatic reasons.

#### Strange Scene in the Cincinnati Morgue.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—[Special.]—At the morgue this afternoon Mrs. Conrad Hildebrandt, murdered last week, was laid out for burial. Her husband, who is held on suspicion, was taken by Chief Deitsch to look upon the corpse. The gaping wound in the breast, made with a knife, was uncovered in Hildebrandt's presence to test the old superstition that the wound would bleed afresh in the presence of the murderer. The wound did not bleed.

#### Gen. Torrence Gives a Luncheon.

Gen. J. T. Torrence gave a luncheon to the following guests at the Washington Park club after a visit to the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair: Miss Bickford, Miss Isham, Miss Gilbert, Miss Torrence; Capt. H. Nevill and Capt. Lewis Butler, London; and T. W. Lamport.

Why buy a foreign article when you can get a better at home? Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

## DEBT IS INCREASED.

### Uncle Sam's Liabilities Were Augmented During April.

### SILVER BALANCE GROWS.

Receipts and Expenditures Are Swelled to Higher Figures.

### CHICAGO HOLDS LESS GOLD.

New York Banks Have a Larger Amount of Yellow Coin.

### WESTERN MEN WHO SEEK OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department today shows a net increase in the debt during last month of $3,727,369, and the smallest cash balance and gold reserve in the Treasury for many years. The reduction in cash and consequent increase in the debt during April are mainly due to heavy interest payments, which during the month were more than $5,000,000. There was a decrease of non-interest bearing debt during the month amounting to $421,005; a trifling increase in the bond indebtedness, and a decrease of $4,147,824 in the net cash balance.

The net cash balance today stands at $24,471,573, and the gold reserve at $97,011,330. The gold reserve increased about $5,000,000 during the last few days, and if what has been offered and accepted by the department within a day or two had been covered in the Treasurer's statement put out today it would have swelled the gold reserve fully up to $100,000,000, or about $7,000,000 less than it was a month ago.

Silver assets now aggregate $481,788,691, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury note liabilities amounting to $450,486,829; leaving a silver balance of $31,291,862, an increase of $6,000,000 during the last month. Up to date there has been issued $139,069,778 in silver Treasury notes and of these $128,779,103 are in circulation.

The national debt today, less the net cash balance in the Treasury, is $840,924,861, of which amount $585,033,660 is interest-bearing debt, mainly 4 per cent bonds.

Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to $28,500,000, or three-quarters of a million more than in April, 1892. Customs receipts were $15,418,637, and internal revenue receipts, $11,799,367. Expenditures during the month aggregated $33,771,865, or two and a half millions more than in April, 1892.

For the ten months of the current fiscal year, or up to May 1, receipts from all sources aggregated $324,589,398, or $20,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, expenditures during the last ten months were $332,377,552, or $32,500,000 more than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal fiscal year. Twenty-four million dollars of this increase alone is due to larger pension payments this fiscal year, and which for the last ten months aggregate $133,678,345.

#### Figures for Ten Months.

The receipts and expenditures in detail during the last ten months of the current fiscal year, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, are shown by the following table:

| RECEIPTS. | *Ten months current year.* | *Ten months preceding year.* |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $173,283,476 | $150,022,176 |
| Internal revenue | 132,664,486 | 125,339,456 |
| National Bank dep. fund account | 2,628,120 | 2,446,938 |
| Miscellaneous | 16,033,311 | 17,720,321 |
| Totals | $324,589,393 | $295,528,891 |
| **EXPENDITURES.** | | |
| Civil and miscellaneous | $ 89,263,780 | $ 84,354,620 |
| War | 41,305,532 | 38,990,558 |
| Navy | 24,416,057 | 23,811,945 |
| Indians | 9,209,655 | 9,774,111 |
| Pensions | 133,678,345 | 109,552,610 |
| National Bank redemption fund account | 7,884,954 | 14,191,814 |
| Interest | 26,619,229 | 19,016,899 |
| Totals | $332,377,552 | $299,652,557 |

The recently published statement that the New York banks held less than $13,000,000 in gold, while those of Chicago held nearly $15,000,000, is far from being correct. The last report received by the Controller of the currency showing the condition of national banks throughout the country on the 6th day of last March placed the aggregate of gold coin held by them at $99,857,253, together with $89,198,790 in gold certificates. The holdings of the New York banks on that date in gold was $57,176,972, and that of the Chicago banks $20,218,620. The Boston banks on that date held $9,106,183; Philadelphia, $7,553,910; Pittsburg, $3,330,593; St. Louis, $2,877,115; Baltimore, $2,112,679; St. Paul, $2,070,318; Cleveland, $1,538,397; Cincinnati, $1,446,907; San Francisco, $1,409,225; and Washington, $1,276,963. Altogether the national banks of the principal reserve cities held $112,958,407.

## COUNTRY POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

### Western Democratic Workers Are Rewarded by Headsman Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following Western places:

Illinois—Belle Rive, Q. A. Wilbanks; Bellmont, B. F. Groff; Hood, J. C. Willis; Savoy, W. H. Busey; Westfield, W. L. Briscoe.

Indiana—Avon, William Taylor; Belleview, Michael Cahlor; Hector, A. J. Ellison; Lecta, J. Richey; New Mount Pleasant, P. K. Craig; Randolph, Margaret M. Wall; Sparksville, S. D. Hill; Summittville, E. E. Black.

Iowa—Center Junction, T. E. Canty; Luserne, Philip Stadt; Newhall, William Gardenmann; Strahn, Henry Boyer; Van Horn, W. A. Ryan.

Michigan—Blaine, Milton Newberry.

Nebraska—Arlse, L. C. Twott.

Ohio—Marquand, D. H. Pike.

## APPLICANTS FOR TREASURY PLACES.

### Some Western Men Who Would Like Employment in Mr. Carlisle's Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Applications for positions in the Treasury Department were filed today by the following Western men:

Illinois—Paul Flynn, Chicago, Chief of Repairs Division, Supervising Architect's office.

Michigan—Ed Fenn, Manchester, Chief of Division; and C. H. Westcott, Detroit, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, Eighth District.

Nebraska—Joseph E. Deitrick, Omaha, Superintendent of Construction of Public Building.

Ohio—H. H. Vallette, Chillicothe, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eleventh District; and W. E. Boden, Cambridge, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighteenth District.

Wisconsin—P. Henck, Milwaukee, Collector of Internal Revenue; and Henry Lefreniere, Ashland, Immigrant Inspector.

## GEN. BIRD GRUBB'S PATRIOTIC PROJECT

### He Proposes to Make a Park of the Chancellorsville Battlefield.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1.—[Special.]—Gen. E. Bird Grubb of New Jersey has concluded negotiations for five acres of ground adjoining Salem Church in Spottsylvania County, about four miles from Fredericksburg. It was on this sanguinary field, on the occasion of the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863, that Gen. Grubb's brigade made a desperate charge and lost a large number of men. He intends to make a beautiful park of the grounds and will erect thereon an imposing monument to commemorate the brave deeds of his men. Negotiations are now pending which will likely result in the purchase of other properties in that section for similar purposes. Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court-House, Wilderness, Salem Church, and Bloody Angle are all within a radius of fifteen miles.

y for gain- dom nag- $9.75 11.75 20.00 12.75 25.00 made $ 1.50 3.00 15.00 $3.50 $1.98 $2.75 69c 50c $1.23 $2.49 LAMPS High Class Dry Goods. LE FICE, BANK, HOOL, HALL ISHINGS.

# HOLIDAY CROWD OUT.

## EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE WITNESS HAWTHORNE'S RACES.

**The Books Kept Most of the Money, but One Favorite Earning Brackets—"Smoky" Taylor Throws Away a Race on Hennirea and Places One to Santamego's Credit—Blue Banner, Kansas Girl, Gilford, and Roxsetta the Other Winners—Racing at Other Points.**

A crowd of 8,000 people fairly overflowed the Hawthorne track yesterday. It was a regular holiday crowd with its $2 bets and surplus enthusiasm. It fared badly, every book in the ring quitting winner on the day.

Only one favorite won, that one Blue Banner in the condition race, the second on the card. He was practically the same price as Mohican, but carried the bulk of the money, and the books were good losers on the race.

The first and by all odds the worst dump of the day occurred in the first race, three furlongs for 2-year-olds, Kansas Girl, a full sister to the speedy Easter John, winning handsomely at 30 to 1.

Hennirea, the second choice, should have won. "Smoky" Taylor gave her one of those criminally bad rides which landed him on the ground before and will again shortly, it is hoped this time to stay. The filly was off in front, and the only thing able to race with her was the winner. Still Hennirea held her safe to the turn, where Taylor, who actually did not know the nearest way home, kept her on the outside and brought her down in the soft going on the outside fence, where sewer pipes were laid last fall. Daly brought Kansas Girl down the center of the track and won, whipped out, by half a length from Rialto, Hennirea close up third. Taylor knew the best road on Santamego in the third race. His ride on him was in marked contrast to the one on Hennirea.

The second race at five furlongs was robbed of some of its interest by the scratching of Foxhall. Still, a good lot faced the starter, with Blue Banner and Mohican equal favorites, the former having the call. Critic was a well backed third choice.

The field was well scattered when the flag fell, Mohican being clear two lengths in front with Critic and Blue Banner last. Mohican showed a clean pair of heels to his party to the stretch, where he showed clear and appeared to be winning. Blue Banner, however, finally getting clear of his field, picked Mohican up at the betting shed and beat him handily by an open length. Critic was third, a length back.

The third race at three-quarters of a mile found Pioneer a hot favorite, backed down from 6 to 5 to evens. Santamego was at 4 to 1, and after running head and head with Itkens to the stretch, shook the latter off and coming on won somewhat handily after Taylor had shaken him up to stall off Pioneer's rush on the end. The favorite was second and Berwyn third.

The fourth race at one mile was a big romp for Gilford at 6 to 1. He went to the front around the first turn, choked Moose who essayed to race with him before the stretch was reached, and won in a gallop. Wautauga, the favorite, was second, and Moose third.

The last race at five furlongs went to Roxetta, a 12 to 1 shot, who beat Parolee, the favorite, handily. Remedy, Uncle Bob, and Tippecanoe fell on the slippery track during the day, but neither horses nor riders were hurt.

Following are the summaries:

First race, purse $350, for maiden 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Kansas Girl, by Rex Stratton, dam Cyclone 104 pounds (Daly), 30 to 1, won; Rialto, 100 (T. Murphy), 7 to 1, second; Hennirea, 102 (E. Taylor), 13 to 5, third. Time, 43¾. John Wilson, 105 (Knapp), 3 to 2; Miriam R., 102 (Leonard), 15 to 1; Minnie Mackin, 102 (Tucker), 12 to 1; Tippecanoe 105 (Hankins), 8 to 1; Lida B., 102 (Reynolds), 20 to 1; and Tom Thumb, 102 (McCue), 8 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $400, five furlongs—Blue Banner, 97 pounds (Howard), 2 to 1, won; Mohican, 108 (Leonard), 2 to 1, second; Critic, 108 (E. Taylor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Viceroy, 105 (Lewis), 25 to 1; Birdie M., 89 (Stufflett), 25 to 1; and Ruby Payne, 103 (McCue), 5 to 1, also ran.

Third race, selling, purse $400, for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Santamego, 104 pounds (E. Taylor), 4 to 1, won; Pioneer, 98 (Daly), evens, second; Berwyn, 100 (J. Brown), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼. John J. Keith Jr., 101 (McCue), 3 to 1, and Itkens, 104 (Leonard), 5 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, one mile—Gilford, 103 pounds (Tucker), 6 to 1, won; Wautauga, 109 (Leonard), 2 to 1, second; Moose, 91 (E. Taylor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:02¼. Sunnybrook, 106 (McCue), 2 to 1; Gen. Caldwell, 103 (Daly), 8 to 1; and Uncle Bob, 103 (Lewis), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, selling, purse $350, five furlongs—Roxetta, 102 pounds (Tucker), 12 to 1, won; Parolee, 97 (McCue), 8 to 5, second; Enterprise 102 (Leonard), third. Time, 1:13¼. Gaylord, 110 (Knapp), 3 to 1; Bevis, 102 (T. Murphy), 15 to 1; Duke F., 90 (E. Taylor), 7 to 1; Maggie Lebus, 106 (Daly), 12 to 1; Abandon, 105 (Howard), 8 to 1; and Remedy, 102 (E. Reynolds), 5 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, one-half mile—Hartley, 108 pounds; Dr. Thumbs, 107; Guess, 107; Stranger, 107; Bob Miller, 111; Ongolee, 114; Bertha Hepburn, 105; Felix, 108; Laura Cup, 106; Taylory's, 107; Sterling, 110; Dunlap, 110; Bill Bailey, 111; Concave, 111; Rosebud, 108; Sleepy Cat, 108.

Second race, one mile, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances—Gen. Caldwell, 96 pounds; Gilford, 100; Craft, 96; St. Albans, 102; Pioneer, 84; Morse, 96; Profligate, 102.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $400, for non-winners since April 1, allowances—Santamego, 92 pounds; Sir George, 107; Cito, 115; Lucinda, 102; Burt, 104; Sull Ross, 115; Gazette, 92; Hart Wallace, 115; Gov. Adams, 115; Little Willie, 107; Southern Lady, 87.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling allowances—Mamie S., 100 pounds; Little Dan, 106; Bantam, 102; Bob Lytle, 103; Tom Stevens, 102; Ernest L., 102; Kangaroo, 102; Harry Kuhl, 102; First Lap, 105; Remedy, 102.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Gov. Wheeler, 104 pounds; Weaverman, 102; Pearl C., 85; St. Alfonso, 102; Clarion, 106; Lengthy Dickerson, 104; Sonoma Boy, 102.

### CHARADE WINS IN A GALLOP.

**He Easily Defeats Blitzen for the Coveted Plainfield Handicap.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—The Plainfield Handicap at Elizabeth today proved merely a strong gallop for Charade. Blitzen finished second, five lengths back, and twenty lengths ahead of Lepanto. Summaries:

First race, selling, 2-year-olds, half a mile—Blossom, 95 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 1, won; Little Pirate, 111 (Doggett), 15 to 1, second; Clara A. colt, 98 (J. Lamley), 12 to 1, third. Time, :52¼. Clementina, 107 (Simms), 4 to 1; The Klip (Ballard), 30 to 1; Jennie W., 95 (N. Hill), 8 to 1; Old Socks, 102 (Midgely), 60 to 1; Nettie filly, 95 (Cole), 12 to 1; Calendo, 108¼ (Lamley), 12 to 1; Explorer, 103 (English), 100 to 1, and Post Maid, 95 (H. Jones), 40 to 1, also ran.

Second race, selling, 3 year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Azrael, 97 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 2, won; Harlem, 102½ (English), 50 to 1, second; Double Cross, 105 (Ballard), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Circular, 105 (Lamley), 4 to 1; Marcellus, 95 (H. Jones), 4 to 1, and Port Chester, 111 (Newmeyer), 15 to 1, also ran.

Third race, the Plainfield Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth—Charade, 118 pounds (Doggett), 11 to 10, won; Blitzen, 112 (H. Jones), 11 to 10, second; Lepanto, 98 (J. Lamley), 12 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:52¾.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds, six and a half furlongs—Chattanooga, 111 pounds (Simms), 7 to 10, won; Tom Skidmore, 111 (Griffin), 8 to 5, second; Ferrier Jouet, 111 (Bergen), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾. Mohammed, 111 (Ballard), 60 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, four and a half furlongs—Sirrocco, 122 pounds (Taral), 5 to 2, won; White Rose, 110 (Midgley), 4 to 1, second; Gold Dollar, 122 (Lamley), 4 to 1, third. Time, :56¼. Tormentor, 113 (Simms), 11 to 5, and Tom Tough, 110 (Clerico), 12 to 1, also ran.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—St. Domingo, 110 pounds (Thompson), 1 to 2, won; Clymic, 110 (Littlefield), 5 to 1, second; Ingot, 110 (J. Lamley), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Greenway, 110 (H. Jones), 6 to 1; Pisa colt, 110 (Clerico), 7 to 1; and Traverse, 110 (Lilly), 5 to 1, also ran.

Entries for Tuesday:

First race, half a mile—Silver Thread filly, 95 pounds; Clementina, 110; Etha filly, 103; Eolide, 108; Billet Doux filly, 99.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Onward, 119 pounds; Long Beach, 115; Tormentor, 112; Count, 109; Fidelio, 107; Metuchen, 103; Tom Skidmore, 97.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Hoey, 117 pounds; Madrid, 112; Uncle Sim, 108; I. O. U., 105; Kirkover, 104; Alcalde, 102; Magician, 102; John Winkle, 91; Mary S., 86.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, heavy handicap—Lyceum, 128 pounds; Dalsyrian, 108; Hoey, 118; Long Beach, 108; Fidelio, 108; Long Bounce, 108.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Banquet, 111 pounds; Larghetto, 111; Mordotte, 103; Lawless, 97; Bolero, 96; Strathmaid, 89.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Lizzie, 119 pounds; Gertie D., 119; White Rose, 117; Johnetta, 105; Red Banner, 105; Skadi, 105.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on Elizabeth races as follows:

First race—Clementina, $15; Silver Thread filly, $10; Etta filly, Eloide, Billet Doux filly, $5 each.
Second race—Metuchen, $15; Fidelio, $10; Onward, Tom Skidmore, $8 each; Long Beach, Tormentor, Count, $3 each.
Third race—Hoey, Kirkover, $15 each; Madrid, $10; Uncle Sim, $8; Alcalde, Mary S., $5 each; I. O. U., Magician, John Winkle, $2 each.
Fourth race—Dalsyrian, $15; Lyceum, $10; Hoey, $8; Fidelio, $6; Long Beach, Long Bounce, $3 each.
Fifth race—Banquet, $15; Larghetta, $10; Bolero, $6; Strathmaid, $5; Mordotte, Lawless, $2 each.
Sixth race—White Rose, $15; Lizzie, Red Banner, $10 each; Skadi, $5; Gertie D., Johnetta, $3 each.

### ONE FAVORITE AT NASHVILLE.

**Capt. Sam Brown's Virandiere by Troubadour Takes the Stake.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—[Special.]—A continued downpour last night and this forenoon left the track very heavy, but there were only a few scratches. Only one favorite won.

The stake brought out a big field of 2-year-old fillies and everybody appeared to be possessed of a hot air tip on John Hannegan's Leonatus filly, Anna Mays. It was known all around that she had worked in forty-nine seconds, so she was installed a decided favorite. Her backers were more than encouraged when she seemed to be making a runaway race of it in the first quarter. When half-way down the stretch, however, she shut up as if struck with a club and Capt. Sam Brown's Troubadour filly Vivandiere won a good race in a romp. The winner was trained at Mobile and was heavily backed in her two races at Memphis. One of these she would have won but for Britton's bungling riding. Probably it was that ride that caused him to cut loose from Brown, by whom he had been engaged. The value of the stake to the winner was nearly $2,500. Shuffle, who came in second, got off none too well or she might have been dangerous.

The fields in the other races were light. Old Jacobin was made the subject of a plunge in the first race, but he apparently did not like the going and was never in the hunt. The Scoggan brothers won two races with Helen N. and Tenny Jr., and came in second in the stake with Shuffle. Thorpe rode two winners. Asben, winner of the seven furlongs, was not backed by his owner, Chris Smith. Eighteen books were in line, the betting being rather light. The attendance was fair.

The summary:

First race, seven furlongs—Helen N. (Thorpe), 3 to 1, had nothing but a big gallop all the way, winning in a canter by four lengths from Forest Rose (Perkins), 2½ to 1; Jacobin (Irving), even, six lengths away; George K., the other starter, was beaten off. Time, 1:33.

Second race, one mile—Tenny Jr. (Thorpe), 3 to 1, won as he liked by three lengths; Little George (Henderson), 6 to 1, six lengths before Brook Front (Hamlin), 30 to 1; Osborne unplaced. Time, 1:51¼.

Third race, Thora Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, half a mile, thirteen starters—After being at the post twenty minutes they were sent away in pretty good shape. Anna May (Irving), 2½ to 1, at once rushed to the front. She soon opened up a gap of five lengths, and led into the home stretch with that advantage. It looked then as if the race was all over but the shouting. A little further on and she began to tire. Shuttle (Thorpe), 15 to 1, being now second, and Vivandiere (Perkins), 5 to 1, third, followed by Annie Buckingham. At the eighth pole Anna Mays had only half a length the best of it, Vivandiere and Shuttle lapped behind her and all the others hopelessly beaten. In a few more jumps Vivandiere was in front and coming on very strong, she won pretty much as she liked by three lengths; Shuttle three lengths before Anna May. Porcelain (R. Williams), 3½ to 1, In Front, Clara Boyer, Annie Buckingham, Messalia, Minnie Baxter, Teets May, Flossie, and Ethel W. ran unplaced. Time, :52.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Usher (Ray), 7 to 1, came with a rush in the stretch and beat Hesperia (Perkins), 7 to 5, a neck. Billy Smith (Stevenson) 10 to 1, six lengths away. Miss Knott, Latitude, Old South, and Horace Leland unplaced. Time, 1:33¾.

Last race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-old maidens—Miss Nannie (Irving), 6 to 1, had nothing but a gallop in the last quarter and almost walked under the wire; Denizette (Ray), 10 to 1, two lengths before Bucephalus (Thorp), 3½ to 1, third. Elora, Galtreporter, Paddy Roach, and Elma ran unplaced. Time, 1:20¾.

Tuesday's Nashville card is:

First race, seven furlongs—Roslyn, 105 pounds; Lord Willowbuck, 112; Leona S., 95; Maid Marian, 95; Lake Shore, 95; Lay On, 95; Helen N., 112.

Second race, half mile, for 2-year-olds—Little Chris, 113 pounds; Perusia, 110; Ethel W., 110; Jamboree, 113; Miss Mamie, 115; Calumet, 118.

Third race, Kirkman Handicap, seven furlongs—Chimes, 107 pounds; Issie O., 97; Maid Marian, 109; Dolly McCone, 111; Taylor Hayden, 100; Servitor, 113; Marguerite, 92.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Red Cap, 106 pounds; Parapet (by Troubadour), 91; Prettiwit, 90; Tenny Jr., 115.

Fifth race, three-fourths mile—Fringe, 97 pounds; May Crigler, 103; Elpaso, 106; Ko Ko (by Kantaka), 110; Climax L., 110; Ruffin, 110; Duke of Athol, 112; Ruby Payne, 112.

Sixth race, three-fourths mile—Carmen, 103 pounds; Empress Frederick, 107; Edwin, 108; Little Crete, 109; Freedom, 110; Legrande, 110; Sam Farmer, 112.

Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races as follows:

First race, Maid Marian, $20; Roslyn, $17; field, $6.
Second race, Calumet, $20; Miss Mamie, $12; field, $8.
Third race, Servitor, $20; Kendall Stable pair, $17; field, $8.
Fourth race, Tenny Jr., $20; Red Cap, $16; Parapet, $9; Prettiwit, $6.
No selling on fifth and sixth races.

After pool selling had gone on about half an hour two policemen arrived and arrested the pool sellers and his clerks. They gave bond for their appearance tomorrow morning. Pool selling is against the law, but it was thought the administration of the law would be sufficiently elastic to permit pool selling during the races. The chances are there will be no more pools sold in the city.

### APPOMATTOX RUNS A GOOD RACE.

**Brennan's Colt Figures at Bennings as a Successful Weight-Carrier.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Another large crowd was in attendance at the seventh day of the Bennings meeting this afternoon. The weather was fine, and the track fair, but the racing was uneventful, with the exception that J. Harris, on Elphin in the steeplechase, took a bad tumble, being considerably shaken up. John Brennan's 2-year-old colt, Appomattox, won the first race with 120 pounds up, with little urging from W. B. Jennings' Little Mat, carrying 110. Nineteen bookmakers did business on the local events, and three on the Elizabeth and Gloucester races. Can Can, with 165 pounds up, won the steeplechase in a walk. Summary:

First race, $400, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Appomattox, 120 pounds (Mason), 7 to 10, won; Little Matt, 110 (T. Flynn), 4 to 1, second; Tattersall, 110 (Noble), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Brocade filly, 112 (A. Covington), 4 to 1; Kinmore, 110 (Hueston), 20 to 1; Anxiety filly, 107 (G. Taylor), 25 to 1; and Duise, 107 (Penn), 8 to 1, also ran.

Second race, $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, six furlongs—Poor Jonathan, 104 pounds (Ross), 5 to 1, won; Ballwood, 109 (Hueston), 4 to 1, second; Indigo, 95 (Donohue), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Remorse, 116 (G. Taylor), 5 to 1; Hippona, 107 (M. Bergen), 10 to 1; Polydora, 104 (A. Covington), 3 to 1; King Solomon, 107 (Doane), 30 to 1; Lect, 105 (Vanplank), 100 to 1; Ada Blue, 102 (Noble), 20 to 1; and Hustler, 100 (Mason), 40 to 1, also ran.

Third race, $500, handicap, six and one-half furlongs—Lizzetta, 108 pounds (Doane), 5 to 2, won; Logan, 115 (Shields), 3 to 1, second; Illume, 108 (A. Covington), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¾. Fagan, 115 (G. Taylor), 6 to 1; and Bellevue, 105 (T. Flynn), 8 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile—Speculation, 110 pounds (G. Taylor), 7 to 10, won; Plevmar, 94 (E. Tribe), 2 to 1, second; Larchmont, 106 (A. Covington), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. George C., 109½ (Shields), 10 to 1; and Pestilence, 104 (Doane), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, $400, handicap, steeplechase, 2¼ miles—Can Can, 165 pounds (Craig), even money, won; Return, 145 (Bishop), 5 to 1, second; Ecarte, 149 (Pinder), 4 to 1, third. Time, 4:24. St. Luke, 150 (J. Kenny), 3 to 1; and Pat Oakley, 150 (Pair), 5 to 1, also ran. Elphin, 132 (J. Harris), 10 to 1, and Speedall, 128 (I. Neal), 30 to 1, started but fell.

### OUTSIDERS WIN AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

**But Four Races Are Contested, of Which the Short Interest Secures Three.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—[Special.]—Five scratches necessitated declaring the third race off at East St. Louis today. One favorite and three outsiders won the other events. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Piccadilly, 107 pounds (Davis), 5 to 1, won; Palmita, 99 (Conroy), 3 to 1, second; Belle C., 101 (Gorman), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Ellison, 100 pounds (Conroy), 10 to 1, won; Avon d'Or, 101 (J. Steppe), 3 to 2, second; Poor Abe, 100 (Mosby), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race—Declared off.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Venture, 100 pounds (McCormick), 4 to 5, won; Black Beauty, 97 (Conroy), 4 to 1, second; Col. Wheatley, 100 (J. Smith), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, free handicap—Jerquet, 94 pounds (Mosby), 8 to 1, won; Cillian, 119 (S. Jackson), 8 to 5, second; Florence Shanks, 98 (Barrett), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼.

East St. Louis entries for Tuesday:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Chios, 90 pounds; Billy Roller, 95; Lizzie B., 95; Poor Abe, 100; Bright Star, 100; Miss Baltic, 95; Outright, 95; McDearmon, 100; Mandy Brooks, 103.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Ollie Kinney, 97 pounds; Merge, 99; Coronel, 104; Capt. Jack, 108; Avon d'Or, 113; Hambrick, 98; Luke Richards, 101; Jerquet, 106; Rufus Hardy, 112; Col. Wheatley, 116.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—May Curl, 95 pounds; Belle C., 95; Frank Phillips, 100; Ethel Fortune, 103; Lilly Lochiel, 105; Ulf, 110; Leadville, 100; Tom Hood, 100; Little Phil, 100; Guilty, 105; Jean Lesley, 105.

Fourth race, purse, seven furlongs—Youlinden, 93 pounds; Tom Flynn, 105; Silver King, 107; Miss Gilkey, 107; Tom Darling, 110; Velox, 98; Acclaim, 107; Rose Howard, 107; Ed Gartland, 110.

Fifth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Frankie D., 96 pounds; Silver King, 90; Ruben, 110; Tartarian, 101; Jerquet, 93; Sullivan, 115; Future, 119; Irene H., 98; Looking Backward, 107; Flora Slaughter, 90; Acclaim, 115.

### TWO LONG SHOTS AT GLOUCESTER.

**Mattie Howard and Transit Disagreeably Surprise the Betting Fraternity.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.—[Special.]—Mattie Howard, at 30 to 1 in the first race, and Transit, at 20 to 1 in the third race, were the long shots that won at Gloucester today. Two favorites and two second choice horses won the other races. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Mattie Howard (Bearrell), 30 to 1, won; Capulin (Lewis), 6 to 1, second; La Cigale (Wallace), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, six and a quarter furlongs—Wist (Dwyer), 4 to 5, won; John McGarrigle (Penny), 2 to 1, second; Captain McChesney (Wallace), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Transit (Foster), 20 to 1, won; Madden (Kuchen), 10 to 1, second; Jack Star (Morris), even, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Oberlin (Dwyer), even, won; Arapahoe (Wallace), 8 to 5, second; Eolic (Kuchen), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Minnie J. (Wallace), 4 to 1, won; Crocus (Macaulty), 5 to 1, second; Stringfellow (Dwyer), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:07¼.

Sixth race, three and a half furlongs—Genie filly (Casey), 5 to 1, won; Lagartia (Murphy), 10 to 1, second; Pomona Belle (Donnelly), 30 to 1, third. Time, :48¾.

Gloucester entries for Tuesday:

First race, one and one-quarter miles—Chauncey, 107 pounds; Garwood, 107; Rustic, 106; National, 106; Come-to-Taw, 106; Foxgrape, 106; Ed McGinnis, 101; Iceberg, 101; Samaritan, 101; Vendetta, 101; Judge Nelson, 101.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Pessimist, 106 pounds; Minden, 106; Freeland, 106; War Paint, 102; Agnes H., 101; Starter Pettingill, 98; Ruth H., 97; Princess Rheida, 93; The Nun, 93; Argyle III, 93; Maria Stoops, 93.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—April Fool, 117 pounds; Tom Karl, 118; Bolivar, 110; Graduate, 109; Monroe, 109; Apollo, 109; Go-Lucky, 109; Sir David, 109; Lucre, 108; Silence, 108; Jersey, 106; Jamestown, 105; Toralto, 105; Tartar, 105; Marmont, 105.

Fourth race, one mile—Calcium, 111 pounds; Fernwood, 108; Warpeak, 105; John Hickey, 101; Hyacinth, 101.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, special weights—Little Silver, 115 pounds; Shellbark, 109; Monsoon, 108; Vocalite, 101; Lord Murray, 103; Sweet Alice, 89; Keime, 85; Silver Queen, 89.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile, beaten horses—Austral, 110 pounds; Ned, 110; Gray Rock, 110; Frankie T., 110; Bozarso, 105; Thad Rowe, 105; Gladstone, 105; Jim Clare, 105; Bohemian, 105; Washington, 105; Irish Earl, 102; Frank S., 102; Bonnie Lass, 100; Gold Step, 100.

### ISAAC MURPHY'S FIRST WIN.

**The Veteran Jockey Pilots the Winner in the Melbourne Stakes.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 1.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the new Kentucky Association spring races, and a good crowd considering the weather was in attendance.

During this morning hard showers of rain fell and made the track soft and sloppy. But little rain fell this afternoon and the five races on the program were run off in the best of style. The Melbourne Stud Stake, which was the event of the meeting, proved to be an exciting race. It was worth $3,450 to the winner and was won by Col. Jim Pepper's good filly Lajoya in a neck and neck finish. She is a handsome black filly by Hindoo, out of La Belle N., and is entered in the Futurity and Matson Stakes. Isaac Murphy rode her to victory, and it was his first race this season. He got her off well, and although closely pursued by Strathol and driven out by Lazarone and Oh No, Murphy succeeded in making one of his old-time finishes with his mount, having a neck the best of it.

The first race went to the well supported second choice, Interior. The second race was won by the 4 to 5 favorite, Judge Cardwell. The third race, the Melbourne Stake, saw a 5 to 1 shot land the rich prize and the favorite in the place. The fourth race was an easy thing for the second choice, The Rook. The last race also fell to a second choice in the Queen, she being driven out by the favorite, Puryear D.

The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile—Interior, 110 pounds (Britton), 8 to 5, won; Sir Charles, 116 (Salyers), 10 to 1, second; Book Leidley (Reagan), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¾. Boro, 108 (Costello), 4 to 1; Osirus, 104 (I. Lewis), 30 to 1; and Oak Forest, 96 (Gardner), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Judge Cardwell, 117 pounds (Costello), 4 to 5, won; Caledonia, 112 (Martin), 3 to 1, second; Imp. British Blue Blood, 102 (Leigh), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:37. Harry L., 107 (I. Murphy), 15 to 5, ran unplaced.

Third race, Melbourne Stud Stake, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—La Joya, 115 pounds (Isaac Murphy), 5 to 1, won; Lazarone, 118 (Martin), 6 to 5, second; Oh No, 115 (Reagan), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Sister Anita, 115 (Julson), 6 to 1; Strathrol, 118 (D. Allen), 6 to 1; Henry of Navarre, 118 (Bryant), 4 to 1; and Pearl Long, 118 (Flynn), 7 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—The Rook, 115 pounds (D. Allen), 3 to 1, won; Cedarbrook, 118 (Costello), 4 to 5, second; Sarah H. C., 115 (Graham), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Bonny May, 115 (N. Porter), 15 to 1, and Runaway, 118 (Martin), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, one mile—The Queen, 102 (Blevins), 2 to 1, won; Puryear D., 107 (Reagan), 6 to 5, second; Judge Hughes, 107 (T. Brown), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:52. Lyra, 91 (A. Davis), 7 to 1; and Footrunner, 103 (Costello), 5 to 1, ran unplaced.

Entries and weights for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Sir Charles, 116 pounds; Tenten, 115; Capt. Reese, 112; Interior, 110; Boro, 107; Oscar, 107; Woodman, 85.

Second race, five and a half furlong—Sis O'Lee, 115 pounds; Judge Cardwell, 105; John Seamonds, Spellbound, Kentucky Lady, 100 each; Mary Alice Lawrence, 95.

Third race, Ashland Oaks, one mile—Lollie, Elizabeth L., 117 pounds each; Caladonia, Marion G., Aurora, Bonnie Lassie, Sally R., Joanna, Too Quick, Monrovia, 112 each.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and a furlong—Entries close tomorrow morning.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Hulbert, 112 pounds; Labelle, Will Fonso, 109 each; Cyrus, Miss L., 106 each; Fay, 103; Rumor, 99; Kitty Clark, 97; Rosa, 91.

Pools on tomorrow's races sold as follows:

First race—Interior, $15; Ten Talk, $10; Oscar, $8; Sir Charles, $6; field, $3.
Second race—Judge Cardwell, $15; Sis O'Lee, $10; John Seamond, $5; Spellbound, $3; Kentucky Lady, Mary Alice, Lawrence, $2 each.
Third race—Elizabeth L., $25; Too Quick, $20; Joanna, Monravia, $15 each; Sally R., $9; Lollie, $8; Caledonia, Marian L., $6 each; Amotra, Bonnie Lassie, $4 each.
Fifth race—Labelle, Rosa, $15 each; Will Fonso, Cyrus, $8 each; field, $6.

### CHEAP RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

**The Fair Grounds Program Filled Up with a Lot of Dogs.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—[Special.]—The card at the Fair Grounds today was not of such a brilliant character as to enthuse the local turfites to any great degree. The weather was raw and threatening and the track muddy.

The bookmakers had the best of the argument, three out of the five favorites being defeated. The rank upset of the day came in the fifth race when Wedgefield at 2 to 1 was badly beaten by old Glockner and Highwayman. Glockner had been patched up for the occasion and although he was high in flesh won rather cleverly through Jockey Jordan's superior riding. Midway, second choice at 8 to 1, won the first race, galloping from Vashti, the daughter of Vanderbilt. Miss Hazel, top choice in the 2-year-old filly race, was well played at 5 to 4 on and there was nothing else in it at the finish, the daughter of Imported Deceiver winning hands down by six lengths, Francesca defeating Hope a neck for second money.

Only three started in the third race, the Jewel ruling favorite at 6 to 5. She ran last. Grass Widow, second choice at 8 to 5, won very easily by two lengths from Josie D. Mean Enough's price receded from even money to 2 to 1 in the fourth race, Steve Jerome's odds fading in the meantime from fours to threes. Davezac, at 4 to 1, won by a head from Pebble Rock, at 8 to 1, Mean Enough finishing third a neck back in the prettiest finish of the day. Attendance, 2,000. The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Midway, 102 pounds (Jordan), 2 to 1, won; Vashti, 97 (Kehoe), 7 to 1, second; Moss Terry, 96 (J. Fisher), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¼. Arthur G., 106 (Van Kuren); John Irwin, 96 (Arnold); and Yankee Boy, 104 (S. Allen), ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Miss Hazel, 115 pounds (F. Bain), 4 to 5, won; Francesca, 115 (Butler), 15 to 1, second; Hope, 115 (Madison), 7 to 1, third. Time, :55¼. Marjorie Hilton, 115 (Connolly), ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Grass Widow, 90 pounds (Fisher), 8 to 5 won; Josie D., 113 (Blum), 4 to 1, second; The Jewell, 110 (Barrett), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Davezac, 94 pounds (Macklin), 4 to 1, won; Pebble Rock, 108 (J. Steppe), 8 to 1, second; Mean Enough, 104 (Jordan), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Steve Jerome, 98 (Reiff); Harry Askew, 106 (J. Matthews); and State of Texas, 114 (Mathews), ran unplaced.

Fifth race, selling, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Glockner, 108 pounds (Jordan), 3 to 1, won; Highwayman, 94 (Chamness), 15 to 1, second; Wedgefield, 100 (Reiff), 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:21¼. Fillmore, 108 (Spurgeon); Beeswing, 94 (Burger), and Emmett, 100 (J. Matthews), ran unplaced.

Entries at St. Louis for Tuesday are:

First race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Mollie Bawn, 87 pounds; Claytonia, 87; Fred Wooley, 92; Bella F., 93; May Belle, 94; Plaza Mac, 104; Aida (by Forester), 107; Highwayman, 110; Edgar Johnson, 119.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, purse $400, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Viola C., 93 pounds; Winedots, 93; Hope, 93; Bayless, 96; Tom Parks, 96; Nat Goodwin, 96; Dr. Mooney, 96; Capt. Sinclair, 96; Bone Doctor, 96; Keen, 98; Harry N., 100; Pop Gray, 118.

Third race, purse $400, for non-winners of the year, selling, seven furlongs—Esquire, 84 pounds; Whitehead, 89; L. H., 87; John J., 87; Dan Honig, 97; B. G. T., 100; Sanford, 103; Newcastle, 106; Eolem, 109; Orick, 112.

Fourth race, purse $400, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Audiphone, 92 pounds; Aeronaut, 92; Cocheco, 93; Criterion, 101; Miss Kittie, 107; Pennyroyal, 110; Blaze Duke, 113; Tim Murphy, 115; Esperanza, 119.

Fifth race, free handicap, purse $500—See Belle, 97 pounds; Rube Burrows, 99; Gene Mitchell, 101; San Saba, 101; Livingstone, 102; Buckthorn, 102; Burt Jordon, 103; Bonnie B., 104; Midway, 104; Zoolein, 106; Volunteer II., 113; Blaze Duke, 116.

Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races as follows:

First race—Mollie Bawn, Highwayman, Edgar Johnson, $30 each; Bella F., $29; Claytonia, Fred Wooley, $9 each; field, $15.
Second race—Nat Goodwin, Pop Gray, $45 each; Bayless, $24; Dr. Mooney, $15; Hope, $12; Tom Parks, Capt. Sinclair, Keen, $9 each; field, $9.
Third race—Orick, $30; Whitehead, $24; John J., L. Esquire, $9 each; L. H., $6; field, $15.
Fourth race—Blaze Duke, Esperanza, $30 each; Tartarian, $27; Cocheco, $21; Pennyroyal, $18; Tim Murphy, $15; Miss Kitty, $12; Audiphone, $6; Aeronaut, $3.
Fifth race—Volunteer II., $39; Midway, Zoolein, $30 each; Rube Burrows, $27; Livingston, Blaze Duke, $21; Bonnie B., Buckthorn, $9 each; Burt Jordan, San Saba, Gen. Mitchell, See Belle, $6 each.

**Glockner Broken Down.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—[Special.]—Glockner, the aged son of Duke of Montrose, has run his last race. He won the fifth event on the card today, a six-furlong purse affair, in good style, but it broke him down completely, and he will go to the stud.

**General Sporting Notes.**

Joe Goddard and Joe McAuliffe may fight again.

Yale College will put a bicycle team in the field this year.

In the ten college games played the University of Pennsylvania nine has scored 231 runs.

Yale has organized a Yacht club. It is the first college to take a definite interest in yachting.

The boats belonging to the Manhattan Athletic club have been sold for one-tenth their value.

Peter Golden, the old-time pedestrian, has turned bicycle rider and is showing good speed.

Champion Stanton Abbott boxed at New York Saturday night and showed himself to be a first-class man.

Jim Daly, Corbett's old boxing partner, is now training Bob Fitzsimmons. The latter wants to fight Corbett.

There is no truth in the report of a match having been made between Ike Weir and Billy Murphy for a fight at the Coney Island club.

W. A. Spinks, the champion billiard player of California, is again in Chicago. He says there is nothing going on in New York billiard circles.

Bat Masterson is now in St. Louis. He thinks Corbett a jabber, tapper, and fiddler and a very clever boxer, but not a punisher, and is willing to bet all his money that Mitchell will whip him.

**A Petrified Standing Forest.**

There are several places in the West—in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah in particular—where large petrified, agatized, silicified, or jasperized trees are found. These, as far as I have been informed, are lying down. Not so with the petrified forest of Custer County, Idaho. This forest of stone, according to the discoverer, Mr. F. B. Schermerhorn, seems to have all been standing at a time when the whole section was overflowed with a stream of plastic clay. This clay settled around the trunks of the forest giants, converting them into stone, leaving the tops sticking out. In the course of time the fumes from the plastic mass, which is of volcanic origin, transformed the limbs to stone also, and now the whole is a standing forest of solid rock. —*St. Louis Republic.*

**Do Hens Talk, Too?**

Prof. Garner, the eminent American student of monkey language, must stick strictly to business, otherwise his laurels may be stripped from him by a Frenchman, the Hon. M. Prevot du Haudray, who has been experimenting with his phonograph with the object of ascertaining if barnyard fowls have a language which each understands. His deductions so far are said to be marvelous. The savants of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, are now regularly treated to a lecture on hen talk.

**Russian, the Growler.**

On Tartary's steppes so wild and wide,
Of Cossacks many a man
Has perished there in his Muscovite pride
Through chasing of the Kahn.
—*Truth.*

# WENT TO WISCONSIN.

## NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BEATEN AT EVANSTON.

**Two Bases on Balls by Griffith Followed by Three Hits in the Second Inning Do the Work—The Game Scheduled Between Chicago and Pittsburg Prevented by Rain—New York, Washington, and Boston Place Games to Their Credit—Sporting News and Gossip.**

The University of Wisconsin and the Northwestern University ball teams met yesterday afternoon at Evanston in the first league game that either team has played this season.

The game resulted in a victory for the Madison team by a score of 7 to 4. The game was to have been played Saturday afternoon, but had to be postponed on account of rain.

Game was called at 3:30 with the Wisconsin team at bat. The first inning had no results for either side, but in the second the game was won for the Wisconsin team. Two bases on balls were given by Griffith, followed immediately by three hits by the Wisconsin men, and the result was five runs. The Evanston team failed to score until the seventh. With the exception of the second inning the game was well played on both sides throughout. Palmer pitched well and had not Griffith been wild at times his record of fifteen strike-outs would have made the score much different.

Heywood, as catcher for the Evanston team, surprised the students by his excellent work. He is a student in one of the Chicago professional departments of the university.

The Wisconsin team was weak at third base. The score:

| Wisconsin. | A | R | P | A | E | Northwest'n. | A | R | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spooner, rf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Hend'ks, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Williams, lf. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Shepp'd 1b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Arms, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Heywood, c | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| Schultz, cf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Griffith, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lyman, ss. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | McWi'l's, 3b | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Whittet, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Noyes, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Week, c | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 0 | McCl'key, lf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McGove'n, lf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Short rf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Palmer, p. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Maclay, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 7 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 4 | Totals | 4 | 2 | *26 | 5 | 5 |

*Spooner out for interference.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| Northwestern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | —4 |

Earned runs—Wisconsin, 2. Three-base hit—Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Sheppard. Stolen bases—Northwestern, 8; Wisconsin, 9. Double play—Spooner, unassisted. Struck out—Griffith, 15; Palmer, 10. Passed Balls—Heywood, 2; Week, 3. Base on balls—Griffith, 8; Palmer, 6. Wild pitches—Griffith, 2. Hit with ball—Griffith, 2; Palmer, 1. Time—2:30. Umpire—Merkel.

### CLEVELAND IS IN THE LEAD.

**The Spiders, Without a Defeat in Their Record, in Front in the Race.**

Because of rain Chicago did not play at Pittsburg yesterday. Boston won an exciting game from Philadelphia; St. Louis again beat Louisville; New York scored a victory over Baltimore; Washington downed Brooklyn; and rain postponed the Cleveland-Cincinnati game. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

| Clubs. | Games played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Washington | 4 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Boston | 3 | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| New York | 3 | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Chicago | 4 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Baltimore | 4 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Louisville | 4 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Pittsburg | 2 | 0 | 2 | ..... |

The games for today are scheduled as follows: Chicago at Pittsburg, Baltimore at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at Washington, Cleveland at Cincinnati, St. Louis at Louisville.

**Washington, 15; Brooklyn, 2.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The Washingtons outplayed Brooklyn at all points today. Brooklyn could not touch Maul, and the latter received good support from Farrell, whose all-round work was the feature. The weather was fine. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | —15 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Base hits—Washington, 19; Brooklyn, 6. Errors—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Batteries—Maul and Farrell; Haddock, Lovett, and Kinslow. Earned runs—Washington, 7; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Maul, 4; off Haddock, 1; off Lovett, 4. Struck out—By Maul, 2; by Lovett, 1. Three-base hit—Hoy. Two-base hits—Maul, Daly, Larkin. Sacrifice hits—Foutz, Radford, Sullivan. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Farrell, Griffin. Double play—Sullivan-Wise-Larkin. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—McLaughlin. Time—2:15.

**Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.—Hamilton's two muffs in the fifth inning and Carsey's unsteadiness in the seventh lost today's game to Boston. The batting was light on both sides, but the visitors did the sharper fielding. Attendance 1,646. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | * | —3 |

Base-hits—Five each. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 1. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Nichols and Bennett. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 10. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 4; off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Carsey, 3; by Nichols, 1. Two-base hit—Tucker. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, Lowe (2), Bennett. Stolen bases—Hallman, Boyle, Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Carsey, 2; by Nichols, 1. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:45.

**Baseball Notes.**

Cincinnati has tried twenty-three men this year.

Buckley of St. Louis was the first player to be injured this season.

If Caruthers' arm had been all right Anson wouldn't have released him.

Childs of Cleveland has the honor of making the first home run this season.

Several of the New York papers object to Kelly becoming a member of the Giants.

Allen is the captain of the Philadelphia team. Clements declined the appointment.

Little Gunson has been released by Baltimore. He is a clever catcher, nevertheless.

Mike Kelly does not like to catch speedy pitchers. He may have trouble with Rusie.

Shortstop Shugart of Pittsburg is the first player to be ordered out of a game this year.

The best college nines are at Georgetown, Harvard, Princeton, U. of P., Cornell, and Brown.

Dowd of St. Louis is a fast base runner. He is credited with making a circuit of the bases in 13¼ seconds.

George Gore says that he'll never play ball again. His New York saloon seems to be doing a good business.

Lange is about as graceful as a cart-horse after a hard day's work, but he has more than a speaking acquaintance with the ball.—*Exchange.*

Harvard seems to be especially strong with the stick this year. The first six men on their batting list can almost always be counted on for hits.

New York, it is reported, has released Marty McQuaid, who belongs in Chicago. McQuaid is a good man, but the Giants have a surplus of players.

Pitcher Jack Highland's suspension from Harvard just at the opening of the college championship season will seriously affect Harvard's chances for the pennant.

The Fort Sheridan club, composed of members of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, wants games with first-class city clubs. Letters addressed to the Secretary will be answered promptly.

### LEFT THE FIELD IN DISGUST.

**The Chicagos Forfeit a Football Game to the Unbeaten Thistles.**

Greek met Greek yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue when the Chicago and Thistle football clubs brought off their first match of the season.

The Thistles are the leaders in the Jackson Cup competition and up to the present have not met with defeat.

The Chicagos have a long unbroken string of victories to their credit. For some time these two clubs have been sparring like pugilists and it was not until yesterday that a meeting was effected. It is to be regretted that the game was football, for with such watery surroundings water polo or frog hunting would have been more appropriate. Small lakes dotted the surface of the ground, and long before the game was finished the territory in the immediate vicinity of the goals was a black sea of mud in which the players flopped about, much to the amusement of the spectators.

Through the first half Chicago had the advantage of a westerly breeze. Within two minutes of starting they had scored two goals, Baister being responsible for the first and Hendry for the second. This somewhat astonished the Thistles' supporters, but their hopes rose when after ten minutes' play McEwan placed a goal to the credit of his side. Not to be denied Chicago besieged in a body and from out of a bully Webb notched a third goal. Later on some good combined work by the left wing and center gave McLuckie an opening which he utilized. The heavy kicking had a disastrous effect on the ball and a new one was brought into service. After thirty minutes' play Anderson was badly disabled and forced to retire. He had been playing grandly, and with his assistance Chicago would in all likelihood have won the game. Soon after his retirement the Thistles scored their second goal, P. McWhirter giving the final touch.

The teams crossed over with the score of Chicago 4, Thistles 2. Throughout the second half the Thistles had the better of the play, and in addition to the three other goals they added came within an ace of scoring on several occasions. Round the goal the mud got so thick that it was a hard matter to kick the ball. The defense found great difficulty in clearing. P. McWhirter was responsible for the third goal and Gibson for the fourth. Within ten minutes of time Kelly made a good stop and picked the ball up. He was tackled by two Thistle forwards and appeared to run at least six yards in his effort to clear. This would have given the Thistles a free kick. Kelly then fell over and soon was the center of a struggling mass of players. He was dragged, pushed, and shoved until over the goal line. McLuckie meanwhile had taken upon himself to pull up the goal post. A lengthy wrangle resulted, but Referee Walker decided that it was a goal. This decision did not suit the Chicago men, and they left the field ten minutes before time had elapsed. The game thus ended in favor of the Thistles by five goals to four. Goalkeeper Kelly, who was covered with mud from head to foot, played a wonderful game and was repeatedly cheered for his fine work. Dewar, McEwan, and P. and W. McWhirter were best for the Thistle and C. Ballingall, T. Ballingall, W. Balster, and Webb for Chicago.

The teams and their positions were as follows:

| Thistles. | | Chicagos. |
|---|---|---|
| Judge | Goal | P. R. Kelly |
| G. Aston, W. Wright | Backs | J. Hendry, J. Macfarlane |
| J. McMillan, H. McDonald, J. Dewar | Half Backs | C. Ballingall, L. Anderson, J. Littlejohn |
| P. McWhirter, W. McWhirter | Right | McLuckie, J. Cowan |
| T. Gibson | Center | W. Doister |
| T. McEwan, J. Loudon | Left | R. T. Webb, T. Ballingall |

### HARVARD SENDS NO ANSWER.

**Indications Are That but Two Games Will Be Played with Yale.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—[Special.]—It looks as though no third game in the Yale-Harvard series would be arranged in case of a tie. At the recent meeting of the management two dates were settled—June 22 at Harvard and June 27 at Yale—and Yale declined to play a game on neutral grounds unless it took place before the other two. Yale proposed that this plan be adopted. Harvard was given till May 1 to answer the Yale proposition. Harvard evidently resolved to have the Yale-Harvard series this year, as last, consist of but two games. Manager N. H. Swayne of the Yale baseball nine has received no message from the Harvard management and, as the time expired last night, it seems as if no settlement of the question of supremacy in case of a tie were possible. The management of the Yale team was seen and asked what Yale's position now was. The answer was that Yale would not play Harvard unless the plan of playing off the game on neutral grounds first was adopted. Harvard will be given another day of grace to get an answer here, but the Yale management has given up all hope of hearing favorably from Cambridge. The situation is to be regretted, but both nines seem to have delivered their ultimatum.

**Lorenzo and Service to Meet.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—[Special.]—A match race between Lorenzo and Service, winner of the Inaugural Stakes, is among the possibilities of the near future. Lorenzo was scratched, and hence did not meet the game son of imported Woodlands, and a prominent bookmaker offered to back Lorenzo for $1,000 in a match on the St. Louis track. Bookmaker Henry Steinmeyer agreed to take the Service end, provided the race was run at Chicago, either at weight for age or for weights assigned for last Saturday's race, Service 106, Lorenzo 108. No definite arrangement has yet been made.

**Champion Ives Will Leave Today.**

Champion Frank Ives will leave for New York today on his way to England. When he arrives in England he will have two weeks' time in which to complete his knowledge of the English game. He is in good practice now and feels confident that two weeks more will make him a formidable foe for Champion Roberts to tackle.

**Harvard-U. of P. Football Games.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—[Special.]—The talk of football games between the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard eleven has finally come to a head, and definite arrangements have been made for a game at Cambridge Thanksgiving day and a return game at Philadelphia Thanksgiving day, 1894. Under the rules agreed upon no former student of another college or university and no player can compete for more than four years.

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The dude had been thrown from his horse and stunned and when he regained consciousness he was quite out of his head for some days. The third day after the accident a friend met his physician.

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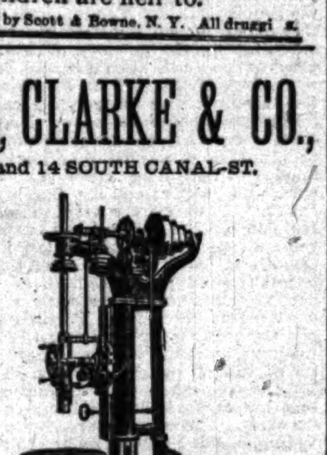

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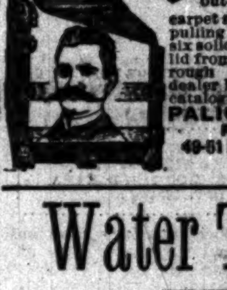

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**PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.**

MATINEE EVERY DAY, 15c—25c—35c—50c. Next Week the LONDON SPORTS BURLESQUE COMPANY. TODAY AT 2. NIGHT AT 8. DENVER ED SMITH'S Variety and Athletic Co. Peter Maher and Denver Ed Smith, Joe McGrath and Jim Lynch, in glove contests every performance.

**SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE.** Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2164.

MERRY JESTS GIVE REST FROM CARE! Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8. SAM T. JACK'S OLD AGE AND YOUTH. Here Mirth and Beauty join in sprightly dance. Led by four dazzling beauties from Sunny France. Prices—Mat., 25, 50c. Night 25, 50, 75c.

**CYCLORAMA OF THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.**

NEW AND MARVELOUS FIRE EFFECTS. A Wonderful Reproduction of Burning Chicago. Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Open day and night.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Chicago's Grandest Sight, THE PANORAMA OF THE

**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**

WABASH-AV. AND PANORAMA-PLACE. From 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

## INSPECT THE ROUTE.

### DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS TAKE A TRIP DOWN THE CANAL.

**They Go to Familiarize Themselves by Personal Examination with the Relative Advantages of the Courses Advocated—Cooley Still Alone in His Choice—Police Looking for a Man Charged with Running a Bogus World's Fair Employment Bureau—A Street Car Motor Explodes.**

The Drainage Board celebrated the opening day of the World's Fair by chartering the big Yale and taking a trip yesterday down the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Summit. The purpose of the trip was to give the members of the board an opportunity to inform themselves more fully by personal inspection of the territory between Bridgeport and Summit of the conditions surrounding the adoption of the canal as a part of the main drainage channel. An alternate route advocated by Mr. Cooley was also inspected. It lies to the north of the canal route, and, starting from the West Fork of the South Branch at Robey street, takes a direct course to Summit, running south of the Santa Fé tracks and crossing them just before reaching Summit.

None of the trustees had any serious objection to urge against the route and admitted that it was freer from complications than any that had yet been advocated, and that a right of way could be easily obtained. Trustee Winter, Kelley, Eckhart, and Altpeter, however, after the trip had been made and they had been shown the advantages of the new line, still clung to the canal route and contended that it would not be for the interest of the Sanitary District to repeal the ordinance adopting the canal as the main drainage channel, at least until the right of the district with regard to the occupancy of the canal had been established by the friendly suit which the General Counsel of the board, John P. Wilson, had advised them to institute.

Trustee Eckhart was of the opinion yesterday that the board would have no trouble in securing possession of the canal. It was the general opinion when the law was framed, he said, that the district should use the canal, and he was quite certain no one would oppose the board if it attempted to take possession of it now. "The communication which we received from Mr. Gerdes of the Canal Board," said he, "and which seemed to be adverse to our using the canal, represented his opinion merely. It was not signed by the other members of the board. We ought not to pay for a right of way for this section of our channel when we have a route already condemned for us."

Mr. Cooley is still alone in his opposition to the canal route. The more northerly route, which was inspected yesterday, he says, presents almost no railroad complication in comparison with the canal route, and has the further advantage that work upon it can be commenced in a short time.

Those who attended the trip were Trustees Winter, Cooley, Eckhart, Altpeter, and Kelley, Attorney Carter and Goodrich, Chief Engineer Williams, Clerk Judge, and Messrs. Friedman, Barge, Jordan, and Dixon of the Law Department. The board's Law Department is already in consultation with the attorneys of the Canal Board in regard to the suit which is to be instituted.

### WANTED MEN PLUS A DEPOSIT.

**E. S. Rogers Charged with Running a Bogus World's Fair Employment Agency.**

A branch office of the World's Columbian Exposition has been closed by the East Chicago avenue police, and the proprietor, E. S. Rogers, has changed his place of residence without leaving his present address with his landlady. Rogers rented apartments at No. 231 East Chicago avenue about a week ago and began advertising for young men to take charge of exhibits at the World's Fair. He employed a handsome young woman as a typewriter and soon had a thriving business.

Every applicant for a position was requested to deposit $25 with Rogers as security to protect him. The applicants, of whom there were over fifty, it is said, never saw any of the money, but expected to find them yesterday when the Fair opened.

The men who were engaged went to the Fifty-seventh street entrance to the Fair yesterday morning and were surprised when refused admission on the written orders given them. Several of the men who had been swindled went to Rogers' office and found he had not been there since Saturday. Warrants were sworn out for his arrest and half a dozen officers were sent to the "office." Even the typewriter was gone. Nothing has since been seen of Rogers.

### STREET-CAR GAS MOTOR EXPLODES.

**Driver McWaters Is Slightly Injured and the Car Is Considerably Damaged.**

One of the gas motors used on the Sheffield avenue street-car line exploded early yesterday, slightly injuring the driver, J. McWaters, and wrecking the car. The motor was standing at Sheffield and Lincoln avenues, and the storage tanks were being filled from a large tank standing on a wagon near the track. When the tanks were nearly full the gas began to leak. McWaters noticed that the gas was escaping and saw that an explosion was inevitable. He rushed to the valves to turn off the gas before it reached the flames or the exhaust pipe. Just as he did so the escaping gas exploded with terrific force. McWaters was thrown down and every window in the motor and trailer was shattered. He was badly burned about the face and hands, but was able to walk in his house, No. 27 Racine avenue. The trailer was full of passengers at the time. They made a rush for the doors, but beyond receiving a few bruises were uninjured.

The tank from which the gas was being taken stood ten feet of the car. It was feared that the tank would explode and an alarm of fire was turned in. It was removed to a place of safety by the firemen and a second explosion averted. The car was damaged to the extent of $200.

### WILLIE HIPP DISPENSARY OPENED.

**It Is a Free Institution Established by Dr. Hipp in Memory of His Son.**

The Willie Hipp Free Dispensary opened its doors for the first time yesterday at 3 p. m. It is located at No. 4453 State street, and is under the supervision of Dr. Harrison Hipp, who founded the institution in memory of his only child, Willie Hipp, who died last January. The dispensary is for the benefit of poor children only, and a careful investigation will be made of every case. Dr. Hipp will bear personally all the expenses of the institution. All medical attendance and surgical operations will be absolutely free, but no medicine will be given away. The plan has been adopted instead of furnishing a certificate in each case, which when presented to a number of druggists in the vicinity will procure the necessary medicine at absolute cost. The following staff of physicians will be in attendance:

Dr. W. Harrison Hipp, Mondays for surgical cases; Dr. W. B. Hillegas, Tuesdays, medical; Dr. Robert Muehleisen, Wednesdays, general diseases; Dr. Shoaff, Thursdays, medical; Dr. W. H. Friday, surgical; Dr. W. Fuller, Saturday, general diseases; Dr. R. A. Campfield, eye cases.

The officers of the institution are:

W. Harrison Hipp, President; George E. Wood, Secretary; Robert Muehleisen, Treasurer; Rossell Hill, Counselor at law.

### Wanted Her Pension Money.

Mrs. Caroline R. Hill, a feeble old lady, the widow of a veteran, had been waiting for two or three hours to get an opportunity to speak with Dr. Hipp as he left the elevator at the Lexington Hotel yesterday. She wanted him to hurry up her pension money. She was unable to work, and had three small children dependent upon her, and needed her pension money very much. She had made her first application three years ago, but had heard nothing of it since, but was confident that if she could tell the doctor about it and show her papers, of which she had quite a bundle, he would see that her claim was granted and the money would be forthcoming. But Mr. Cleveland turned the business over to the Chief Executive had not a moment to spare, and she would have to wait.

### Crisp Bills in Danger.

Several hundred dollars' worth of new crisp bills were jeopardized by a fire over H. Ch-n's pawnshop, No. 165 Madison street, yesterday morning. By the crossing of two electric wires the woodwork over the front door and show window was ignited and a still alarm was sent in. Mr. Bauman opened up his windows from the inside and began raking in the bills that were used as a display there, but "tens" and "twenties" were scattered over the floor by his haste and excitement. When the firemen arrived his confusion was increased, for he saw them picking up stray bills from the floor. The latter were all restored to him, however. The damage by the fire was nominal.

### Says She Was Beaten and Put Out.

Dora Stamfa, 12 years old, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of her uncle, Levi Gluby, and her cousin, David Gluby, charging them with assault and battery. She appeared in Justice Scully's court yesterday morning with her face battered in a frightful manner. Both of her eyes were discolored and her body was covered with bruises. She alleges that they threw her out of her bed yesterday morning and because she refused to go to work in a cloak factory they both set upon and beat her and then turned her out of the house. She says that she came to this country five months ago and that her uncle volunteered to take care of her until her parents, who live in Germany, arrived in this country.

### Was Sent to Keep the Peace.

Jacob Huber, a man evidently demented, appeared before Justice Glennon yesterday to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested on Clark street Sunday last as he was promenading the sidewalk attired in a grotesque costume. His body was covered with American flags and in his hand was a huge staff with a black flag attached. An immense horseshoe covered with flowers adorned his hat. He told Justice Glennon that he had been sent from the Black Hills to keep peace among the people during the opening of the World's Fair. He exhibited two ugly-looking knives which he carried in his belt. He will be held until examined by the proper medical authorities.

### Had a Close Call.

John McRea, a cab driver, started out Sunday night to see the North Side. Something went wrong for the driver was found about 2 o'clock yesterday morning asleep in his cab on the Northwestern railway tracks about seventy-five feet south of North avenue. He was discovered by Officer Blavi of the Larrabee street police station just before a freight train was due from the north. The officer had no time to get the cab from the tracks before the train came along. The train was signaled and stopped within 150 feet of the cab. McRea appeared before Justice Kersten yesterday and very gladly paid a fine of $3 for intoxication.

### Heavy Increase of Postal Receipts.

Postoffice returns for the sale of stamps for the month of April show an increase of revenue of 17.73 per cent or $62,861 over the same month last year. The figures are: April, 1892, $354,542; April, 1893, $417,403. Postoffice officials were kept busy yesterday morning attending to the wants of thousands of people who crowded the office to get mail and purchase stamps before noon, when the office closed. All of the government offices were closed with the exception of the internal revenue office, where about 100 Chinese laborers applied for certificates of residence.

### Mr. Rose's Narrow Escape.

George P. Rose, No. 206 Adams Express Building, while walking along State street in front of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store, had a great fright yesterday and a narrow escape from death. Workmen in the building carelessly let a large piece of brass two feet in length and 100 pounds in weight fall from the third story window to the pavement. The piece of metal fell with great force at the feet of Mr. Rose. Had the missile struck him it would have killed him instantly.

### Fined for an Assault.

George Hayes was fined $5 by Justice Kersten yesterday for assaulting John Walker in Westerroth Bros.' saloon, Indiana street and La Salle avenue, early Sunday morning. Walker is a member of the "Black Crook" company. He was playing billiards in the saloon at the time and became involved in a quarrel with three men, one of whom was Hayes. The men beat him almost into insensibility. The police identified Hayes as one of his assailants.

### McCormick Seminary Exercises.

The annual exercises of the McCormick Seminary will take place this week at the Church of the Covenant, Halsted street and Belden avenue. The program is as follows: Tuesday, 8 p. m., address by the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis; Wednesday, 8 p. m., inauguration ceremony, Prof. Currier and Prof. Diesell; Thursday, 8 p. m., graduation exercises of senior class.

### Killed by the Escaping Gas.

Rudolph M. Maercus, one of the assistant managers of the German postal and telegraph exhibits at the World's Fair, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house, No. 109 Dearborn avenue, yesterday. The door of the room was locked, and on breaking it open he was found dead with the gas turned on. His death is supposed to have been the result of an accident.

### Right of Way Obtained.

M. C. McDonald said yesterday that the Lake Street "L" road had obtained the right of way for its line on Market street from Randolph street south to Monroe street. He declined to give information as to the proposed loop line. The road will be extended south on Market street, from Randolph to Madison.

### Items.

The City Press has removed from the old Western Union Building to the Phoenix Building on Jackson street between Clark street and Pacific avenue.

The Pullman memorial of the Fort Dearborn massacre, which was to have been unveiled yesterday, will not be ready for dedication until June 1. The postponement was caused by the delay in receiving the granite, which can only be hauled on a special car built for the purpose.

The Western Union company had its usual fire in the roof of the building, the Phoenix, at Jackson and Clark streets, yesterday morning. The damage will not reach two figures, but it caused enough excitement to attract quite a large crowd to the block, which vainly endeavored to locate the fire and finally dispersed in disgust.

Joseph Gleason reported to the Desplaines Street Station yesterday that the dead body of 4-year-old Fred Kitchen was at No. 254 West Randolph street. The boy had lived at that number with his parents. Friday he grew suddenly ill, but no medical aid was called and he died two hours later. The family is in poor circumstances and they say they are not able to bury their child.

Nellie Harman was found dead in her bed at No. 96 West Madison street yesterday morning. Heart-disease is assigned as the cause. She retired late Sunday night seemingly in good health. At 8 a. m. one of the domestics went to awaken her. Repeated knocking, however, brought no response, and she was found lying on her bed dead. She was 28 years old and nothing is known of her relatives.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates of the Ancient Order of United Workmen left the city on a Chicago and Northwestern special at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Freeport, where the meeting of the Grand Lodge takes place today. The meeting will last three days. Election of officers will be held. Among those who went from here were Capt. Troy, C. R. Matson, P. T. Kelly, R. L. McKinley, and J. S. Ahrens.

The Coroner yesterday made an investigation into the death of Annie Winters, No. 853 North Clark street. Her death was attributed to a wound made by a schoolmate named Frederick Collett, 14 years old, living at No. 423 Center street. Dr. Mitchell, the Coroner's physician, made a post mortem examination and found that death was caused from heart disease. The doctor found that the wound made by Collet's striking the girl with a small pebble was not serious and could not of itself have caused death.

Frank Mason was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds by Justice Severson yesterday morning on a charge of robbery. Sunday night while George Frisch of No. 202 Wilcox avenue was walking along North Halsted street, near Ohio, he was set upon by three men, one of whom seized him by the throat, while the others ripped his pockets and secured a gold watch and chain and some money. Mr. Frusch's cries for help brought Officer Reynolds of the West Chicago Avenue Station. When the officer made his appearance the three men started on a run, but he caught Mason.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR STEAMSHIP CO.

**Our Carrying Capacity Monday, May 1, Will Be 15,000 Passengers Each Hour.**

We have the staunchest vessels on the lakes.

We land all our passengers at our Casino Pier on the Fair grounds, where the movable sidewalk will convey them to the Peristyle entrance. A steamboat sail is the most attractive way of reaching the grounds. By no other route will one arrive there in so cool and clean a condition. By our route you have the delightful view along the shore, giving a complete panorama of the great City of Chicago. By no other route can one obtain so perfect a sight of the World's Fair buildings. It will be the favorite route.

Our Van Buren street dock is very attractive. To reach it take the center walk over the viaduct. The fare upon the vessels is 25 cents for the round trip.

### A Good Thing

Is appreciated by everybody. The unequaled bottled milk delivered daily, except Sunday, by the Illinois Condensing Co., is of superior richness of quality, as a trial will convince. Office, No. 3 Wabash avenue and 4235 State street.

### Chicago in Ruins.

How the world was startled by that message twenty-one years ago. The awful realism of that day is wonderfully shown by the great Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire. Don't miss it.

### The Deaf Will Be Interested

In the Sound Discs which H. A. Wales has on exhibition at 606 Ashland Block.

## CROWDED YET EMPTY.

### HOTEL CORRIDORS DESERTED BUT NO ROOMS TO BE HAD.

**Visitors from Abroad Register Their Names and Then Hasten to Jackson Park—The Auditorium, Richelieu, Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Other Hostelries Taxed to Their Full Capacity—The Earl of Craven with His Bride and Party at the Richelieu.**

Before the parade had been formed yesterday on Michigan avenue at Twenty-second street all the down-town hotels had been deserted by every one except the employés and bulky registers full of fresh arrivals. No sooner would a man put his name on the book, see that his baggage was conveyed to his room, and eat a luncheon than he would hie himself to Jackson Park. The hotel corridors down-town were lonesome through the middle of the day, although hotel clerks complained of a heavier business than any day since the dedication. Signs of standing room only might have been posted at the entrance of any of the leading hotels so far as rooms went. The Auditorium, with 400 rooms, had an average of two persons in each room and could not accommodate another guest. Paderewski rushed into the Auditorium office at noon yesterday and even he could not be provided with apartments agreeable to his taste.

The Richelieu was crowded to the doors. The Earl and Countess of Craven, with their party and retinue, occupied one entire floor of that hotel. Yesterday was one of the busiest days ever experienced at the Grand Pacific, and the Palmer was taxed to its utmost to provide for its guests. So it was with the other down-town hotels. The Auditorium Annex will not be finished for a fortnight, although some of the rooms there are complete and furnished, and were occupied last night. The Lexington lost the Presidential party yesterday when the procession moved to Jackson Park, for the distinguished guests did not return, but boarded a Pennsylvania special train at Grand Crossing. The two big policemen at the doors of the Lexington were left throughout the day as companion ornaments to the tubs of daffodils and nasturtiums standing there.

Ex-Gov. John L. Routt of Colorado arrived at the Grand Pacific from New York yesterday. He was tired and dusty, but none too weary to see the World's Fair inauguration. He spent a good share of the day chatting with Senator Cullom and other political friends. The Senator was also a guest of the Grand Pacific during the day. Ex-Gov. Routt spoke with pride of the Colorado exhibit, and said that unlearned persons would meet marvels when they saw the Centennial State's exhibition of agricultural products in which it would excel its neighboring prairie States on the east. The necessity of irrigation in Colorado brings with it a compensating advantage in that all farm products are there developed to their perfection by the application of water at the time they most need it. Ex-Gov. Routt said that the alliance between the Populists and Democrats was fading away to nothing.

The four members of the firm of Cramp Bros., shipbuilders, Philadelphia, W. M., T. H., Jacob C., and Norman W. Cramp, are at the Auditorium. They are in the city with the purpose of seeing the Exposition and they devoted some of yesterday to a tour of the Transportation Building.

The Earl and Countess of Craven installed their trunks and servants at the Richelieu Saturday night. Early yesterday the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, arrived from New York with the Hon. Rupert Craven of London and Mr. Bradley-Martin Jr. of New York.

Palmer—A. E. Winship, Boston; F. W. Gould, Moline; T. C. Boone, Salem; C. J. Kirchner and wife, Toledo; J. S. Murphy, Pontiac, Ill.; H. Woodruff, Memphis; W. L. Otis, Cleveland; J. C. Atkinson, Henderson; G. R. Brooke, Superior; John Arbuckle and wife, Brooklyn; O. W. Walsh, Salt Lake; Archibald Rogers, wife, and child, M. S. Roosevelt and child, W. Robbins, New York; A. H. McFarland, Denver; J. B. Mernin, St. Louis; W. R. Rust, Tacoma.

Grand Pacific—Senator S. M. Cullom, D. T. Littler, Springfield; Antonio Fabouds, Guatemala; A. B. Patton, Ogden; Gov. John Routt, Colorado; D. R. Hannah, Dubuque; S. D. Rose, London; Capt. William Henry White, old guard, New York; H. O. Jewell, Oskosh; W. H. Dent, Lamars, Ia.; S. W. Cobb, St. Louis; J. J. Stubbs and party, California.

Auditorium—J. P. Crawford and wife, Davenport; R. P. Tomes, San Francisco; W. J. Clinton, D. R. Hannah, Cleveland; T. J. Long, Buffalo; F. A. Wilke, Richmond; R. P. Hunter, Boston; O. Aderkas, Russia; S. K. McDowell, Helena; A. J. Seay, Oklahoma; H. D. Crippen, Denver; A. C. Kendaly, R. S. York, J. R. Caldwell, New York.

The Metropole—M. Depret, French Embassy; C. E. Hawley, A. M. Vanderpool, Hartford; W. Livingstone Jr., Detroit; Julis Cesar Alvarez, Quito; W. W. Lockwood, Detroit; C. F. Reynolds, S. Marksberg, Denver; C. R. Corning, New York; A. Basiere, Paris; G. M. Englis, Brooklyn; W. Schaus, England; F. B. Clark and family, St. Paul.

Victoria—W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute; W. F. Sawyer, Ontonagua; W. A. Scott, Merrill; G. H. Fisher and wife, Toledo; W. Sargent and wife, Duluth; J. A. Kurtz, Indianapolis; Harry West, Desmoines; D. B. McAfee, Oskaloosa; Dr. T. F. Moyghan, Fond du Lac; H. J. Moody and wife, Utica; D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.

Tremont—W. T. Bailey, Harry Mee and wife, Joseph Fellwood, and W. C. Spratt, Duluth, Minn.; F. Van Press, G. L. Bates, R. J. Neill, New York; C. J. Swan and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.; Julius Fox, Lancaster, Pa.; C. H. Cook, Providence, R. I.; W. T. Engleman, St. Louis; S. Gorton and J. C. Meis, Peoria, Ill.

Great Northern—T. M. Day, Davenport; S. Wenham, Peoria; C. P. Wiggins, Indianapolis; J. A. Stratton, Louisville; E. Bondat, A. Raymond, Grenoble, France; P. H. McMullan, Rock Island; Adolph Schmidt, New York; Miss Julia Chapin, Detroit; F. E. Clark, San Francisco; J. W. Morse, Boston; A. H. Brown, Durango.

Sherman—W. C. Garrard, Springfield, Ill.; M. Williams and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. L. Halstead, Detroit; C. H. Fox, J. G. Fraser, G. N. Muller, L. Kolk, E. Mengecia, G. M. Russell, E. Lupez, and R. F. Ferris, New York; G. W. Pennell, Atchison, Kas.; D. A. Matthews, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wellington—Marquis A. Griss, Sweden; E. P. Eastman, Burlington, Ia.; C. S. Easton, Peoria; G. Frisch, Baltimore; W. Saunders, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles Shot, Boston; Mrs. A. Kurtz, New Orleans; A. E. Keet, Ouray, Col.; Thomas Hughes, Tucson, Ari.; A. D. Anderson, St. Louis.

Leland—G. W. Hill, Richmond; Miss C. O. Driscoll, Philadelphia; W. Hardin, Cordale, Ga.; R. Esterbrook Jr., New York; Alfred du Cros, Dublin, Ireland; K. C. Baion, Winnepeg; O. J. Hicks, Orlando, Fla.

Richelieu—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Bradley Martin Jr., Rupert Craven, New York; Nicholas G. Shabelsky, Russia; H. L. James, Rockville, Conn.; Miss H. K. James, Cleveland, O.; Miss E. Sweeney, Waukesha.

### Brings His City Council.

N. M. Kaufman, Mayor of Marquette, Mich., sixteen members of that city's Council, two other city officials, and C. H. Kelsey of the *Mining Journal*, arrived yesterday morning in a special car, and will remain here a week. Mayor Kaufman is stopping at the Richelieu, and last evening received a note from Mayor Harrison tendering the freedom of the city. The nineteen men are the guests of Mayor Kaufman, who furnishes transportation and pays all the expenses of the entire party for the week. The rest of the visitors are at the Briggs House. When recently elected the remark was made to Mayor Kaufman: "You are the World's Fair Mayor." He replied: "If I am I will take the entire City Council with me to see the Fair." On each side of the car was a banner on which was a map of the Lake Superior region and the inscription: "City Council of Marquette, Mich., the Queen City of Lake Superior, en route to the World's Fair."

### The Bacteria of Crime.

"In 1850," says the *Medical Times*, "there was one criminal in 3,500 of our population, but in 1890 there was one in 736.5, a terrible increase in forty years. The Republic is young. Reckoned by the age of nations it has hardly yet cast aside its swaddling clothes, and yet in energy, in prosperity, in health and strength, it stands as ancient Rome stood, a giant among the powers of the world. There must be some way to stay this mad rush of crime; some remedy for this bacteria, which is poisoning the fountains of moral and physical health."

### Standard Oil's Fight with a Rival.

LIMA, O., May 1.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil company was compelled to advance their price of Lima crude today. Owing to the strong opposition of the Manhattan company, which they have been trying to crush, they put up the price three cents, and the price promises to go still higher, as the fight is becoming a fierce one.

### The Largest Temple.

The largest Greek temple was that of Jupiter Olympus. It was 370 feet long, 60 broad, and 220 high.

### GIVES A DEPUTY MARSHAL THE SLIP.

**Jacques Bicco Adutt Escapes from Custody Through a Transom.**

Jacques Bicco Adutt, the young Austrian who is wanted in Vienna for an $80,000 forgery, who made his escape Saturday evening from the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Russell A. Hayes, is still a fugitive. Deputy Marshals and police detectives have been searching the city night and day since the clever young foreigner made his escape, but their work has been futile.

Adutt did not gain his liberty by jumping from a second-story window, as the police first said he did. Neither did he disguise himself as a woman. He simply went through a transom in a closet and rushed down three flights of stairs and has not been seen since.

When Adutt was first arrested here at the Palmer House last February at the instigation of Henry Claussenius, the Austrian Consul, he admitted to Marshal Hitchcock and John A. Richberg, attorney in Chicago for the Austrian Government, that his forgeries would amount to 400,000 francs on the house of Russo & Co. A warrant from Washington confirming the extradition papers for Adutt was sent here a few days ago, but his attorneys, Moses, Pam & Kennedy, appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court. Pending its hearing the prisoner had been in custody of a Deputy United States Marshal. The reason that Adutt was never placed in jail, as his lawyers claim, is that he had wealthy parents in Vienna and they agreed to pay the expenses of a custodian to look after him. Pending the decision of the appeal to the Supreme Court Adutt was turned over to Marshal Hitchcock's son, a deputy, and was in his charge several weeks at the Grace Hotel. One afternoon Deputy Hitchcock discovered that his prisoner was preparing to escape, and in order to do it intended to stab him.

"I was afraid of the young Austrian," said Deputy Hitchcock, "and turned him over to my father with the suggestion that he be put in jail. I would have nothing more to do with him, for I found in his satchel, which had been packed ready for his flight, a revolver and a dirk. Both weapons had been conveniently laid on top of everything in the grip, to be used whenever he caught me asleep. His lawyers protested against the prisoner going to jail, and Deputy Hayes said he would take charge of him. He did so. How Adutt hypnotized him I don't know."

Deputy Hayes, as custodian of the prisoner, took him to his apartments at No. 352 Loomis street, corner of Taylor street. He kept him in a room on the third floor flat, and slept with him.

"While he was in my charge he never had a chance to escape at night," said Deputy Hayes in explaining how the prisoner got away from him. "At night I would take his trousers and conceal them in another room. He and I occupied the same apartments and after locking the door of our room I would hide the key. His escape was made at 7 o'clock in the evening by going to a closet. At the time he was in the sitting-room with me. His overcoat and hat lay on a sofa. He went to the closet, as he had many times before. I remained in the room, for I had a view of the closet door and could see him enter. Between the closet and the stairway is a partition, in the top of which there is a small window. Through this he made his escape. It is true, however, that there is a door at the head of the stairs, directly opposite to the door of the room in which I was sitting.

"I had full view of this door, but instead of opening it to see what the noise was I rushed to the closet door, tried it, and found it to be locked. Then it flashed through my mind that the noise I heard was Adutt alighting on the stairway from the closet window. I quickly got my hat and started in pursuit of the fleeing man, but when I got to the doorway leading to the street I found it was locked. On it is a spring lock, and the prisoner had thrown it in making his escape in order to detain me in getting out. When I finally got into the street there was no trace of him. I at once reported the matter to the Maxwell Street Station police and they, in turn, telegraphed it throughout the city. As yet we have no clew to his whereabouts, but I can assure you that he had on no woman's clothes. He was bareheaded and wore a check suit of clothes."

Attorney Richberg thinks the escape of the young Austrian somewhat peculiar. He says that he cautioned Marshal Hitchcock against permitting Adutt to run around when he saw the prisoner Saturday in the Marshal's office. The attorney will make a rigid investigation as to how the prisoner got his liberty. The attorney said he did not know whether or not Adutt had received any large sums of money from his parents or friends.

### NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE.

**The Climate of Alaska Not Worse than That of Oregon.**

A newspaper correspondent who spent the winter in a settlement on the Yukon River, Alaska, reports that the climate was not so bad as he had been led to expect. At the time of writing he had been out every day, and could testify that he often suffered more from cold in Oregon than in that locality of the Arctic circle. This, he believed, was owing to the fact that there were no high and furious winds. A mission priest gave him a record of mean monthly temperatures for the period commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891. From this it appears that the mean temperature (the record was taken at 5 a. m. every day) for July was 52 degrees, August 45, September 40, October 27, December 11 degrees below zero, January 8 degrees below, March 13 above, and June 50. Thirty degrees below zero was the coldest the writer himself had experienced at any time. The locality of these records was in lat. 64° 40' north and near the 158th meridian, west longitude. The people there, he says, are much given to wearing suits of cotton material over their furs, and the traditional Alaskan, almost smothered in parkas or long coats of fur, scarcely exists today. The advantage of wearing "cotton goods," which the natives are willing to take as payment for labor, is that they do not hold snow and frost, which collect rapidly on the fur garment, to the annoyance of the wearer.

### Oysters with False Teeth.

A set of false teeth, around which oysters had formed, was unearthed by dredgers near Moorehead City, on the Gulf coast.

KNOWLEDGE

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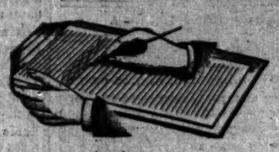

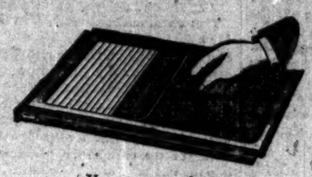

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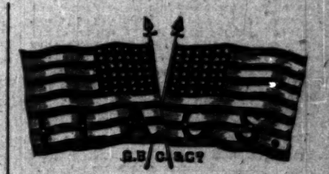

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE NO. 726, F. AND A. M., Temple, State and Randolph-sts.—Stated communication Tuesday, May 2, 7:30 p. m. Important work. Visiting Master Masons welcome.
C. E. CRUIKSHANK, W. M.
LEE H. WILSON, Sec'y.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893.

### THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

THE President has gone back to his own Administration Building.

THIRTY thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 25 to 28 cents a pound.

THE influence Senator John M. Palmer lacks in the distribution of patronage seems to grow more pronounced and conspicuous every day.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH is a jolly, good-natured, overgrown boy, who looks as if he could eat the biggest watermelon ever raised in Georgia and ask for more.

IF the Hon. Bill Springer thinks it is excessive modesty that prevents him from having more influence with the administration he is mistaken in his symptoms.

THERE are various ways of achieving notoriety. Several very small men in England have succeeded in getting their names in the papers by denouncing Mr. Gladstone as a traitor.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL would have been profoundly impressed with the majestic ruin bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Adams, and Jackson streets. It is one of the lingering regrets of the Presidential visit that Mr. Bissell wasn't along.

ACCORDING to Charles Reade all wild animals, from the elephant down to the wolf, are ruled through their fears and not through their affections. President Cleveland's experience with the Tammany tiger enables him to some extent to corroborate this view.

MR. CROFFUT'S ode, read yesterday at the ceremonies in Jackson Park, while making no pretensions to an exalted poetical flight, was in admirable keeping with the nature of the occasion that called it out. Its motive was that period in the famous voyage when the crew was on the eve of mutiny, the vision of the future which Columbus saw, and his order to his Captains to keep on their course. Though approaching the ballad style the ode is characterized by dignity and spirit and is musical and smoothly flowing in its structure.

AMONG the appointments announced by Mayor Harrison and which it is reported will be sent to the Council this evening is that of a West Side Justice for Police Court Magistrate. Several times during the last six years THE TRIBUNE has had occasion to refer to the extraordinary decisions of this person in the case of the most brutal ruffians in the community—wife-beaters. Those libels on mankind when brought before the Justice in question were set at liberty without much punishment of any kind and scarcely without reprimand. When light fines were inflicted they were suspended. About six months ago the wife of this Justice obtained a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty. He made no defense against the allegations of the wife's bill. Now, is that person a fit man for police magistrate? Does Mayor Harrison know his record? Had he not better withhold the appointment until he has made full investigation? If he sends the name in this evening the Council should not confirm the appointment. Let action be deferred for explanation and investigation.

MR. PATTERSON of the Denver *News* said at the late free silver convention held at Ogden: "I predict that if the free silver coinage law should be restored to our statute silver would within ninety days be restored to its proper place." By the last three words he must mean that it would be circulating on its merits. That is, its purchasing power as money would then be equal to its bullion or commercial value. It is now held up artificially in this country to a parity with gold. On its merits it is only worth 64 cents for the pure metal in a standard dollar. Patterson believes that "its proper place" is to circulate at what it is actually worth in the world's market, and he says that with free coinage it would get there in ninety days. He is probably correct in his prediction, but would this tumble down to 64-cent dollars and the expulsion of gold money benefit Denver, Colo., or the United States? This "smart Aleck" of the Denver *News* professes to think it would. There is big work for the fool-killer in Colorado and the other arid States and Territories of the Rockies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMALLEY'S loyal Tory soul is disturbed by the radical methods of Mr. James Bryce, a Radical member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, who has had the temerity to exercise his undoubted right of appointing a large number of Liberals and workingmen as Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancashire. The beach in Lancashire has been manned by Tory Squires, with a sprinkling of parsons and aristocrats. Mr. Bryce as Chancellor of the Duchy called the attention of Lord Sefton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to the fact. He also submitted to Sefton the names of a number of Liberal gentlemen, with the request that they should be appointed. Lord Sefton stood on his dignity and refused. Mr. Bryce thereupon proceeded to exercise his undoubted right to appoint the justices himself. The Tory organs have howled about it. Mr. Smalley appropriately takes up the chorus. In the case of the other English shires the Lords Lieutenants of the counties have refused to recommend Liberals for the bench. Lord Herschell, the Lord Chancellor who has the power of appointment, has been urged to make them without waiting for recommendation by the Tory Lords. He hesitated at first, and finally told a deputation of Liberal members that he would not do so unless a resolution in favor of such a course should be passed by the House of Commons. Such a resolution will doubtless be passed this week. Mr. Smalley, or, as his friend, Mr. Godkin of the New York *Evening Post*, calls him, "the Norfolk Tory Squire," is alarmed. Hence his wail.

### THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

Amid a profound silence, which was far more impressive than would have been the blare of trumpets or the roar of cannon, the Columbian Exposition was opened a few minutes after noon yesterday by a touch from the finger of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. True, the electric pulsation which by that simple act was sent around the World's Fair, setting in motion its mighty engines, causing the mammoth fountains to flow, and constituting the signal for the unveiling of the typical statue and the unfurling of many hundreds of flags to the breeze, was announced immediately afterwards by the beating of drums and the blowing of steam whistles, this being quickly responded to by a salvo of distant artillery. But it was as if the "still small voice" had been succeeded by the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire in which were not the power that afterwards manifested itself in soft tones to the prophet of Israel. Scarcely had these mere noises died away when the band struck up the tune "America," and that produced an electrical effect indeed, for the vast assemblage of people joined in singing the second verse on being invited by Director-General Davis to do so.

That one little movement by President Cleveland actualized more than the wildest day dreams of old time thinkers in all the ages. It called into activity and animated, as with the breath of life, a greater mass and variety of organization than was ever supposed to be affected by a fiat from Olympus or controlled by the decrees of Fate thought to be worked out by the three sisters. Compare the most important products from the forge of Vulcan with the mammoth engines in Machinery Hall and the mightiest acts the mythologists have ascribed to the "Cloud Compelling" Jupiter with the Titanic forces that keep those engines in motion and which are distributed from them to all parts of the Fair. Contrast the electric incandescence there with the fire fabled to have been brought down from heaven by Prometheus, or its dynamos with the car which the poets sung of as being drawn daily around the ethereal vault by the winged horses of Helios. Measure the products of human brain power and muscular energy there displayed against the reported results of the twelve labors of the far-famed Hercules, the magnificence of the array at Jackson Park with the splendor of the palace built by the genii for Aladdin, and the feasts of the swift-winged messenger of the gods with what was accomplished yesterday by the mere tapping of a telegraph key. The imaginative product of the ages fades into insignificance before the fact of today as a fixed star pales its light in the presence of the midday sun. Nor could the sculptors and painters of classic times around the shores of the Mediterranean avoid turning green with envy if allowed to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon and see the wealth of art production that is grouped on a few acres of land near the head of Lake Michigan.

The Columbian exhibit is also a grandly imposing one, if not equally strong, in comparison with any grouping of modern facts that can be found elsewhere. Far surpassing all previous displays of collection it may be described as an immense epitome of what is prominently valuable in modern progress, and of much that illustrates the historical steps by which that progress has been achieved. It is contributed to by the principal countries of the world. They have joined in projecting into this city as a focus the rays of light which illuminate what were formerly dark places on the face of the earth, and doing so in celebration of the discovery which four centuries ago added another hemisphere to that previously known of by dwellers on the eastern side of the broad Atlantic. The assemblage is one of peoples as well as of material. They have come from far and near to present to those who attend the Columbian gathering what man himself has been defined to be—a microcosm—a miniature condensation as well as representation of the human race in its diverse elements, its present status, and its achievements.

As composed of the most representative men from the different peoples of this and other lands the concourse of yesterday was the most fitting and appropriate that could have been chosen to inaugurate the great World's Fair. The occasion was not more distinguished by the presence of the President of the United States than he was honored by handling the master key which opened up the Exposition to the public gaze. Participation in any capacity in such a ceremony is something of which the highest dignitary in the land may well be proud, and speak of it in after years to his descendants as one of the most memorable events of his career. It will be especially a red letter day for those who live in Chicago and are intimately identified with its progress from the nothingness of little more than half a century ago to the position of second city in the greatest country of the New World, the discovery of which is celebrated by the holding of the Fair in our midst.

### MRS. POTTER PALMER'S ADDRESS.

The eloquent address of Mrs. Potter Palmer yesterday upon the occasion of the dedication of the Woman's Building once more demonstrated that no mistake was made when she was elected President of the Board of Lady Managers. It was a strong, forcible, concise plea for women that carries the conviction of its truth and justice in its every sentence, and yet it was far removed from the customary harangues of the suffrage agitators. It was a plea for the right of women to engage in the practical business of life upon equal terms with men, a right based upon the necessities of the situation, for "if not permitted to work what course is open to women?" The idealists, sentimentalists, and certain classes of political economists fared hardly at her hands. She had no sympathy with women standing on pedestals to be worshiped. She wanted those on the pedestals to step down and help those who were trying to rise, preferring "freedom and justice for all rather than pedestals." Her advocacy was for "thorough education and training of women for any fate life may bring them"—for the factory and the workshop, for the professions and the arts, and for presiding in the home. To this end the women have brought evidences of their skill as arguments why they should be recompensed properly for their skill, and to show that "ability is not a matter of sex." With a graceful tribute to the foreign commissions for their efforts to secure a display of woman's work, Mrs. Palmer dedicated the Woman's Building to "an elevated womanhood." For this graceful, courageous, logical, and thoughtful statement of their necessities, their hopes and aspirations, every woman owes a debt of gratitude to her eloquent advocate and champion, Mrs. Palmer.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

That which the President had to say yesterday before he touched the key that woke the Sleeping Beauty of the Fair to life had the great merit of brevity. He felt, perhaps, that while under ordinary circumstances the audience would have listened to him with pleasure for a much longer time, on this occasion they were rather impatient for the climax, for the raising of the curtain, the breathing of life into the vast body of the Exposition.

The address of the President was dignified and sober, as befitted the occasion. It contained no eloquent passages which will live in the memory, but was marred by no rhetorical flourishes and by no straining for effect. He did not indulge in exaggeration when he spoke of "the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity" and "the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence" which surrounded him; nor was it idle boasting when he called the attention of foreign nations to the fact that "we not only exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world."

Just before he pressed the button and set the wheels to going round the President said:

> As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind.

May his hope be true and the Exposition accomplish all that he anticipates for it. If it does not it will not be the fault of this city, which has done all it can to make an Exposition such as neither King nor Queen nor President has ever opened before today.

### THE PEOPLE OPENED THE FAIR.

The great Fair was formally opened by the President of the United States, supported by national and Fair officials and by domestic and foreign dignitaries. But these simply carried out the will of the people, who were there in such vast numbers as to defy intelligent estimate. Such a crowd, and such crowds, it is the privilege of a lifetime to see. The rain of the night and early morning did not deter the residents of surrounding towns and villages from filling up the incoming trains to their utmost capacity. Those who live in the city proper poured out in still larger throng, and the denizens of the neighborhood flocked in to swell the assemblage into a most imposing array.

Fully two hours before the ceremonies began the space in front of the Administration Building contained at least a hundred thousand human beings patiently waiting for the great event of the day. Half an hour later the sun came out and the number increased. By noon the whole vast area was packed densely with humanity, all standing, some sweltering with the heat, but so far as could be perceived all were as orderly as if they were trained soldiers on parade. Still the concourse grew. When the square in front of the building would hold no more the people still kept coming, and faster and faster till the two adjacent sides of the great structure fronted on what have been described as seas of human heads if not faces. Probably not less than three hundred thousand people saw what was going on, or perforce contented themselves with looking towards the place supposed to be the point of vantage, and the greater part of the number joined in singing one verse of "America," forming a chorus the effect of which may be faintly imagined but cannot be correctly reported.

Of course there was a crush. As the "big men" of the occasion began to appear on the stage behind the speakers' stand the crowd pressed forward, obliterating the passages in front of the seats, which till then had been kept free by the guards. Many of the seats allotted to reporters were invaded, the tables broken down, and the men and women who had expected to occupy them obliged to take mental notes or none at all. Scores of the weaker ones fainted in the pack, but probably no one was seriously injured, and the confusion was far less than might have been expected. With a very few exceptions the people acted as if they felt they were on their good behavior and had a duty to perform in being as orderly and forbearing as possible.

Still the people came. As far as the eye could reach from an elevated window in the Administration Building after the ceremonies were over the different avenues were filled with people coming from the entrance gates to the Fair. Overcast skies had no terrors for them, nor were they afraid of the crush. They wanted to "assist" at the opening, and to the best of their ability they did so. By their presence they gave to the Fair a right royal welcome and proved that the directors had not misplaced confidence in counting upon an abundant measure of popular support. It was they who consecrated the Columbian Exposition by their presence and approval. They set upon it a seal of success far more valuable and enduring than any that could have been stamped upon it by grandly-titled personages in their absence.

### DEMOCRATS AND SUGAR BOUNTIES.

It is stated in the Washington dispatches that the administration is considering the advisability of testing the constitutionality of the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law in the Supreme Court. A few payments yet remain to be made on account of last year's crop. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to direct the disbursing officers to refuse payment to one of the beneficiaries then the matter could be taken into the courts. It would be interesting to see what the Judges of the Supreme Court would have to say on this question, which has never been before them directly, but it is odd that the Democrats should have any doubts on the subject. They have been claiming ever since the passage of the McKinley law that the sugar bounties it provided for were unconstitutional. They said the matter was too plain for argument. Are they doubtful now?

If not, what is the necessity for a decision of the court? Congress will meet in September. The bounties can be done away with then either by a general tariff law or by a special law. Many Republicans who do not approve of the idea of bounties would vote for the latter. The Democrats have been saying that they meant to wipe out these bounties forthwith. If the Supreme Court should say that they were not unconstitutional would the Democrats be willing to let them remain in order to placate the Congressmen from Louisiana? Nearly all the bounties for last year's crop have been paid. Congress can act if it sees fit long before the time comes for the payment of those for this year's product and thus save nearly $10,000,000 which would be paid out otherwise this coming winter. So if the Democrats were sincere when they attacked the sugar bounties last year they would not bother themselves now about the Supreme Court but go ahead and do away with the bounties.

If they intend to consult the Supreme Court with the intention of being guided by its opinion they should see whether they cannot make up a case which will enable the court to say whether protective duties are constitutional. The Democrats say they are not. If the court were to say they were, as it unquestionably would, the Democrats would have a good excuse for not repealing those duties on competing goods which they promised in their platform they would repeal at once because of their unconstitutionality.

### THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Toronto *Globe* takes a sensible view of the present financial difficulty in the United States, which is a consequence of an effort to grow rich by taking silver out of one hole (in the ground) and putting it into another (the National Treasury). It says the American people have made millionaires out of many silver mine owners, and have kept labor and capital which should have been employed in more profitable undertakings employed in silver mining. The people must now make up their minds to "lose every dollar expended for such purposes, and millions more, through the complicated fiscal entanglement by which the unwise generosity was obscured and hidden from view." Without a radical change of policy the relief obtained by an issue of bonds would not be lasting, and the administration would soon be forced to face a similar difficulty with a larger bonded indebtedness than at present. The purchase of silver should be stopped at once, for no reformatory measure can be effective so long as that is continued. When silver was discovered easy of access the cheapest way to obtain gold was to mine silver and give it in exchange for the more precious metal. The difference between the two has widened so far that to maintain the parity of value on the old ratio is impossible, and to persist in attempting that may result in a destruction of the national credit. The *Globe* says that the drop to a silver basis would seriously hamper foreign commerce, and advises that the silver coin now in the Treasury vaults be melted into bullion and sold to the highest bidder.

All this is true, even to the statement that the people must lose what apparently has been gained by the margin of "profit" upon the silver purchases. The gain by any such means is no more substantial than that achieved by borrowing money on a note and paying to have the note discounted in addition to the charge made for interest. If the government has been unwise enough to put money into the pockets of the silver men it was at the expense of the people, and the latter must foot the bill. Hence nothing is to be gained by delay in settlement of the account, and the sooner it is done the less will be the expense of the proceeding. The administration may not be able to adopt the radical measures suggested till authorized so to do by act of Congress, and for that reason the President should be encouraged to call a special session as early as practicable for the purpose of putting a stop to the foolish loading-up process which has reached the danger point already. With this it ought to be decided that the government part with the silver bullion on the same terms as it was acquired—namely, at its bullion value, either by selling it on the market or by putting a gold dollar's worth of it into every dollar that is coined from it. The silver dollars now in circulation might then be retired gradually without inconvenience to the administration or other derangement of the finances.

It should be understood by this time that only by such means can a bimetallic currency be maintained. If the 16 to 1 ratio be insisted on it must soon be all silver or none except for subsidiary coinage. The difference is too wide to be much longer bridged, even by resort to the artificial measures which will be necessary till Congress can act. It would be such a gross wrong, both public and private, to sink to the silver basis that such a thing ought not to be considered possible by sensible men. It is well to know that the administration is firmly resolved to maintain the present standard of currency value, and already the assurance has wrought such a radical change in the business world that it seems as if the task for the summer months may be far less difficult than a few days ago it appeared to be.

### THAT BUNGLED APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A misinformed Democratic organ, referring to the imperfect drafting of the Democratic apportionment bill by Altgeld, Crafts, Carmody, Conway & Co., says:

> The error [leaving out part of the State] would not have vitiated the bill if it had passed and become a law. Repeated instances have occurred in all the States where territory was wrongly described or totally omitted in apportionment acts. It has been held in every case that the acts were valid notwithstanding these errors. Even if the entire Seventh Ward had been omitted from the bill the law would have stood. But even this is immaterial. If there was any error in the bill it could have been amended, either before or after its passage, if these members [Carmody and Conway] had remained in their seats instead of making a midnight sneak away from the scene of their duties. It is said to be a further fact that the error in the printed bill does not exist in the engrossed bill as ordered to a third reading.

All this, with due respect to the misinformed Democratic organ, is the merest rot. If the error should not be discovered in the bill until an election had been held under it, then the election would stand, and the error would not count. But had the error been discovered before the election then the law would not stand and the only remedy would be to call the General Assembly together to amend the measure. This is the purport of the decisions to which it alludes.

As the error has been discovered before the bill passed it will be the duty of the General Assembly to correct it at this session. For this purpose it will have to be sent back to a second reading in the House. This is the opinion of the Democratic leaders themselves.

The suggestion that it will not make much difference, as the error appears in the printed bill and "not in the engrossed bill as ordered to a third reading," is foolish. The bill that passed the second reading is the printed bill. A clerk is not authorized to amend a bill between the second and the third reading. The Republican members should insist on this point. But the Democrats will hardly venture to uphold the clerk or any other official of the House in tampering with the measure. They have agreed, it is understood, to send it back to a second reading. Carmody and Conway will be needed to help them doctor it, and they will be restored to grace and favor notwithstanding the scoldings of the misinformed organ of their party. They are not any worse or any better than a majority of their party associates in the General Assembly.

ROME was not built in a day, and street conditions have been so neglected for years that those in Chicago cannot be repaired in a day. The Street Department is setting about its work in good earnest, though its task is herculean, and a depleted treasury leaves little resource at its command.—*Times.*

But the new administration has been in power over two weeks. The new Superintendent of Streets has been in office ten days. The necessity for putting the streets in order was urgent. The appropriation for this work this year is larger than for any year in the history of Chicago. The treasury is not depleted. Had the new Street Superintendent been equal to the duties of his position there would be little occasion for the complaints which the *Times* itself was the first to make. But what could be expected when the new Mayor appoints as Superintendent of Streets—the most important appointment in his gift—a man wholly without experience in street paving, who hardly knows the difference between a macadam and an asphalt pavement, and whose only qualification for the job is that he was on one occasion, and one occasion only, a successful manipulator of ward primaries. The *Times* and its proprietor know very well that ability to mix a cocktail does not necessarily imply ability to perform acceptably the duties of Superintendent of Chicago streets. There is no evidence in any direction that the Street Department is getting "about its work in earnest." Of what value is a department which spends ten days in fooling "about" its duties?

THE junior Democratic organ says that those fugitive members of the Legislature, Messrs. Conway and Carmody, should be denounced by every honest and intelligent Democrat, "for they betrayed every Democratic interest when they fled without leave of absence from the scene of their duties." Not a word of censure because they neglected every public interest when they departed without leave of absence. Not a word either now or on previous occasions when these and other members have fled from Springfield without leave of absence, although bills of general interest were awaiting their consideration. So long as the interests of the party are not endangered there is not a word of reproof, no matter how much the people may suffer. When the party is hurt then it is discovered all of a sudden that this legislative practice of shirking work and running away without leave is a bad one. If the junior organ had been the organ of the people and not of a party it would have had something to say long ago about the misconduct of Democratic legislators and would have insisted that they be given no patronage because they were unmindful of the interests of the people.

THE Sanitary District act says that the Trustees may use all the canal in this county if they see fit. The Canal Commissioners say they shall use none of it. The trustees say they will not attempt to take possession till their rights have been determined by a "friendly suit"—until the Supreme Court informs both parties that the law means just what it says and nothing more, and that he who does not understand it must be a fool. This "friendly suit" business will result in nothing being done this summer and fall between here and Summit. An entire season will be thrown away utterly, and the people who were fancying at one time that the canal would be widened and deepened to the Desplaines and thus made far more useful than it is now for the protection of the purity of the drinking water and the cleansing of the river will be disappointed bitterly. The Drainage Trustees have shown themselves singularly incompetent. Why do not they resign and give the people a chance to elect men who will hire dredges, not lawyers, and dig canals instead of going into the courts?

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS! What a crowd it was!

THE carpenters kindly refrained from ordering their customary Monday strike.

THE great Krupp gun, with the largest mouth in Jackson Park, looked on in silence.

IN a blaze of glory, amid the booming of cannon, the pulsations of mighty machinery, the waving of countless banners, and the tumultuous shouts of a vast and enthusiastic multitude, the World's Columbian Exposition was formally, etc., etc. Full particulars elsewhere.

IT was not a holiday for the men who sold tickets at the Exposition entrances.

A VISITOR from New York declares that the statues over the lake portal of the "Chicago Fair" are executed in the highest peristyle of the art.

THREE of the biggest things that will be seen at the Exposition will be the Krupp gun, the Canadian cheese, and the gate receipts.

"MOVING DAY" began at Jackson Park at the precise moment when President Cleveland pressed the button.

THERE was a fine but scattering exhibit of private luncheons in the Transportation Building.

IT was an immense crowd, a good-natured crowd, a Chicago crowd.

EVERY day for the next month will witness the installing of new exhibits worth traveling a thousand miles to see.

SECRETARY CARLISLE was observed to look long and wistfully at the golden statue of the Republic.

AND it didn't rain. Huzza!

IT is the opinion of many unprejudiced judges that 15 cents for a small cup of coffee is a concession of too much money for the quantity of coffee conceded in return.

HOKE SMITH says he likes it first-rate as far as he has gone, and he will come back again when the weather is more Georgian.

### PERSONALS.

Bishop Oberly appears to have shaken the dust of Illinois from his feet permanently. He is about to become editor of the Concord (N. H.) *People and Patriot.*

Stephen A. Northway will be the biggest man in the Ohio delegation in the next Congress. He is 6 feet 4½ inches tall and looks a good deal like Senator Peffer of Kansas, even to the flowing whiskers.

Miss Margaret Windeyer, daughter of Sir William Windeyer, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, is said to be the only woman officially commissioned to represent a foreign government at the World's Fair.

Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist, recently celebrated his 2,000th operation for cataract. The Archduke has turned out to be just as good an oculist as though he had begun his career as a poor, struggling "grad."

A Mr. de Cosmos, a member of the Legislature of British Columbia, recently talked twenty-six hours on a stretch in order to encompass the defeat of a bill. He nearly killed himself into the bargain, to say nothing of the condition of his fellow members.

Dr. William Everett, who has been sent to Congress from Massachusetts, is one of the best classical scholars in the country. He is an author and has long been a teacher. He can quote offhand from almost any of the classics, but he wears socks and therefore will not count for much.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is represented to have said recently that the "newspapers have driven Mr. Astor out of New York and if they keep on there will be no ladies and gentlemen left." It would be a dreadful affliction if all "Julien Gordon's" ladies and gentlemen should flit!

Mr. Stead, the London editor, claims that he often writes particulars of events in Edinburg without the intervention of mechanical means through some occult sympathy existing between himself and the Edinburg man, who, discarding long-distance telephones and the like, uses this peculiar power in-Stead.

The Chaplain of the Senate of Nevada has been accused of plagiarism. One of the members complained that the good man introduced in his remarks the other day, word for word, ideas the Senator had heard expressed at a funeral two years ago. Inquiry showed it was the Lord's Prayer that the Senator had reference to.

Miss Anna C. Fall, a young lawyer of Malden, Mass., has been appointed Special State Commissioner by Gov. Russell. Miss Fall is not permitted to unite couples in marriage, nor to read the riot act, although authority to perform these acts is vested in males holding similar offices. There is, however, nothing to prevent Miss Fall from getting married herself; and then she might read the riot act to her husband if she should feel so disposed.

Secretary Hoke Smith recently attended a semi-private dinner in Washington and was called upon for a speech. Quite a number of newspaper men were present, and Mr. Smith concluded his remarks with an appeal to them to stand by the administration and stop criticising it. His remarks were pitched in a strong religious strain. When Mr. Smith sat down the gentleman who was presiding at the dinner said with a perfectly grave face: "The choir will now sing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'"

President Low of Columbia, who is also President of the American Archæological Society, has received a cablegram from Prof. Waldstein, who is conducting the explorations in Greece for this society. The dispatch is dated Athens, April 27, and says: "Finding [at Argos] buildings, sculptures, vases, bronzes, figures in great number and importance." The party excavating at Sparta have also been fortunate in their discoveries. The American subscribers to the exploration fund have abundant reason to be satisfied.

### THE GREAT FAIR IS ON.

Madison *Times:* It is to be regretted that the exhibits and buildings are not in complete condition, but as it is a display will be made of which the American people will be proud.

Des Moines *Leader:* Great international expositions have been held in the past, but in scope, in grandeur, in cost, and in extent the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 will outrival them all.

Cleveland *Leader:* Chicago now has about all there is in this country. With the World's Fair, the President and his Cabinet, Liberty Bell, and the Duke of Veragua, the list of attractions is pretty full.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* About 5,000 flags will be used in decorating the World's Fair buildings, and they have cost in all $50,000. Such a display of "Old Glory" will not be the least interesting feature of the show.

Grand Rapids *Democrat:* Chicago is very happy and proud to welcome its titled visitors. But the humblest citizen of the World's Fair City today would rather be what he is—a Chicago man—than wear a ducal coronet.

Indianapolis *Journal:* It is estimated that the great Exposition will not present a complete appearance before June 1, or possibly June 15. Even in its present condition, however, it presents greater attractions than any other world's fair ever did when complete.

Detroit *Tribune:* For six months beginning tomorrow the East will be a pretty thoroughly deserted section, and for several years thereafter it will be the better for having had its provincial ideas of the bounding and boundless West knocked out of it by contact.

Baltimore *American:* So far the amount of money raised for the purposes of the Fair, not counting the cost of the exhibits, is $33,243,930.55. It is enormous, and it is a practical proof of the fact that any one who misses the World's Fair will miss the greatest sight of the century.

New York *Press:* To Chicago is now intrusted the task of representing American progress, freedom, and civilization before the world. New York has no jealousy of her young and stalwart sister. She is too great and too magnanimous for that. She wishes Chicago all honor and all success in the grand enterprise she has undertaken.

Buffalo *Courier:* Here's wishing Chicago a successful opening, a successful continuance, and a successful ending of her great enterprise. A project so grandly conceived and thus far so grandly carried out has fairly earned the plaudits of every patriotic American. To withhold such plaudits would be unspeakably mean and niggardly.

Terre Haute *Express:* Though the Chicagoans have been piling wonders upon wonders during the last two years they never did more wonderful things than they have done during the last week in bringing system out of chaos in their efforts to present a symmetrical exhibition on the first of May. Of all the achievements by the voluntary work of man the greatest is the White City which opens its portals tomorrow.

New York *Advertiser:* There is a sincere desire and hope on the part of all good citizens that the World's Fair which will be opened tomorrow in Chicago may excel in all desirable features anything and everything of the kind that has ever been attempted and achieved anywhere in the world. And we have faith to believe that the unsurpassable enterprise and energy of the good citizens of Chicago will bring about that result.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The proof of the enterprise lies in its success when finished and really prepared for public inspection. All the reports indicate that Chicago has prepared buildings of surpassing extent and beauty for the housing of the Exposition. The test of the value and variety of the exhibits will be the public survey of them; but there is good reason to believe that it will be worthy of the magnitude of the celebration and the great event which it commemorates.

New York *World:* It must be considered that the time of preparation in this case has been unusually short, while the scheme attempted is far and away grander and more elaborate than was ever before undertaken. That which has been accomplished since Chicago was designated as the place of the Fair distances all records of human constructive energy. Contemplated by itself it is an exhibition which would have been impossible in any former decade of history.

Kansas City *Times:* Chicago has a good right to be proud of the work that now stands almost accomplished. Let New York say what it will the fact remains that the World's Fair, as it stands magnificently today, is a triumph of Chicago energy. The Exposition is a product of the West. It is greater and more comprehensive than it would have been in New York. It is broad, as all Western institutions are broad. It is not an Exposition for a class, but an entertainment for all the world.

Omaha *Bee:* There has been a most unpatriotic effort in some quarters to belittle this great enterprise and to criticise its management, but such fault-finding, whatever be its motive, cannot alter the one great fact that the Exposition is the most stupendous undertaken of the kind in the world's history, and that it has been carried forward with an energy and vigor unparalleled in such enterprises. No such vast and comprehensive plans were ever before attempted in connection with a World's Fair and the difficulties to be overcome have been very great.

Detroit *Free Press:* All parts of the earth will contribute to its attractions. From every country will come the highest evidences of advancement as attained through human endeavor. With the triumphs of the present will come the most significant reminders of the past. The sciences, the arts, and the industries will be represented in their highest achievements. Genius will lay its proudest attainments before the people and the choicest fruits from every field of effort will be displayed. There is both an education and an inspiration in such a collection.

St. Paul *Globe:* No such show has ever been seen and it is doubtful that a greater will be seen in the day of any one living. We can only contemplate in amazement such an exhibition held in a country which was discovered but 400 years ago. And still more wonderful is the fact that it is held in a city located on a spot which sixty years ago was inhabited only by Indians and a few soldiers in a small frontier fort, and the further fact that the magnitude of the event is one-half due to the enterprise of its inhabitants. Probably no city in America could have brought forth anything like such a show.

Denver *Republican:* Congress has played a very niggardly and unpatriotic part in relation to the Fair. Although the national honor is more or less involved in the success of the Exposition, the part that Congress has done has been small in comparison with what the people of Chicago have done. Instead of being a great help, the government has, apart from the official indorsement of the undertaking, been in some respects a detriment. The management would be justified in cutting loose from the government altogether and conducting the Fair henceforth as a local enterprise.

#### Looking a Hundred Years Ahead.

Washington *Star:* With our increased speed toward millennial conditions is it too much to hope that when the Columbus discovery is celebrated a hundred years hence the assembled fleet will consist only of those messengers of peace—bearers of international prosperity and promoters of world-wide affection—selected from among the merchant navies of the globe? War should be impossible a century hence.

#### Imports and Tariff.

Troy *Times:* United States imports from England were $1,172,000 more in 1892 than in 1891. Moreover, 90 per cent of the imports were manufactures at prices in many cases lower than they were three years ago. The free traders will find it difficult to reconcile these facts with their predictions that imports would be restricted and prices would greatly advance under the operation of the McKinley tariff law.

#### This Is America's Year.

Indianapolis *Journal:* It is a year in which Americans may well be glad to live. They may assist to celebrate their country as they have never done before; it is the American year. There may be other countries with some admirable and enviable possessions and characteristics which ours does not have, but this year we shall not care for them—this is our own; we love it and we rejoice over it.

#### The Good Time Coming.

Kansas City *Journal:* The Democratic party is a little slow about relieving the burdens of the people, but Congress will meet in September, and then the work of removing the tax from the poor man's silk plushes and putting it upon the rich man's sugar and coffee will begin.

#### How to Treat the Dukes.

Philadelphia *Times:* Query is made as to how we should treat the Dukes and other foreigners who visit the Fair. The welcome should be simple; take them by the hand, or if they have a handle to their names take them by that.

### WILL SEND IN MANY APPOINTMENTS.

#### Mayor Harrison to Name a Number of Officials—Pennsylvania Matter.

Mayor Harrison will send a large batch of appointments to the Council this evening, including a number of Police Justices, and probably also the name of Dr. J. F. Todd for City Physician. Among the Justices to be nominated are George Foster and Bradwell for the Armory Court, Wallace and Gleason for the Thirty-fifth Street Court, Doyle and Scully for the Desplaines Street Court, Eberhart and Dooley for Maxwell Street Court, Severson for West Chicago Avenue Court, Kersten for North Chicago Avenue Court, Quinn for Hyde Park Court, Hennessy for Lake Court, and Mahoney for Lake View Court. La Buy had been booked for the West Chicago Avenue Court, but there is a storm of protests against such an appointment because of La Buy's record as a friend of wife-beaters. The bailiffs and clerks of the various courts will also be named.

In addition the Mayor will nominate Capt. James B. Sullivan of the Twenty-second Ward for Harbor Master and Capt. Redmond Prindiville for Vessel Dispatcher. Capt. Prindiville is a son of John Prindiville, the oldest navigator of the lakes now living in Chicago. Jack McCarty, George Payne, and Charles Darrow are to be Assistant Harbor Masters, and W. J. Fagan Assistant Vessel Dispatcher. Capt. Donnegan is to be Crib Keeper.

The Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Ald. Noble, Keer, Kenny, Utesch, Carey, and Bastine will have a conference with the Pennsylvania company officials today in reference to the Thirtieth Ward track matter. The agreement reached the other day is in danger of disturbance, owing to the opposition of the people residing between the Rock Island and Pennsylvania tracks to viaducts. They say that the plan would put them in a pocket between two lines of road and injure their property. They will appear with their friends before the Conference committee today.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

Bloomington *Leader:* While the Illinois Legislature is attending the World's Fair the managers should bag it and place it upon exhibition among the curios.

Joliet *Republican:* The Senatorial apportionment bill, which our Democratic legislators are trying to enact into law, is such a terrible gerrymander that several Democrats refuse to vote for it.

Quincy *Whig:* It is noticeable that Gov. Altgeld has nothing to say nowadays on the subject of hard roads, which formed such a conspicuous portion of his inaugural address. Perhaps he thinks now that the roads of the State are as hard as the one he is traveling.

Joliet *News:* Our remedy for the gerrymander is an adoption of the proportional system of representation, which would make it possible to elect the very best men in all the political parties to represent the people, and every party would be represented according to its actual voting strength.

Champaign *Gazette:* An exchange remarks that "the present Legislature will be dead before half the bills that have been placed upon their passage become laws." But that is nothing. Half the people now living will be dead before we cease to feel the evil effects of some of the bills that will become laws.

Streator *Free Press:* It is quite probable that the Democratic Legislature of Illinois cannot agree on a reapportionment bill. Every member wants his district so gerrymandered that he will have no trouble in being reelected, and especially is this the case with those who have come from heretofore Republican districts.

Springfield *News:* A number of exchanges, in speaking of and criticising certain acts and ideas of the members of the Legislature now supposed to be in session, refer to the same as "Springfield ideas." Don't do it. It is not so. Springfield is not responsible. She has to bear the burden of having the menagerie at close quarters. That surely is enough, and she should not be made to bear the responsibility of the acts and ideas.

### CURRENT NOTES.

One of the poets says we can't live without cooks, and many ladies say they can't live with them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

If haste is the mark of a weak mind there is reason to believe that the average errand boy is profoundly intellectual.—*Washington News.*

"I see Parvey New has changed his physician." "Yes, his old one had the impudence to say that his gout was of recent origin."—*Washington Star.*

Dobbs—"I never saw such a man to exaggerate as that man Brown is. He overdraws everything." Bobbs—"Yes, sir, even his bank account."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The engaged girl is seldom known by the company she keeps. As a rule he doesn't get thoroughly acquainted with her until after they are married.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Wife (laughingly)—"There are some excruciatingly funny jokes in this paper about women going shopping all day and never buying anything." Husband (hotly)—"Yes, but they're lies."—*New York Weekly.*

Hicks—"The Rhode Island courts have decided that the father has the legal right to name the baby. What do you think of that?" Mrs. Hicks—"I think Rhode Island is about the smallest State in the Union."—*New York Times.*

Jeweler (to grocer)—"I beg your pardon, but didn't I see you put two or three finger rings and a scarf pin in your pocket?" Grocer—"Certainly. When you come into my place aren't you always picking up things and putting them in your mouth?"—*Boston Transcript.*

#### A Patent Postage Stamp.

Almost everything new that we see nowadays is patented, but whoever thought of a patent postage stamp? Such is the case, however, and it remained for a Virginian to work out the bright idea. It is simple enough, in fact, so simple that it is a wonder you had not thought of such a thing long ago, but you didn't, and its very simplicity is its beauty. The idea is merely this: Discontinue the manufacture of stamps of an odd denomination, and let the even denominations—two-cent stamps, for instance—be composed of two small one-cent stamps, perforated down the middle, with the figure 2 over the perforated line. Then you buy only two-cent stamps, and when you want a one-cent stamp separate a two. The two stamps as a unit are not as large as one of the Columbian stamps now in use. With these stamps it is an easy matter to make the proper change. It will also prove much more economical to the government, for it will reduce the contracts one-half. There are many other advantages which will readily present themselves to the public. The patent stamp is the work of Mr. George M. Bright of Abingdon.—*Richmond Times.*

#### Blight of Congressional Hypocrisy.

New York *World:* Thus far the grounds have been open Sunday because the blight of Congressional hypocrisy could not fall upon the Fair before the date of its formal opening. The gate receipts have amounted to $250,000, the greater part of which came from the multitudes of Sunday visitors. After the 1st of May all these multitudes and the thousands that will presently be added to the throng will find the gates closed Sunday and must turn for entertainment to the gorgeously decorated and ingeniously attractive hells of the plaisance and the town.

There was never a worse thing done for morality by any legislative act than was done by Congress when it ordered the closing of the Fair Sunday. Had its purpose been to render the great gathering fruitful of vicious teaching, efficient in the corruption of innocence, and richly profitable to crime it could not have proceeded to its aim by a more direct road than that of Sunday closing.

#### A Most Wonderful Spectacle.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The Americans fear no nation. They are free from complications with foreign powers, and they do not disturb themselves with apprehensions that any of the mighty empires or kingdoms of the Old World dream of attacking these shores. The white ships of the great republic, as they lay in New York harbor side by side with the black-hulled war monsters of Europe, seemed to express this sense of universal fearlessness. The republic, instead of maintaining a million men under arms and a hundred great battleships on the sea, is secure with a handful of soldiers and a score of swift cruisers. This is a wonderful spectacle, a most astonishing fact, in the face of the tremendous armies and the mighty fleets of the European powers.

#### Significance of the Fair.

Boston *Journal:* To Europe the United States has become one of the first nations of the world, and it has become so by the direction of the people as a body and not by any few leaders. In this fact the Fair will be the embodiment. It will be the true missionary of democracy. While the material is the side that will touch the eye and attract attention to the thinking the world over the principle and the idea which have made it all possible will be what will be carried away. That is the real significance of the great gathering at Chicago. Otherwise all the vast expenditure of money and genius will avail nothing of permanent value.

# BECOMES ITS MAYOR.

## THOMAS J. MEDILL JR. INAUGURATED AT ROCK ISLAND.

**Representative Young Business-Man Wins the Executive Honor from a Republican Opponent—Campaign for the Office Largely Personal Rather than Political —Nebraska Impeachment Trial Begins at Lincoln Before the Supreme Court—Iowa Prison Commission Organizes.**

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—Rock Island tonight installed in office one of its youngest citizens as Mayor in the inauguration of Thomas J. Medill Jr., whose elevation to the executive chair of the municipal government is the outcome of one of the most vigorous and exciting campaigns Rock Island has ever known. And the triumph of Mr. Medill, it may be said, is due to his personal worth and popularity rather than the

THOMAS J. MEDILL.

ascendency of the party he represents. His immediate predecessor and opponent on the Republican ticket, William McConochie, had been Mayor of the city four years, and while he made the best Mayor the city ever had he had the disadvantage to contend with of political enemies purely within his own party, in consequence of the distribution of appointive offices.

On the day Mr. Medill was nominated by the Democratic party he attained his thirty-fourth birthday, having been born in Rock Island County March 16, 1859. His parents were pioneers. Young Medill's early life was spent in farming and similar pursuits, and in 1885 he came to Rock Island and embarked in real estate, which business he has pursued since, he being also Secretary of the Black Hawk Association. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' Improvement Association and its first Secretary. He has always been identified with the city's advancement and prosperity, and has been frequently recognized in a complimentary way as one of Rock Island's representative citizens, though this is his first political office.

It is a coincidence in which the young men of the twin cities of Rock Island and Davenport take particular pride that this year each city has chosen a Mayor from among its younger citizens.

### INDIANA JOINS IRELAND IN ROMANCE

**Thinking Herself a Widow a Wife Weds—Post-Mortem Revelations.**

KOKOMO, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—A case now on trial in the Circuit Court reveals a romance. A year ago John Carey, a supposed unmarried man of Logansport, who had lived there several years, was killed by the cars. Nothing more was thought of him until a day or two ago a man claiming to be John Carey Jr. appeared on the scene and demanded possession of his father's property, valued at $1,200. Next came a Mrs. Smith of Elwood, Ind., who declared herself to be the widow of the elder Carey. She said she was married to John Carey in Ireland in 1844, eloping with him when but 13 years old. After three children were born to them the husband came to America and for three years she heard nothing from him. She then, with the children, followed him to this country and located her husband at Connersville, Ind., where they lived together a short time, when the husband again disappeared. At the outbreak of the rebellion Carey entered the army and was reported killed. Learning of her husband's supposed death, Mrs. Carey soon after married Mr. Smith. Five years ago Mrs. Smith learned that the report of her first husband's death was a mistake, went to Logansport, where Mr. Carey was said to be working in a stone quarry. Secreting herself out of view of the workmen she recognized Carey as her former husband. Fearing she might be arrested for bigamy the woman locked the secret in her heart until a few days ago, when she informed her son, who at once went to Logansport and began suit for possession of his father's property.

### IMPEACHMENT TRIAL BEGINS.

**Nebraska State Officials Before the Bar of the Supreme Court.**

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—[Special.]—The court of impeachment met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The court has not yet decided the question of jurisdiction over the ex-State officials impeached by the Legislature, but the case is proceeding just the same. If the plea is sustained of course Messrs. Benton, Hill, and Lease will not be tried. The prosecution asked leave to amend the pleadings in the case against ex-Attorney-General Lease and a portion of the afternoon was taken up arguing the points involved. Judge Pound for the prosecution then made a presentation of the State's side of the case. In the morning evidence will begin. Before they get through, however, they are liable to run against a snag, as Auditor Moore has said that he would draw no more warrants on the impeachment fund until ordered to do so by the court. The appropriation, as passed by the Legislature, was for $15,000. The enrolling clerk made it $25,000, and it was this bill the Governor signed.

### PRISON COMMISSION ORGANIZES.

**Work of Investigation of the Anamosa, Ia., Penitentiary Will Now Begin.**

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—[Special.]—The Commission appointed by Gov. Boies to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary at Anamosa, recently exposed in THE TRIBUNE, organized here today by electing Joseph C. Mitchell of Chariton President. Other members are A. W. Swalm of Oskaloosa and James McCann of Dubuque. Chief Clerk O'Meara will represent the Governor at the investigation.

**Murderer Wilson Pleads Not Guilty.**

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 1.—[Special.]—Murderer Wilson, who so narrowly escaped lynching for the cremation of Mrs. Arthur Hern and his wife, was brought back to the scene of his crime today from Baraboo, where he went on a special train under military escort. He showed no fear and pleaded not guilty when arraigned in court. He has not spoken fifty words since his arrest, two weeks ago. To Sheriff Doty of Baraboo, who has had him in custody, he feigned ignorance of the murder, manifesting an intention to work the insanity defense.

**Case Against a Methodist Minister Dismissed.**

DANVILLE, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—The case against the Rev. C. Crane, pastor of the First M. E. Church, charged with disorderly conduct, was dismissed in the justice court this afternoon. The new administration took hold this morning, and this afternoon City Attorney R[illegible] dismissed the suit. Mr. Rearick is the superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Crane is the pastor. The outcome of the trial is no disappointment to the Prohibitionists, and they claim it as a victory.

**Case of Pine Land Fraud Sustained.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 1.—[Special.]—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today decided the case brought by J. S. Keaton & Son of Illinois against John Glassie of Minnesota to recover damages for fraud and deceit practiced in the sale of about 4,000 acres of pine lands on the St. Croix River. The court holds, affirming the judgment of the lower court, that there was evidence tending to establish the fraud complained of.

**Fatal Boiler Explosion in Indiana.**

WASHINGTON, Ind., May 1.—[Special.]—A few miles west of here, in Martin County, this morning a sawmill boiler exploded, fatally wounding Frank Baker and seriously wounding three others. The boiler was torn to atoms, throwing pieces for several rods. It is impossible for Baker to live more than a few hours.

**Northwest Notes.**

The Jackson mine at Negaunee, Mich., closed down partly because of the exhaustion of the ore supply and partly because of the low price of iron.

Mike Hennifen shot Grant Crank, a neighbor, near Coxville, Ind., twice in a quarrel. Crank may recover.

Patrick O'Hare of Sioux Falls, S. D., is dead leaving an estate of $30,000. He has no known relatives.

The building in which Henry Ward Beecher and his wife began housekeeping in Aurora, Ind., has recently been torn down.

Mrs. Minnie Webber of Decatur, Ill., followed her truant husband to Indianapolis, Ind., and had him arrested for desertion.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Dubuque, Ia., $2,065 was raised towards building a $30,000 building. But $6,000 of the sum is now lacking.

John Kirk, who killed his brother-in-law, L. M. Smith, near Vincennes, Ind., in March, was indicted yesterday by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

The Old Colony Trust company of Boston, Mass., has taken possession of the Allen & Swiney Electric Light Plant of Dubuque, Ia., and will effect its reorganization.

Silverstein, a retail grocer of Muscatine, Ia., was held to the grand jury for arson. The store, which he is alleged to have set on fire, is insured for three times its value.

Ward workers of Galesburg, Ill., accepted money from candidates on rival tickets in the recent municipal election. The Sheriff threatens to have the grand jury investigate the matter.

Members of the North Dakota Farmers' Alliance are considering the suspension of their organ, the *Independent*, on account of the anarchistic attitude it has recently assumed editorially.

### IS KILLED BY A FALL DOWN THE SHAFT.

**Supt. A. C. Seaver of the Hale Elevator Company Loses His Life at the Palmer.**

By stepping into an unguarded elevator shaft at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon Alonzo C. Seaver, superintendent of construction for the Hale Elevator company, No. 81 La Salle street, was fatally injured, dying an hour after the accident occurred. Mr. Seaver had gone to the hotel to inspect some repairs that had been made on one of the passenger elevators. It was 4:30 o'clock when he was standing on the sixth floor. There was yet considerable work to be done, but Mr. Seaver intended leaving the building. It is supposed that he thought the car was at the sixth floor, as the door was open. In reality it was up several feet and the superintendent had stepped through the doorway before any of the workmen could seize him. He fell to the basement and was picked up unconscious. Across the shaft at the second floor was a ladder and as Mr. Seaver's body struck it the sidepieces were shattered. This broke his fall, but it was apparent that his injuries were serious. Dr. A. E. Evans, home physician at the Palmer, was called and he hurried to the parlor floor, where Mr. Seaver had been taken. He found that three ribs near the heart had been broken and his right arm fractured. The superintendent did not regain consciousness and at 5:40 o'clock he expired. The immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage.

### OLNEY WILL INVESTIGATE THE MILLERS

**Such Is the Purpose Attributed to the Attorney-General by a Washington Lawyer.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—[Special.]—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Isaac Sharpe of Kansas, now an attorney at Washington, D. C., who is in Milwaukee, is authority for the statement that United States Attorney-General Olney will thoroughly investigate the question as to whether the National Millers' Association is a trust and whether the organization is not amenable to the laws of the country in regard to trusts. Mr. Sharpe is of the opinion that the investigation of the Attorney-General will result in the unearthing of one of the best organized trusts that have yet been formed, and he thinks the combination can be dissolved.

To avoid arrest for shooting his brother-in-law, Thomas Kaemerling, ex-Treasurer of the Town of Wauwatosa, John H. Engels, a farmer, this morning shot and killed himself.

Most of the cigar manufacturers of the city employing union cigarmakers have signed the new union scale of wages. Others have taken more time to consider it. It is probable that a strike will be avoided.

The Coroner's jury investigating the crib accident concluded taking testimony this afternoon and adjourned until Wednesday evening, when a verdict will be rendered.

## LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

**Freights and Charters.**

CHICAGO—The Nyanza was chartered for oats at ¼ cent and 1½ cents was offered on wheat. What few brokers who were around their offices were hopeful for a better movement of wheat on account of the delivery of the cash grain on contracts to the clique.

CLEVELAND, O.—Sixty cents was accepted pretty freely by vesselmen on ore from Escanaba, but there was nothing to indicate a further decline. Coal freights were dead on account of the miners' strike. Charters: Ore—Spokane, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 60. Coal—Porter, Erie to Chicago, 60; Skylark, Charlevoix, 60; Allegheny, Erie to Milwaukee, 55.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There is no disposition on the part of vesselmen to cut rates, and coal chartering is dull, as there is no coal to be shipped. Charters: Cuba, Rome, Chicago; Sibley, Twin Sisters, Milwaukee, all 60; Weed, Pillsbury, Washburn, to Gladstone, 50; Oneonta, Bay City, consignees' rate.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Chartered: Shuck, ore, Escanaba to Erie ports, 60 cents.

DETROIT, MICH.—Chartered—Wheat, Hanscom Ogdensburg, 4¼ cents.

**Around the Lakes.**

LA CROSSE, WIS., May 1.—[Special.]—The steamer Glenmont of the Van Sant Musser Towing company ran against the draw pier of the wagon bridge this morning, tearing a great hole in its side. It rolled over in twenty feet of water. The crew got out safely, but two little daughters of the engineer were in the water some time and one was taken out unconscious. The boat will be raised. The damage may be $2,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—The harbor is full of wet grain cargoes. The worst off is the Mabel Wilson. The elevators are doing well, and as the leaky fleet is now past Mackinaw no delay is looked for. The start for Lake Superior was a dismal one. The liners Conemaugh and Vanderbilt went almost light. The Italia and Australasia are among the few that have coal. Boats chartered weeks ago are still without loads even when owned in part by coal shippers.

**Vessel Movements.**

RACINE, WIS.—Arrived—Fillmore.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—San Diego, Baltic, Allegheny, Flower.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Simpson. Sailed—Merrill.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Ayer, Sachem, Sturgess, Slauson.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Colburn, Seymour Jr. Wind—northwest.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Wheat—Britannic. Corn—St. Lawrence, Alverson, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Aztec Mercury, City of Elgin. Cleared—Genoa.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Arrived—Ed Smith, Harrison, Our Son, Pringle, Exile, Maria Martin, Sawyer, Angus Smith, Max Richards. Cleared—Eagle Wing, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Wawatam, Masten, Kate Bell, Genoa, Davidson, Devereux, Green, Preston. Sailed—La Salle, Choctaw, Cleveland. Wind—northeast, light, rain and fog.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Andaste, Lansing, Wolf, Germanic. Cleared—Coal—Three Brothers, Harbor Springs; Clement, Houghton. Light—German, Gladstone; Saxon, Andaste, Escanaba.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Alcona, W. B. Morley, Ed Smith, No. 2, Marvin, Robert Wallace, David Wallace, Outhwaite, John Glidden, Pabst. Cleared—Republic, Escanaba; Fitzgerald, Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Washburn, Samuel Mitchell, Sibley, Twin Sisters, Pillsbury, Iosco, J. C. Lockwood, Aliko, Churchill, Iron Age, Iron City, Minneapolis, Saveland, Castle, Moore, Wilson, Lehigh. Cleared—Merchandise—Vanderbilt, Duluth; Conemaugh, Detroit. Coal—Oceanica, Lackawanna; Chicago, London, Robert Rhodes, Milwaukee; Gogebic, Duluth; Shrigley, Marquette; Oneonta, Bay City. Light—Iron Age, Iron City, Brink, B. W. Parker, Duluth; Norwalk, Lake Linden; Annabel Wilson, Pequaming.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—London, 10 last night; Horace Tuttle, midnight; Whitaker, Watson, 12:40 a. m.; Plankinton, 1:30; Turner and barges, 8; Sheldon, Ely, Negaunee, 9; C. B. Lockwood, 4; Raleigh (returned), 1 p. m.; Prince, 3:40; Canton and scows, 4; Groh, Grand Traverse, 4:40; Smith & Post, Torrent, Bavaria, Pandora, Henry Richards (arrived), 5; Olympia, Wadena, 5:30. Down—Delaware, 9:30 last night; Juniata, 4 a. m.; Haskell, 8:30; Sadie Shepard, 9:20; Marigold, 1:40 p. m.; Desmond, 2:20; Castalia, 4:30; Schlesinger, Reindeer, 4:40.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Haskell, 10:10 last night; Castalia, 10:40; Desmond, 1 a. m.; Schlesinger, 2:50; Ontario, 5; Pennington, Griffin, 10:30; John Rice, 3 p. m.; Shupe, 5:10. Up—Gladiator, Queen City, Williams, Mineral State, Gerlach, Adams, 8:20 last night; Harlem, 8:40; Tuscarora, 10; Mather, Hundred and Eighteen, 10:10; Lackawanna, 10:50; Moran, 4:30 a. m.; Sumner, Riverside, Rome, 7:40; Baldwin and barges, 7:50; Hopkins, Kelly, 8:10; Forbes, McLachlin, 8:10; Empire and barges, 8:50; Africa and barge, 9; Nelson Mills, 10:30; F. S. Christie, Sonsmith, 6 p. m.; John Mott, 6:30.

**Notes.**

Canal authorities at the Soo recommend thirteen feet eight inches available draft.

The Captain of the schooner Minnie Slauson reports a steamer ashore on Thunder Bay Island. Tugs have gone to its assistance.

The Jewett and James Lockwood are aground on Grosse Point. The survey on the barge Brooklyn, lost by fire ten days ago, is $621.

All the leading yards at Milwaukee are crowded with coal-laden vessels, and a number is held in the lower river waiting their turn. Many of these boats will be detained ten days.

The tug Seagull, which left Detour Sunday afternoon with the wrecked steamer Ohio in tow for Chicago, burned that night near Spectacle Reef. The crew was taken off by the Ohio. The steamer West went from Mackinac Island to the burning boat, extinguished the fire, and towed the hull to the shore. The Seagull was owned by James Reid of Bay City, was valued at $30,000, and was built in 1863. It was perhaps the most powerful wrecking tug on the lakes. The insurance is $28,285.

Jenkins Bros.' valves and Jenkins' standard packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street, Chicago.

# LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT

## ELECTRICIANS THINK THEY WILL SOON PRODUCE IT.

**Experiments by Prof. Pupin of Columbia College Lead to Discoveries of How to Reproduce Sound Waves, Which, Taken in Connection with Tesla's Discoveries May Revolutionize Electric Lighting—The Professor's Discoveries Attract Great Attention Among Electricians.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—Prof. Pupin of Columbia College Saturday afternoon last in the presence of a number of men, who have been making for a number of years investigations in electricity with a view to commercial development, made some experiments which seemed to these experts quite as interesting and important, although not so brilliant to the eye, as were those of Nicola Tesla. It was before an assemblage of Columbia College students and experts that Tesla made those experiments a year ago which have given him fame. Prof. Pupin was present at that time. He had a relation to the college as instructor, which Tesla did not enjoy, and he was greatly impressed by the extraordinary demonstration which Mr. Tesla at that time was able to make.

Prof. Pupin continued certain investigations and experiments upon which he had been occupied for some time before Tesla revealed that it was possible to procure an electric glow or faint light without any such medium as is suggested by incandescent lamps. Tesla was able to procure an alternating current of peculiar and extraordinarily rapid vibration sufficient to produce a glow, and, in fact, to create a light in an electric lamp, when he had it in his hand, and yet without any communication by wire or otherwise with the electric disks. It seemed to those who saw this experiment that possibly Tesla was on the verge of a discovery of extraordinary importance. If he was able to procure vibrations of an electric nature sufficient to develop light it might be possible by and by to procure artificial light without the common agents such as lamps or chandeliers, or even elaborate electrical machinery.

**Prof. Pupin's Discoveries.**

The exhibition made by Prof. Pupin in the Columbia College laboratory Saturday is believed by electrical experts who saw it possibly to contain the secret of such development as will make Tesla's discovery commercially available. What Mr. Tesla is waiting for now is the discovery and control of such force of nature as would make it possible for those who are sitting in a room after twilight or dark to produce in the room a light sufficiently strong to make the use of gas, kerosene, or even incandescent lamps unnecessary. These experts are satisfied that if the secrets of the vibrations in ether by which sunlight illuminates the earth when the sun rises can be discovered and similar vibrations produced by electricity then all that it will be necessary to do will be to perfect machinery by which it will be possible in the darkness to set such vibration going as will give a brilliant and glorious light.

Faraday suggested many years ago that if the secret of the glowworm could be discovered and there could be concentration of rays of light effected by means of that discovery, then we might have light out of darkness in the light without the waste entailed by heat. The wastage caused by heat in the use of the common incandescent lamp is great. The Tesla experiments indicated it might be possible to produce a light without heat, and Prof. Pupin in the remarkable discovery which was revealed to the scientists Saturday has gone a step further.

**A Queer Electric Wave.**

Prof. Pupin took an ordinary condenser, which is practically a leyden jar, and connected it by wire with a dynamo. The condenser was capable of furnishing a coil and an amount of electric energy. At first the professor by a plug prevented any energy from the jar or condenser from being carried to the wire, using in the wire only the energy created by the dynamo with results with which every electrician is familiar. Then he permitted the energy from the condenser to enter the wire. By attaching this to an experimental instrument he was able to produce the sound waves created by blows struck upon musical instruments and which produce the various sounds in the chromatic scale. Musical vibrations have been analyzed, so that a certain number of them produce a sound which makes the standard pitch. It had also been discovered that if a tuning-fork was struck, while the vibrations were exactly the same as those produced by striking a key upon the piano corresponding to that of the tuning-fork, yet there will be a variation in one respect. The curve representing the vibratory force as it would be placed upon a sheet of paper is exactly the same in each case; but the piano note produces waving lines, frill-like in shape, while that of the tuning fork is a line without such irregularities.

The recorder attached to the experimental instruments of Prof. Pupin traced perfectly harmonic curves, like those of the piano, and the electricians said that this was the great discovery, that the professor had at last shown how to develop vibrations which were exactly identical with those produced by musical blows and of harmonic nature. If Tesla and Pupin together have been able to produce electric vibrations which in one case cause a glow to light and in the other are equivalent to those revealed to the sense of hearing, it may be that by a combination of these two discoveries we are really upon the edge of a revelation of one of the profoundest secrets of nature, that which will enable us to produce artificially such vibrations in ether, using the word ether as distinguished from the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, as will enable us to command at will in our houses or upon the public streets artificial sunlight entirely different in its production from that which now enables us to light up the darkness of night. This will be light without heat.

### MONTEREY'S BOILERS NOT A SUCCESS.

**They Will Require Cleaning for One Week Out of Every Three.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 1.—[Special.]—The new coast defense vessel Monterey left the dock at the Mare Island Navy-Yard last Tuesday and started ostensibly for San Francisco. When a few miles down the bay its propellers became entangled in a fishing-net and the ship came to an anchor. The officers explained that the fishing-net caused little inconvenience. A diver cleared it away in a few hours. The stop was really made to overhaul the boilers and patch up a few unimportant leaks that were sprung during its trial trip. Since that trip the Ward coil boilers have become heavily crusted with a substance caused by the mineral oil used for lubricating purposes coming in contact with the condensed salt water. This crust causes the heating surface of the boilers to become intensely hot and then there is great danger of their collapsing. The Monterey is the only ship in the navy provided with these boilers. They were ordered for that ship as an experiment. It is absolutely necessary to use mineral oil with these boilers; with the ordinary or Scotch boilers vegetable oil is used. The officers of the Monterey estimate that it will be necessary to clean boilers at least every two weeks. If this is the case, it would render a ship without boilers practically useless, as it will require fully a week to clean the Monterey's boilers. It is probable that the report of the board of officers on the Monterey's final trip will contain a recommendation to discontinue the use of coil boilers.

**Maud Up to Date.**

Maud Miller, on a summer night,
Came out beneath the moon's pale light,

And sang with zest that same old tune,
"My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon."

And each bright star up in the sky
At Maudie winked his other eye.

But, naught abashed, she still sang on,
And bade the flippant stars begone.

Just here a man of daring mien
Appeared upon this painful scene,

And whispered soft in her pink ear
Most pleasant words for maid to hear.

Said he: "O, cease your dizzy dream,
And come with me and have some cream."

She hesitated in her choice,
A faltering note came in her voice—

She stopped. The ice cream plea had won;
The moon was knocked out by the son.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*


# REMOVAL.

## Greenebaum Sons,

BANKERS,

Have Removed to

83 and 85 Dearborn-st.,

MAIN FLOOR

(Heretofore occupied by Chemical Nat. Bank).

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.

A Regular Banking Business Transacted in All Its Branches.

## Chicago City Mortgages

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PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer at par and accrued interest, in sums to suit, a large line of 6% loans selected and made by us, which we can recommend.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 25th, 1893.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 1 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action upon formally merging with this company the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, the capital stock of which has been acquired by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Transfer books will close on Saturday, April 29th, at noon, and reopen Friday, June 2d next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. MARVIN HUGHITT,
M. L. SYKES, Secretary. President.

## Breese & Cummings,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

111 & 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Collaterals.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

CHICAGO, April 15th, 1893.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Illinois, at eleven o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 17, 1893, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to consider the question of changing the date of the annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from April 17th to May 17th, 1893, both inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

# TO RENT.

Tribune Building.

TWO LIGHT OFFICES, 2D AND 3D FLOORS.

WM. C. DOW, AGENT, 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

$25,000.00 5% Gold Bonds

Lake Street "L" Road,

With Stock Bonus. For Sale by

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

115 Dearborn-st.

Call or write for particulars.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE INCLUDING BUILDING LOANS,

Made Promptly at Current Rates.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

OFFICES

FOR RENT in first-class fire-proof buildings. All elevators running and rooms in perfect order. READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Apply to
BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared on the preference shares of the International Packing and Provision Company, Limited, payable to the stockholders of record, May 6, 1893.

Transfer books will be closed from May 4 to 7, '93, inclusive.

THE AMERICAN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1893.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the 7TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on one per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2c stamp. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., Brokers, 230 LaSalle-st., Chicago.


### LASSOED A BIG GRIZZLY BEAR.

**A Novel and Nervy Feat by a California Cowboy.**

San Francisco *Chronicle*: Saturday last George Kenison, who is in the employ of the cattle department of the Kern County Land company, was riding in the Coast Range Mountains, near Carissa, looking after stock, when he came upon a grizzly bear. When first seen the bear was sitting upon its haunches. Kenison made for the bear and got it started down the gulch. He kept behind it until it came out on the Carissa plains. Then he raced quickly up to it, fired a shot from his pistol into its back, and while passing threw his lasso over its neck and then straightened out the rope. The horse was greatly frightened and took good care to keep the rope taut, but it was a long-distance fight, as there was about sixty feet of rope between the bear and the horse.

Kenison kept his horse under perfect control. When the bear would clutch the riata he maneuvered with the horse so as to break the bear's hold. He circled around and around with good horsemanship and perfect coolness, all the time keeping the rope tight around the bear's neck, and he actually choked the grizzly to death. J. E. Hunter, who handles the herds for the cattle department, saw the struggle from a distance and put his horse to its speed in order to give all the help in his power, but before he could reach the scene of combat the bear lay dead and Kenison had conquered it single-handed. The grizzly weighs 900 pounds. Kenison is a small man of slight frame and does not weigh over 130 pounds, but he bears the reputation of not knowing what fear is. His horse weighs only about 900.

**His Identity Forgotten.**

A man entered the police barracks in Melbourne, Australia, several weeks ago and asked the officer in charge if the police could tell him who he was. It was found that the man had completely lost his memory. The physicians examined him, tried to treat him, and hundreds of people came to see him, but the man could remember nothing before the day he entered the police station, and no one could identify him. In default of his real name, which he did not know, the keepers, who it is explained, had read "Looking Backward," named him "Edward Bellamy," and by that name he was known up to last reports, when his mind was still blank as to his history. The only sign of returning memory he has shown is that he played many tunes on the barracks church organ after hearing the first few notes of each.

# STOCK HURLY BURLY.

## MARKETS FEVERISH, WITH MARKED DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

**Expected Bull Influence of the World's Fair Opening Neutralized by Stringent Monetary Conditions—Difficulty in Securing Loans on Any Save "Gilt-Edge" Securities—Industrials on the Toboggan and Gould Stock Showing a Predilection to Slump—Off Day in Chicago Trade Circles.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—Wall Street has waited in vain for an opportunity to indulge in buoyancy over the opening of the World's Fair. Beyond any question this event is vastly bullish and eventually is bound to be influential, but so many grave complications have arisen in the financial world that any development, however tonic, is for the time ignored.

The stock market has been in an unhappy hurly-burly today. Every active stock in the market has gone down somewhat. Many have dropped materially. This hasn't been the work of bear traders merely. It reflects a serious financial situation. It represents a wholesale liquidation, much of which is enforced. Wall street, of course, gets better financial accommodation than anybody else, for the reason that it is willing to borrow money subject to immediate recall to the borrower. Such call loans, backed by stock and bad collateral, are negotiated without much show of tightness in the market. Early today the rate was up around 8 per cent, but later there were offers at 3 per cent; this, though, reflects nothing of the situation outside of the stock market's end of the financial world. Even upon stock exchange collaterals, lenders are looking for advance only when the securities pledged are thoroughly gilt edged. You can't borrow upon the average low priced securities of the street, what Wall street calls its cats and dogs, on any terms whatever.

**Industrials on the Toboggan.**

This act affects the "industrials" especially. Trust stocks have not endeared themselves to the money lenders at any time, but now they are more than ever discriminated against. This explains to some extent the pronounced tendency which all these trust stocks show to go tobogganing downward. Every one of them was weak today. National Cordage was most conspicuous. The genial gentlemen who run that particular trust have all along been claiming that their big dividend payments were far below what earnings warranted. They had been practically forced to accumulate a cash surplus of $4,000,000. They have made a good many hurrahs like this, and therefore the street was hardly prepared for announcement blandly given out after the market closed last Saturday of a new issue of preferred stock to provide working capital. Cordage sold about 57 this morning; it was 50 this afternoon. This sort of thing smacks of something else than honest finance, but people who have watched the Wall street management of these trust concerns ought not to affect surprise at such performances. Unless all signs fail there are some other overmanipulated trusts ready to follow the Cordage example. General Electric and National Lead both have securities all ready for the dear public, and Cordage certainly doesn't have any greater need of what the financiers call "working capital."

The Gould stocks are especially weak. As has over and over again been pointed out in THE TRIBUNE's dispatches the whole Gould outfit is in a bad way. George Gould is a bear. Russell Sage is also. Young Mr. Gould was quoted today as regretting that opposition capitalists were going to start a big telegraph company to compete with the Western Union. Western Union has dropped about 3 points and in all probability it will go a good deal lower. Missouri Pacific has slumped in the same way. It touched the lowest price it ever sold today. It is getting down to a point where a rally may be possible. Western Union has got a good deal further to stop, though eventually Missouri Pacific will probably look high at half its present price.

**Chicago Operators Persistent Sellers.**

Chicago operators have been persistent sellers of stocks all day. For the most part the Chicago operations have looked like the putting out of short contracts. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have all been liquidating. There have been indications lately that Chicago got out of the present demoralization's way some time ago. A new pool is bulletined as going in to buy whisky on a big scale, with a half dozen Chicago men of consequence largely interested.

Barring a government bond issue, conspicuous stocks generally look as if they were on every rally a safe sale. H. ALLAWAY.

**NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special.]—A remarkable wave of pessimism swept today over the whole financial community. It was chiefly due, perhaps, to the labors of the professional bear operators, who on such occasions are masters of the art of creating sentiment. This sentiment of despondency was fostered from the moment of the market's opening by a fierce attack on prices. The attacks were adroitly timed. London, which might have staid a break, had closed its business offices for May day. Chicago, whence buying orders have been coming for a fortnight past, kept holiday for the opening of the Fair. From the first aggressive support to prices seemed to be absolutely withdrawn. Money was bid up, here and in other cities, and sterling exchange, at last regaining its market equilibrium, moved slowly back again towards the gold shipping point. Half a million was in fact ordered for export by tomorrow's steamer. It was not until afternoon, when the smaller shorts began to gather in their profits, that the decline in market prices met with any kind of check. On the basis of this demand, in the final hour of business, prices rallied slowly from the lowest; but the closing prices marked, for the whole list, a substantial decline.

Money on call was irregular, ranging from 3 to 12 per cent, last loan at 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6½@8 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼ for sixty days and 488½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 520,500 shares, including: Atchison, 14,100; Burlington, 22,800; Chicago Gas, 21,600; Cotton Oil, 8,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,800; Distilling, 20,000; Erie, 7,100; General Electric, 15,800; Louisville and Nashville, 3,600; Manhattan, 3,200; Missouri Pacific, 26,200; National Lead, 9,200; National Cordage, 40,000; New England, 12,400; Northern Pacific preferred, 7,400; Northwestern, 5,100; Ontario and Western, 4,400; Reading, 54,700; Richmond Terminal, 9,200; Rock Island, 10,600; St. Paul, 35,000; Sugar, 55,700; Tol. A. A. and N. M., 7,000; Western Union, 23,400.

Government bonds, steady. State bonds, dull.

The railway bond market was weak. The sales were $1,044,000. Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, 1 to 98; Kansas and Texas 2ds, 1 to 44½; Manhattan consol 4s declined to 93½; Norfolk and Western 100 year 5s, 3½ to 82; San Francisco and North Pacific 1sts rose 3 to 97; Reading issues were weak, selling down ⅜ to 1 per cent, the latter in the 1st preferences, which recovered from 32 to 33 and closed at 32½.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing—May 1 | Closing—Ap. 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 14,125 | 31¼ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 31¼ |
| Am. Cot. Oil | 10,540 | 43¾ | 40½ | 43 | 44⅞ |
| Do pfd | 846 | 77½ | 76 | 76 | 79 |
| Amer. Sugar | 75,087 | 99½ | 96⅞ | 98⅜ | 100⅝ |
| Do pfd | 920 | 98½ | 95⅞ | 96½ | 97 |
| Amer. Tob | 2,345 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 79 |
| B. R. & P | 300 | 33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | ...... |
| B. & O | 515 | 83⅞ | 83 | 83 | ...... |
| C., B. & Q | 25,000 | 92⅞ | 90⅞ | 91 | 92⅞ |
| C. & N. W | 6,467 | 111 | 109½ | 109¼ | 111⅞ |
| C., M. & St. P | 35,100 | 76⅞ | 75 | 75⅛ | 77⅞ |
| Do pfd | 283 | 119½ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | ...... |
| C. R. I. & P | 11,701 | 81⅞ | 79⅞ | 80⅞ | 82 |
| C., St. P., M. & O | 2,100 | 49⅞ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 51 |
| Canada So | 2,215 | 54⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 54⅞ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 2,550 | 23⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Colo. Fuel | 900 | 60 | 58 | 58⅞ | 60 |
| C., C., C. & St. L | 3,745 | 48⅞ | 46⅞ | 47⅞ | 48⅞ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| C. R. R. of N. J | 1,535 | 114¼ | 113⅞ | 114¼ | 116 |
| C. & E. Ill. pfd | 200 | 99 | 99 | 99 | ...... |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 195 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | ...... |
| Chicago Gas | 20,580 | 83⅞ | 81 | 81⅞ | 84⅞ |
| C. & H. C. & I | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ |
| D., L. & W | 9,630 | 142⅞ | 141 | 142 | 142⅞ |
| Del. & Hud | 650 | 127 | 126⅞ | 126⅞ | 127⅞ |
| Den. & Rio G. pfd | 421 | 52⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 53 |
| Dist. & C. F. Co | 24,748 | 23⅞ | 21⅞ | 23⅞ | 22⅞ |
| E. & T. H | 700 | 141 | 140 | 140⅞ | ...... |
| Edison | 200 | 120⅞ | 120 | 120⅞ | 121 |
| East Tenn | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅞ |
| Gen. El | 16,520 | 97⅞ | 93⅞ | 95⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Great North. pfd | 1,300 | 135 | 134⅞ | 135 | ...... |
| Hocking Valley | 3,540 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 26⅞ |
| [illegible] | 400 | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | ...... |
| F. & P. M | 710 | 100⅞ | 99⅞ | 100 | ...... |
| Ill. Cent | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Iowa Cent | 2,551 | 128⅞ | 126⅞ | 127⅞ | 128 |
| Lake Shore | 3,550 | 72⅞ | 71 | 71⅞ | 72⅞ |
| Louis. & Nash | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ...... |
| Long Island | 1,100 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | ...... |
| L. E. & W | 300 | 76 | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | 76⅞ |
| Do pfd | 800 | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 | ...... |
| L. N. A. & C | 300 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ...... |
| Laclede Gas | 26,202 | 46⅞ | 42⅞ | 43⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Missouri Pac | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 105 |
| Mich. Cent | 600 | 13⅞ | 13 | 13 | 13⅞ |
| M. K. & T | [illegible] | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24 |
| Do pfd | 3,230 | 144⅞ | 142⅞ | 143 | 146 |
| Manhattan | 100 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | ...... |
| Mexican Central | 200 | 25⅞ | 24 | 24 | ...... |
| Mob. & Ohio | 11,370 | 30⅞ | 29⅞ | 30 | 30⅞ |
| N. Y. & N. E | 1,225 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | ...... |
| Northern Pacific | 7,400 | 38⅞ | 37⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| Do pfd | 8,435 | 20⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20⅞ |
| N. Y., L. E. & W | 410 | 41⅞ | 41 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Do pfd | 1,838 | 106⅞ | 105 | 105 | 107⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 150 | 8 | 7 | 7 | ...... |
| Nor. & W | 1,400 | 16⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16⅞ |
| N. Y., S. & W | 500 | 67 | 65 | 65 | ...... |
| Do pfd | 2,168 | 9⅞ | 9 | 9 | 9⅞ |
| North Amn. Co | 4,334 | 16⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16⅞ |
| N. Y., O. & W | 300 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Nat. Linseed | 10,658 | 37 | 35⅞ | 36 | 37⅞ |
| Nat. Lead | 898 | 81 | 80⅞ | 81 | 81⅞ |
| Do pfd | 46,290 | 57 | 49⅞ | 51⅞ | 57⅞ |
| Nat. Cordage | 3,580 | 101 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | ...... |
| Do pfd | 530 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | ...... |
| N. Y., C. & St. L | 327 | 15⅞ | 13 | 13 | ...... |
| Pullman Rights | 425 | 15 | 13 | 15 | ...... |
| Oregon S. Line | 54,700 | 26⅞ | 24⅞ | 25⅞ | 26 |
| Phil. & Reading | 1,900 | 20⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 100 | 177 | 177 | 177 | ...... |
| Pullman | 300 | 13⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | ...... |
| Peoria, D. & E | 500 | 56 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | ...... |
| P., C., C. & St. L., pf | 9,210 | 7⅞ | 6⅞ | 7⅞ | 6⅞ |
| Richmond Terml | 900 | 27⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Do pfd | 600 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| *Southern Pacific | 200 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| S. L. & S. W | 200 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12 |
| Do pfd | 150 | 44⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | ...... |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 900 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ...... |
| Starch | 200 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 7,745 | 16 | 12⅞ | 14⅞ | 12 |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M | 3,040 | 20 | 18⅞ | 20 | 19⅞ |
| Tennessee Coal | 1,200 | 57⅞ | 56 | 57 | 58⅞ |
| U. S. Rubber | 2,910 | 36 | 34⅞ | 35⅞ | 36⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 130 | 57 | 57 | 57 | ...... |
| W. & L. E. pfd | 710 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Wabash | 1,790 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20 |
| Do pfd | 23,439 | 88⅞ | 86⅞ | 87 | 89⅞ |
| Western Union | | | | | |

*Ex-div. 2 per cent and ex-rights 15¼.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | May 1. | April 24. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $88,846,404 | $88,785,055 |
| Boston | 17,825,786 | 14,975,658 |
| Chicago | | 15,459,000 |
| Philadelphia | 12,344,399 | 13,170,856 |
| St. Louis | 4,753,474 | 4,374,179 |
| Baltimore | 2,042,877 | 1,918,464 |
| New Orleans | 1,300,167 | 1,292,353 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Boston, 20@25c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 A C O 8s ...... 110¾ | 10000 N Y & N 2ds ...... 38¾ |
| 22000 Atch 4s ...... 81¼@81¾ | 2000 N P con 5s ...... [illegible] |
| 37000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA ...... 51½@51¾ | 11000 N P & M 1st ...... [illegible] |
| 4000 B C R & N 1st ...... 103@103¼ | 10000 N Y O & W cons ...... 105¼@106¾ |
| 5000 C & O gen 4½s ...... [illegible] | 6000 N P cn 6s ...... [illegible] |
| 19000 C & O cons ...... [illegible] | 8000 N W con ...... 133¼@133¾ |
| 2000 C & O-R & A D icons ...... 81 | 2200 N W sf 5s ...... 109 |
| 5000 C & E I g 5s ...... 101 | 2000 N W 5s rg ...... 107 |
| 1000 C & Erie 1st ...... 99 | 7000 No R of C 5s ...... 94¾ |
| 20000 Con Ga of C 1st 5s ...... 80¾ | 5000 N Y C & S L 4s ...... 94¾ |
| 14000 C & N Pac 1st ...... 13 | 1000 O S o g m 5s ...... 36¾ |
| 1000 C R I & P 6s c ...... 130¾ | 10000 Or Imp c 5s ...... 58 |
| 1000 C S P M & O c ...... 121¼ | 1000 P & R 1st inc ...... 66@66½ |
| 2000 Clev & C 1st ...... 92 | 73000 P & R 2d in ...... [illegible] |
| 15000 C H V & T 5s ...... 91 | 65000 P & R 3d in ...... [illegible] |
| 3000 C H V & T g m 6s ...... 98 | 73000 P & R g m 4s ...... 76@76¾ |
| 1000 Col Mid 6s ...... 58 | 15000 P & W 1st ...... [illegible] |
| 1000 C B & Q 7s ...... 120 | 1000 R T 6s ...... 73 |
| 1000 E R G C 5s ...... 91 | 2000 P & Em ...... 19¾ |
| 1000 E L & B S 5s ...... 97¾ | 18000 R & W P c t 5s ...... [illegible] |
| 10000 E G & F Chgo 1st ...... 109 | 6000 R G & W 1st ...... 77 |
| 10000 G H & S A-M & P d 5s ...... 91 | 4000 S L & I M-A B 1st ...... 104 |
| 2000 H & T C g m 5s ...... 66 | 8000 S L & S W 1st ...... [illegible] |
| 1000 I D & S 1st tr r ...... 124 | 11000 St L A I M 5s ...... 80¾@85 |
| 1000 Iowa C 1st ...... 85 | 2000 St L & S F 2d—Cl B. 111 |
| 2000 Jeff R R 1st ...... 101¼ | 3000 St L & S F 2d—Cl C. 111 |
| 2000 Kan Pac 1st con ...... 107¼ | 12000 T P 1st 5s ...... [illegible] |
| 10000 Lac G 1st ...... 82@83 | 60000 T P 2d inc ...... 21½@23 |
| 1000 L N A & C 1st ...... 100¾ | 1000 Un El 1st ...... 114 |
| 2000 L E & W 1st 5s ...... 112½ | 20000 U P g d 6s cl tr no ...... 78¾ |
| 24000 L S & M S 2d cn ...... 121¾ | 4000 U P col tr 4½s ...... 68 |
| 9000 Met E 1st ...... 116¾@117 | 9000 U P s f ...... 101½@101¾ |
| 1000 M & S P 1st-S W D ...... 116 | 3000 U P 1st '96 ...... 107 |
| 4000 Met E 2d ...... [illegible] | 1000 Un Pa 1st of 1896 ...... 103¾ |
| 1000 M Cent 5s-1931 ...... 112 | 5000 W S g td 4s ...... 101 |
| 2000 M C con 7s ...... 123¾ | 20000 W S g td s tr ...... 100@100¾ |
| 42000 M K & T 1st 4s ...... 81½@82 | 3000 W U c t r 5s ...... [illegible] |
| 85000 M K & T 2d ...... 44¼@45 | 13000 Wab 1st 5s ...... 103¾@104 |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams ...... 155 | Fargo ...... 145 |
| American ...... 116 | United States ...... 58 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg ...... 112¼ | U. S. 2s, reg., bid ...... 99 |
| U. S. 4s, coup ...... 112¼ | |

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 5,000 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 30⅜ | 30¾ |
| Amn. Sugar | 8,050 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98¾ |
| Amn. Sugar pfd | 480 | 97 | 97 | 95¾ | 98½ |
| Bell Telephone | 140 | 194 | 194 | 190 | 190 |
| C., B. & Q | 4,000 | 92 | 92¾ | 90⅞ | 91 |
| Chi. Junc. Ry | 30 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd | 45 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Mex. Cent | 550 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Oregon S. Line | 30 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 15 | 15 |
| *Pullman | 2 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Union Pacific | 2,000 | 36 | 36 | 34¾ | 35¾ |
| Wis. Cent | 300 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |

*Ex-div.

Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| $515000 Atch 4s ...80@80¼ | $ 1000 Vermont 5s. 96½ |
| 500 Atch inc ...... 52 | 2000 O S L 5s. 72¾@73 |
| 10000 Ogdensbg 6s ...105 | 11000 C B & N 5s. 102 |
| 4000 Gas 2d ...... 59 | 1000 C & W M 5s. 94½ |
| 3000 O S L 6s ...... 101½ | |

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Crown Point, 90c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.60; Deadwood, $1.25; Gould & Curry, 70c; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.70; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $1.20; Yellow Jacket, $1.15; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $2.50; Quicksilver preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 35c.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Allouez Mining company, $60; Atlantic, $9.25; Boston and Montana, $33; Butte and Boston, $8.50; Calumet and Hecla, $295; Centennial, $9; Franklin, $12; Kearsarge, $7.50; Osceola, $30; Quincy, $118; Santa Fe Copper, $2; Tamarack, $155.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 1.—Alta, 15c; Best and Belcher, 65c; Bodie Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, $1.25; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.80; Crown Point, $1.05; Gould and Curry, 85c; Hale and Norcross, $1.15; Mexican, $2.05; Mono, 40c; Ophir, $3.40; Potosi, $2.90; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.65; Union Consolidated, $1.35; Utah, 25c; Yellow Jacket, $1.25; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 5c; Belcher, $1.30.

### OFF DAY IN LOCAL MARKETS.

**Banks, Board of Trade, and Many Business Houses Closed—Prices on the Curb.**

The World's Fair opening claimed the attention of most people in Chicago yesterday and the banks were all closed. Many of the business houses remained closed all day and there was no session of the Board of Trade. All other leading markets were open, however, and a number of operators gathered in the corridors of the Board of Trade Building, picking up what news was to be had. While there was no official price the tone of the wheat market was one of weakness early, followed by a recovery later in the day. The opening weakness was due chiefly to the continued unsatisfactory condition of the money situation, the report of the failure of another big banking institution in Australia, and the break in the New York stock market.

There was certainly nothing in the crop news to suggest weakness, however, the Northwest reporting rain and snow and low temperature, Kansas showing only scattered showers, and St. Louis wiring that the river at that point threatens to overflow its banks and devastate large areas of farm lands. On the initial weakness, due also in part to declines in other grain markets, July wheat was quoted on the curb at 73⅞@74c. Subsequently it rallied to 74¼c. New York sold as low as 78c for July, and Minneapolis down to 66⅜c. The Northwest had 701 cars wheat. Locally puts on July were 73½@73⅝c and calls 74⅝c.

Cables showed no particular change. Public advices from Paris reported light showers and there was some talk of wet weather in England. Liverpool was quiet and only steady. The amount of wheat on ocean passage increased 712,000 bu last week.

Corn was lifeless, and even the privilege market was neglected. St. Louis wired that corn deliveries were free and soon found a secure resting place, and that some of the operators down there were inclined to bull the market on the unfavorable weather conditions. The amount on ocean passage increased 56,000 bu last week. Liverpool was weak in tone.

St. Louis wired Logan: Over 3,000,000 bu wheat delivered here today. Of this 1,000,000 bu to exporters, 2,000,000 bu to carriers, and 500,000 bu to millers. The river is rising very fast and will be thirty-one feet six inches by Tuesday. Looks as though bottom lands will be flooded and crops drowned out as last year. Receipts at St. Louis were 7,434 bu wheat, 100,850 bu corn, and 51,000 bu oats.

Another telegram said that some of the shorts in St. Louis who had waited for a serious depression due to the big deliveries on May contracts came in later as buyers of cash wheat.

Kansas City claimed there was a frost in Kansas Sunday night and yesterday morning. In reply to inquiries wired by Willard regarding rain in Central and Western Kansas since Saturday night two messages said there was none and one reported a slight sprinkle. The latter was presumably Wichita, which had .03 inch.

Minneapolis wired Kennett-Hopkins that plenty of efforts were being made to carry May wheat into July at 4½c; last week the carrying charge was as high as 5½c.

The New York stocks, according to figures wired Logan, included 4,636,000 bu red winter wheat, 200,000 No. 1 Northern, 207,000 bu corn, and 82,000 bu oats. The export clearances at that port were 88,414 bu wheat and 21,278 packages flour. The Minneapolis stock of wheat showed a decrease for the week of 52,000 bu.

South Water street houses closed about noon yesterday, and this being generally known to the trade the forenoon business was rather brisk. But the demand was not equal to the supply and prices were easy, though without material change. Butter was dull. The prices, though 2@4c lower than early last week, are still so high that buyers will only take what they immediately need.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 29@30c; fine, 27@28c; fair to good, 25@27c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 26@28c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 19@20c; roll, good to choice, 17@20c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19½c per lb; fancy creamery, 18½c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 13½c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11¼@11½c per lb; flat shapes, 11½@11¾c; Young Americas, 11¾@12c; slightly skimmed, 8@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 15@16c; brick cheese, 13@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 8½@10c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, 5@6c; blackberries, 6½@7½c; raspberries, 24@25c. California dried fruits—Apricots, 16@18c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@14½c; peeled peaches, 22@24c; prunes, 9½@13c; raisins, London layers, $1.50@1.85 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Good fresh laid stock, 14¼@15c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $2.00@3.25 per brl, and fair to good, $1.00@1.75; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; lemons, $3.00@4.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; California navel oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; Louisiana strawberries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 pts; Mississippi, $2.00@3.00 per case of 24 qts; Tennessee, $2.50@3.00; pineapples, $1.00@2.00 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin on track, 70@72c; Hebrons, 67@70c; Burbanks, 70@75c; Rose, 70@72c; Peerless, 62@67c; new potatoes, New Orleans, $8.00@8.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 13½@14c per lb; gobblers, 13c; live chickens, 12½c; roosters, 6@7c; live ducks, 12@13c; live geese, full feathered, $6.00@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, Florida, $2.00@2.25 per crate; Louisiana, $2.75@3.00 per crate; yellow and red onions, $3.25@3.50 per brl; white turnips, 75c and $1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@30c in store. New Vegetables—Cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; celery, 25@40c per doz; green onions, 50@75c per third-bu box; lettuce, $4.00@5.50 per brl; pie plant, 75c@$1.00 per 50-lb box; radishes, 25@30c per doz bunches; spinach, $1.25@1.50 per brl; spring beets, 40@50c per doz bunches; spring turnips, 40@50c per doz bunches; parsley, 20@25 per doz bunches; water cress, 40@50c per doz bunches; green peas, $1.00@1.50 per 20 qt box; green beans, $2.25@2.50 per 20 qt box; asparagus, $2.50@3.00 per ⅓ bu box; wax beans, $3.00@3.50 per 20 qt box.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.13.

### LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

**Desirable Steers Sell Higher—Hogs Active at Saturday's Closing Prices.**

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

| Dates. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | | |
| Monday, May 1 | 14,500 | 400 | 22,000 | 18,000 |
| Total last week | 26,535 | 3,257 | 137,358 | 68,142 |
| *Shipments—* | | | | |
| Monday, May 1 | 2,600 | ...... | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| Total last week | 15,676 | 47 | 47,812 | 10,037 |

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago from Jan. 1 to May 1 for five years:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | | |
| Last four months | 994,198 | 1,710,749 | 886,770 |
| Same period, 1892 | 1,079,398 | 2,843,427 | 628,707 |
| Same period, 1891 | 942,250 | 3,387,868 | 794,623 |
| Same period, 1890 | 1,022,431 | 2,373,319 | 702,191 |
| Same period, 1889 | 856,507 | 1,830,918 | 552,745 |
| *Shipments.* | | | |
| Last four months | 308,245 | 763,029 | 139,485 |
| Same period, 1892 | 418,069 | 1,193,543 | 169,706 |
| Same period, 1891 | 317,315 | 1,233,962 | 226,732 |
| Same period, 1890 | 487,440 | 729,903 | 297,773 |
| Same period, 1889 | 408,816 | 617,079 | 189,584 |

Previous to May 1, 1890, cattle shipped from Chicago by Hammond & Co. were included in the shipments.

Today's receipts are estimated at 22,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 13,000 sheep, against 19,673 hogs, 4,789 cattle, and 14,337 sheep one week ago, and 14,088 hogs, 3,979 cattle, and 10,741 sheep one year ago.

Guesses on May hog receipts range from 385,000 to 552,000, with more to hear from. Last May the record for the fifth month was broken with 737,230 head. For fifteen years previous average May receipts were 495,000.

Actual receipts at Chicago last month: Cattle, 226,800; calves, 11,776; hogs, 411,182; sheep, 240,783; and horses, 11,608. Shipments were as follows: Cattle, 67,320; calves, 232; hogs, 182,801; sheep, 31,107; and horses, 9,351.

CATTLE—All desirable 1,000@1,300-lb steers sold 5@10c higher, while other cattle sold at last week's closing prices. Trade was active and a good clearance was made. Slaughterers had in 90 cars from the West, and only 15 loads of Texas were on sale. Sales included a big lot of 1,558-lb fed range cattle at $6.45. A load of prime 1,637-lb beeves at $5.85; choice 1,157@1,394-lb cattle at $5.25@5.50; plain 1,450@1,595-lb cattle at $4.90@5.20, and common to good 1,000@1,100-lb steers at $4.25@4.90. Native cows sold largely at $3.00@3.75. Stockers sold at $3.10@3.90 and feeders at $4.65. Texas sold at $2.60@3.25 for cows and $3.25@4.90 for 854@1,013-lb steers. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs | $5.75@6.10 |
| Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs | 5.30@5.70 |
| Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs | 4.90@5.50 |
| Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs | 4.00@5.20 |
| Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs | 4.20@4.90 |
| Common to good butchers' steers | 3.75@4.40 |
| Choice to extra cows and heifers | 3.50@4.40 |
| Fair to good cows and heifers | 3.10@3.75 |
| Poor to fair canning cows | 2.15@3.00 |
| Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs | 2.75@4.60 |
| Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs | 2.50@6.00 |
| Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs | 2.75@5.00 |
| Texas cows, bulls, and stags | 2.00@3.50 |

HOGS—The market was active at Saturday's closing prices, or 5@10c lower than average prices of that day. About 36,000 were on sale and 8,000 remained in the pens. The quality of the offerings was good. Heavy sold at $7.20@7.65; mixed, $7.15@7.55; light, $7.10@7.55, and pigs, $6.75@7.40. Most of the hogs, all weights, sold at $7.40@7.50. Only one lot of heavy sold above $7.60.

SHEEP—Some early sales were at steady prices, but the general market averaged 10c lower. Trade was fairly active, and some remained unsold. A large proportion of the offerings were Texans, most of which sold at $5.00@5.25. Western averaging 120@131 lbs sold at $5.65@6.10; shorn lambs, 80@88 lbs, at $6.30; and wooled Western lambs, 70 lbs, at $7.10. About 1,000 fancy shorn grass Texas sheep averaging 88 lbs sold at $5.55 and some Texas feeders at $4.00.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 2,350; steers, 10@15c higher; cows, 10c higher; Texans, 10c higher. Representative sales: Dressed beef and export steers, $4.35@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.40; Texans and Indian steers, $3.55@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.85. HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 3,100; the market was 10@15c lower; closing firm. The range of prices was $6.70@7.20; bulk of sales, $7.05@7.15. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 400. Muttons, $5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head. No natives here. Good fed Texans brought $4.15. HOGS—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 4,600 head. Market 10c lower; heavy, $7.10@7.40; packing, $7.00@7.30; light, $7.10@7.35. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Market steady; prices range, $3.00@5.50.

Omaha, Neb., May 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; 5@10c higher; steers, $4.00@5.30; cows, $1.50@4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.20. HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; steady to 5c lower; heavy, $7.20@7.35; light, $7.20@7.30; bulk, $7.30. SHEEP—Receipts, none; firm, $4.50@6.00; lambs, $5.00@7.00.

### FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

**Leading Quotations from Liverpool and Paris—Bar Silver in London.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 1.—Business in the money market today has been active. The demand for loans has been strong, while the discount rate continues as it was on Saturday. The bank rate is at par. The stock exchange is closed. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has receded one point to 209 per cent.

LONDON, May 1.—Bar silver, 38 7-16d. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £12,000.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says that the crop prospects are not sufficiently discouraging to alarm the market. The average price for English wheat throughout the entire country has improved 7d a quarter, but in London has fallen 1s 3d. Foreign wheat advanced during the first four days of the week. Fifty-one markets out of sixty favored sellers, but the nine weakest markets were the latest heard from. American red winter wheat has fallen off, but there is a demand for California wheat at 30s on big orders. The wheat crop of India is estimated at 30,082,500 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; prime mess Western fine firm at 95s 9d; prime mess Western medium firm at 88s 9d. Lard—Demand poor for spot with none for futures; prices unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour—Demand moderate, prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; spot firm, 4s 3d; May steady, 4s 1½d; June steady, 4s 1½d; July steady, 4s 2d. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 32,000 qrs; Pacific ports, 17,000 qrs; other sources, 9,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn last week, 39,400 qrs.

PARIS, May 1.—Three per cent rentes, 96f, 72½c for the account.

### PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

**Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.**

New York, May 1.—[Special.]—COTTON—Opened 2 points lower, but recovered the loss and advanced 9 to 12 points, closing steady. The sales were 179,600 bales, closing steady. Liverpool advanced 2 to 3 points, closing steady, with spot sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester cloths were dull and yarns weak. New Orleans advanced 7 to 10 points. The Bombay receipts for the half week ending today were 30,000 bales, against 16,000 during the same time last year. Spot cotton here was steady at 7¾c for middling uplands, with sales of 362 bales for spinning. The southern markets were generally quiet. Galveston and Mobile declined ⅛c and Memphis 1-16c, but Savannah advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 3,800 bales and Savannah 1,000 bales. The receipts at the ports were 4,742, against 6,611 this day last week and 3,328 last year. The exports from the ports were 4,498 to Great Britain. The receipts at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 228 bales, against 509 this day last week and 913 last year. Houston received 384 bales, against 1,116 this day last week. The rainfall for 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning was 2.42 inches at Palestine, Tex., 1.30 at Memphis, Tenn., .84 of an inch at Little Rock, Ark., and .74 at Vicksburg, Miss. The Alabama Bureau has received reports from 66 counties in that State, showing 7 per cent in cotton acreage and 3½ per cent corn acreage. The difficulty in selling commercial paper and the decline in cotton has caused a decline in cotton goods of 10 per cent from the top and accumulation of some makes of goods. Today's sales:

| Months. | Sales. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 500 | 7.81 | 7.38 | [illegible] |
| June | 36,100 | 7.58 | 7.45 | [illegible] |
| July | 25,600 | 7.66 | 7.53 | [illegible] |
| August | 74,800 | 7.73 | 7.58 | [illegible] |
| September | 3,000 | 7.77 | 7.68 | [illegible] |
| October | 18,300 | 7.81 | 7.69 | [illegible] |
| November | 7,500 | 7.87 | 7.74 | [illegible] |
| December | 11,100 | 7.93 | 7.80 | [illegible] |
| January | 2,500 | 7.97 | 7.85 | [illegible] |

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 10 points, though at one time there was a decline of 5 to 10 points in near months. The close was steady after a small business, the sales being 16,250 bags. The interest centers at the time being in the foreign markets. The world's stock it is estimated will show an increase in the next statement. Cables say the European bull deal has collapsed. Rio Janeiro was firm and unchanged. Exchange, 11¼d. Receipts, 7,000. Santos firm, at 100 reis decline; receipts, 10,000 bags. Heavy deliveries were made in Havre today, against double privileges on May. These were expected to cause a decided fall in the market. Amsinck & Co. sold 10,000 bags of spot coffee on the basis of 15½c for No. 7. Havre was ¾f higher. London advanced 3d. Hamburg, ¾ pfennig. The Eris arrived here today with 4,223 bags of Rio and 3,800 of Santos and the Lasell with 16,045 bags. The United States deliveries last week were 70,649 bags, against 84,111 bags for the same week last year. A London dispatch predicts a reduction of European stocks owing to an expected increase in the consumption and expresses the belief that the Paris bulls have about liquidated their holdings and that the Bank of France holds one-third of M. Kattembach's spot coffee. Nothing is definitely known whether this is so or not. Rio on the spot was steady at 15½c for No. 7, with total sales of 10,400 bags. Today's sales:

| Months. | Sales. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1,500 | 14.55 | 14.50 | 14.55@14.60 |
| June | 750 | 14.35 | 14.25 | 14.35@14.40 |
| July | 2,000 | 14.35 | 14.25 | 14.30@14.35 |
| August | 500 | 14.30 | 14.25 | 14.30@14.35 |
| September | 6,500 | 14.30 | 14.15 | 14.30@14.35 |
| October | 1,750 | 14.30 | 14.20 | 14.30@14.35 |
| December | 3,250 | 14.30 | 14.20 | 14.30@14.35 |

GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅜@¼c. Spot sales, 160,000 bu for export. No. 2 hard winter at 2¼c over May f. o. b. afloat; do to arrive next week at 1c over afloat; No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at 2¾c under July; No. 3 spring, to arrive, at 70¾c. Option sales, 21,275,000 bu. Corn declined ⅛@¼c in futures. Spot prices stronger. Spot sales, 32,000 bu, including 16,000 bu for export. No. 2, 50c in elevator and f. o. b. afloat at 51¼c; old No. 2 at 49½c. Option sales, 1,200,000 bu. Oats declined slightly but closed stronger. Spot higher; supply light. Spot sales, 105,000 bu. No. 2 white clipped at 42½@43c; No. 2 white at 42@43½c; May do at 41c; June and July at 40c; No. 3 white at 41@41½c; No. 2 mixed at 37@37¼c; on track at 42@46c for white and 37@39c for mixed; white at 38½c in elevator; clipped do at 41c delivered. Option sales, 15,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best, 29@31½c.

EGGS—12½@16c.

CHEESE—Best, 10¼@10¾c.

SUGAR—Firm and fairly active. Sales of 400 tons muscovado, 89 test, at 3¼c; 3,028 bags of centrifugals, 96 test, at 4c; and 400 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 3¼c. Refined fairly active and firm.

FREIGHTS—No berth engagements to transatlantic ports transpired today and the tone of the market is scarcely so firm. There was some inquiry for full cargo from St. Mary, 2s 3d paid to Hamburg, 2s 4½d to Cork, for orders, prompt loading, and 2s 3d late May. Miscellaneous chartering slow and rates about steady.

COTTON SEED OIL—More active, about steady.

PETROLEUM—The market was weak and feverish throughout, and closed heavy at the lowest price touched. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none. June options—Sales, 45,000 brls; opening, 67; highest, 67; lowest, 64½; closing, 64¼. Lima oil sales none, 2½ bid. Total sales, 45,000 brls.

At Oil City Pa., National Transit certificates opened at 66¼c; highest, 66¼c; lowest, 64¾c; closed, 64¾c; sales, 165,000 brls; clearances, 1,722,000 brls; shipments, 126,738 brls; runs, 92,146 brls. At Pittsburg Transit certificates opened at 66c; closed at 64¾c; highest, 66c; lowest, 64¼c; sales, 40,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—The demand was little better than last week. Large as well as small buyers are cautious about making bills, and this conservatism is approved by agents as tending to preserve a sound financial condition of trade under the most unfavorable circumstances. Nevertheless it will naturally be more active with the latter part of this month than now, as many more engagements for the fall season will have to be made. Print cloths were again lower and the status of finished goods unsettled thereby.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 43@43½c; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 54½@55c; steamer mixed, 53@54c. BUTTER—Western creamery extra, 30c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 25c; Western firsts, dairy, 22@23c; dairy, Western seconds, 18@20c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 24@25c; Western ladle packed firsts, 22c. EGGS—Michigan firsts, 16c; Western firsts, 16c; provincial, 15@16c; Southern, 15c.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced in face of declines elsewhere; cash, 65¼c; May, 65¾c; July, 69¾c; August, 70¾c; September, 72¾c. Corn closed ⅛@¼c above Saturday; cash, 37¾c; May, 37¾c; July, 40¼c. Oats higher; cash and May, 30c. Rye, no offerings; 55c bid. Barley, no market. Bran dull; 57@58c at country points. PROVISIONS—Quiet, with only a jobbing trade at previous quotations. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 187,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Today was remarkable in two ways on the merchants' exchange, for the amount of grain delivered on May contracts and for the quiet with which the deliveries were attended. Never before in the history of the exchange have deliveries of contracts been so large, aggregating upwards of 3,000,000

bushels of wheat and 600,000 bushels of corn. Not the smallest difficulty was experienced in paying for the grain. According to reports current on the floor the grain is for export, being delivered to Orthwein Bros. and Seth W. Cobb & Co. About 500,000 bushels go to the millers and the remainder to carriers. The corn is nearly all for export.

**Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.**—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red May, 74@74½c; June, 75¼@75¾c; July, 76¾@76¾c; August, 76½@77c. Corn—Options firmer; higher. Local carlots dull. No. 2 mixed May, 48¾@49c; June, 49@49½c; July, 50@50½c; August, 50¾@50½c. Oats—Carlots quiet; futures dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 60,200 bu; corn, 8,600 bu; oats, 31,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,400 bu; oats, 33,400 bu.

**Toledo, O., May 1.**—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, steady; No. 2 cash and May, 78c; June, 72c; July, 73¾c; August, 74¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 cash and May, 42½c; July, 44¼c. Oats dull; cash and May, 31c. Rye firm; cash, 55c bid. Clover-seed quiet; prime cash, 7.⅛c; October, 55c.

**Baltimore, Md., May 1.**—GRAIN—Wheat firm; May, 74½c; June, 75¼c; July, 76¼c. Corn—Firmer; May, 48½c; July, 50c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 41c. Rye—Inactive; No. 2, 62½c.

**Elgin, Ill., May 1.**—[Special.]—Thirty thousand four hundred and twenty pounds of butter were sold on the Board of Trade today for 25@28c.

**Wilmington, N. C., May 1.**—TURPENTINE—Steady at 33c.

## Lucy Larcom's Native Town.

The late Lucy Larcom in her autobiography of her girlhood, wrote:

In those early days towns used to give each other nicknames, like school boys. Ours was called "Beantown," not because it was especially devoted to the cultivation of this leguminous edible, but probably because it adhered a long time to the puritanic custom of saving Sunday work by baking beans Saturday evening, leaving them in the oven over night. After a while, as families left off heating their ovens, the bean pots were taken by the village baker Saturday afternoon, who returned them to each house early Sunday morning with the pan of brown bread that went with them. The jingling of the baker's bells made the matter a public one.

The towns through which our stage coach passed sometimes called it the "bean-pot." The Jehu who drove it was something of a wag. Once, coming through Charlestown, while waiting in the street for a resident passenger, he was hailed by another resident, who thought him obstructing the passage, with the shout:

"Halloo there! Get your old bean-pot out of the way!"

The answer was: "I will as soon as I get my pork in."

## Women Petition for Saloons.

A unique petition was presented to the License Court of Philadelphia the other day. It was signed by eighteen women, who asked for favorable action on the application of a saloonkeeper for a license on East Cambria street. Most of these women were wives and mothers of families, and as such they took this extraordinary action. At the present time the nearest saloon to their dwellings is on the other side of a railroad track at American street and Indiana avenue, and they are fearful of accident happening to their husbands in the indulgence of an inevitable taste for tippling. In the petition these women say it would be better for them and for their husbands if a saloon were opened nearer, since the men would not imbibe so much or be absent so long as is now the case; and as the result would be more money for the family needs and more of the company of their husbands, they pray that a license be granted the applicant. It is certainly a rare thing for such a person to number women among his indorsers.—*New York Post.*

## Spring Poetry.

A meadow lark sat on a bending weed
And sang with melodious note;
The cold wave came in the midst of her lay,
And froze the sweet song in her throat.

A green frog sat on the bank of a stream,
And croaked: "The weather is nice!"
The cold wave came, he jumped for home,
But couldn't get in for the ice.

A maiden fair upon Easter morn,
Bedecked in gay raiment and feather,
Attended church in a gathering storm
And came back lamenting the weather.

A fragile dude in a suit forsooth
Of a shade called by artists écru
Followed the maid, in a spirit of truth,
And returned with a fearful kerchoo!

The maid, the dude, the frog, and the bird,
Will now have a glimmer of reason,
And never again, by example or word,
Be induced to go rushing the season.
—*New York Sun.*

I Cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
Dr. Shoop's Restorative Nerve pills sent free with Medical Book to prove merit, for 2c stamp. Druggists, 25c. Dr. Shoop, Box S, Racine, Wis.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS FOR THE STREETS—OUR WORLD'S Fair, Chicago, and Boarding House Directory Guide is on time and all up to date; the best published; 300 per cent profit for you; 3 cents to agents; all unsold copies returnable; call all week. 157 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY LARGE CITY TO sell to saloons, stores, and by canvassers our celebrated steel and rubber mats. Exclusive territory allowed. Cash required, $300, to lay in stock. New York Steel Mat Co., No. 234 Broadway, New York.

AGENT—A RELIABLE PERSON TO TAKE THE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC, TO sell bonds for the U. S. Investment Co.; the latest and best plan; agents are making $10 to $100 a day. Address U. S. Investment Co., 919 to 926 N. Y. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEST SELLING ARTICLE in the market; large percentage; call immediately. 2531 Wabash-av.

WANTED—6 MORE SPECIAL AGENTS IN COOK County to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life (Fouse plan). Six agents wrote in 1892 $2,323,000. Will make advances to those that can show good records and references. We write insurance at cost on terms of 10, 15, and 20 years, renewable without examination. Semi-endowment at life rates (30 per cent below old line life rate) and life rate endowments at life rates. Also 10, 15, and 20 payment optional limited policies, non-forfeitable after third year, for paid up or cash value. Premiums 15 per cent below Massachusetts companies and cash value 15 per cent higher. Liberal terms to men of experience. Come and compare our contracts with any other company and decide for yourself.
F. B. FLEMING,
Rooms 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—YOUNG MEN AND BOYS for the sale of the first edition of the anti-gambler paper. Apply between 10 and 12 to S. LEE, 27 Rialto Building, Chicago.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES—DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE US if you want to buy a safe, either new or second hand; all sizes and makes; we will knock them all out on low prices. DIX & SCOTT, 53 and 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE AND SMALL printing outfit, cheap. R. 32, 26 Van Buren-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A FIRST-CLASS desk for the very lowest price call at 86 Lake-st., the cheapest place in the city for office furniture etc. City Office Furniture Co.

RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR SALE AT THE Brighton Restaurant, 81 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—ROWVING-TOP OFFICE DESK; state price. Address J 275, Tribune office.

## LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Chicago Arc Light and Power Company and the Chicago Edison Company have this day been consolidated; that proper certificates setting forth the consolidation have been filed in conformity with law in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Cook County; and that the name of the consolidated corporation is CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY, its capital stock is Three Million Dollars, and its first Board of Directors is composed of Edward L. Brewster, Robert C. Clowry, John W. Doane, John B. Drake, Frank S. Gorton, Samuel Insull, Edson Keith, Robert T. Lincoln, Erskine M. Phelps, Anthony F. Seeberger, Byron L. Smith, Albert A. Sprague, and Lambert Tree.
Chicago, April 19, 1893.
CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.

## DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISIAN School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

FINE DRESSMAKING, $5; CUTTING, BASTING, fitting, $1; patterns, 25c; fit guaranteed; London and Paris dressmaking. 213 State-st.

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## SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—EAR-DROPS 2¾ carats; ring, 1¼; stud, 1¼; bar bargain. Address G S 132, Tribune office.

## CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

**SOUTH DIVISION.**

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3614........C. E. Kreyssler.
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3160........H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th........Hurst Pharmacy.
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Cor. 50th........C. E. Reiss.
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FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans........C. S. Tirrell & Co.
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FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison........J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson........O. F. Schmidt & Co.
STONEY ISLAND AVENUE—
6940........Parkside Pharmacy.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th........I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642........J. A. Kaerwer.
Cor. 55th........Lindemann & Kidder.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd........R. H. Wheeler.

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Cor. Ashland........F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
887........F. Amkratz.
5022........Wm. Storck.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171........L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street........C. J. Kasbaum.
Cor. Laflin........Kapiensky Pharmacy.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina........R. T. Sills.
771........L. J. Fleck.
1014........W. W. Thumser.
Cor. Homan........Garfield Park Pharmacy.
2081........M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted........G. F. Wisshack.
278........Dell & Co.
284........Passaic Pharmacy.
572........F. E. Thayer.
785........J. W. Orain.
826........K. McLennon.
1001........C. D. Stone.
1049........MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento........E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan........L. P. Kotz.
1971........M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232........Ford's Pharmacy.
466........Henry Schroeder.
975........R. W. R. Meinung.
1218........Moyen Bros.
Cor. Oakley........F. J. Berger.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149........Frank Grammer.
296........W. A. Brabrook.
475........F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422........T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center........J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin........W. T. Mason.
Cor. Rober........C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco........F. H. Kellett.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage........Frank E. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley........G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 27th........A. J. Mueller.

**NORTH DIVISION.**

CHICAGO AVENUE—
60........R. H. Hanka.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland........A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio........H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut........White Bros.
Cor. Division........E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe........R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue........Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center........C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster........Frank Scnrage.
Cor. Frederick........C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey........C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted........Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio........C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak........H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie........Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison........R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland........E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292........M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224........Henry Schaller.
Cor. Belden........F. R. Leonard.
1240........Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton........L. F. Barlow.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845........A. M. Bos.

**SUBURBAN.**

AURORA........F. P. Kryger, Transfer Station.
HINSDALE........H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK........E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av........E. T. Stowits.
66th and Wentworth........H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue........E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks........I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD........A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON........Elich Pharmacy.
IRVING PARK........Dr. W. Parker.
GLEN ELLYN........Erwin Pulse.

## LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—SATURDAY; A black and white, rough-coated fox terrier, answering to the name of "Moses." Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Lincoln Park Sanitarium, corner Lake View-av. and Deming-court.

LOST—A COCKER SPANIEL WITH UNMARKED collar, tied with a string; a liberal reward will be paid if returned to 21 Lake shore-drive.

LOST—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, NEAR 5TH-AV. AND Randolph-st., purse containing between $30 and $40, 4 keys, and several papers. Return to Room 608, 56 5th-av., and receive reward.

LOST—BOND 3,250 C. & S. S. RAPID TRANSIT Co., $1,000; payment stopped. Return to CHARLES A. FOLSOM.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—OMEGA: THE WORDS OF YOUR sweet message I return to you a thousand times emphasized. Je t'aime de tout mon cœur, and I long to tell you so face to face, as I hope soon to do.

PERSONAL—JERRY: IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL LATER. B

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DR HELEN P. PHILLIPS' FAMOUS home treatments; wonderful discovery for women. A course of treatment for mothers and daughters at $3 per month, including consultation; examination and all medicines free. Pamphlet, "Home Talks," sent free upon application to DR. HELEN P. PHILLIPS, Argyle Bldg., 9 E. Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—LADIES WHO HAVE USED "Viavi" for ailments peculiar to their sex know its value; those who have not will do well to call at our office and have the nature of our treatment explained to them; consultation and "Health Book" free. "Viavi Company," 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO those entitled to World's Fair passes—Any of our customers this week needing photographs for them can have them made free of charge by calling at our studios. Henshel Photo and Portrait Co., 3136 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 181 West Madison-st., Room 21; evidence collected and information obtained in conspiracy, matrimonial, and all matters of a private nature; successful, reliable, reasonable, and confidential.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, of nine years' practical business experience, last four years in bank and thoroughly qualified for responsible work, wishes a position in bank or wholesale house; can furnish A1 bank and commercial references and bond. Address M R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office; has had 4 years' experience in auditing department of large manufacturing concern; understands bookkeeping and general office work; also worked as accountant for a public auditing firm; can give A1 references; is willing to go out of Chicago. Address M R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 31 WITH mfg. concern; experience as financier and bookkeeper; also as timekeeper and assistant supt.; would invest $1,000 to $2,000 with good concern after 3 months' trial service; best of references. Address G M 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 27, rapid and accurate stenographer and Caligraph operator; five years' experience; good penman; fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Address J 245, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN wholesale or retail wall paper house; 15 years' experience in retail; strictly sober. Address J 193, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER SPECIALLY qualified for manufacturing and commission business; long experience; best reference. Address J 191, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT, active, trustworthy, as bookkeeper in established house; at present employed; best references. Address J 284, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK FOR evening and Sunday work; good references; 5 years' experience. M R 88, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; steady, reliable, willing; could furnish typewriter; have knowledge of general office work. Address M R 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AND ACCURATE male stenographer; English and Swedish. Address J 218, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who is an expert bookkeeper and thorough office man. Address M R 96, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOOL DRESSER, sober and industrious, in railroad or machine shop where first-class work is required; tempering valuable tools a specialty. Address J 226, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PASTRY cook and baker who has had experience in leading hotels and can give the best of satisfaction. Address A. H., 172 E. Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER WITH 15 years' experience in the city; best of references. Address G H 115, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PLASTERERS WANT work by contract. Address PLASTERER, 1349 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; HAVE some experience of dynamo; can furnish best of references. Address J 217, Tribune office.

### House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE family; thoroughly competent; best of references. Address K J 411, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Swede, 27 years old, single man; city or country; best of ref. Address J 196, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY to take care of horses. Address J 202, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS coachman; city references; two years at last place; state wages. Address J 233, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE coachman with the best of city references. Address J 232, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN as coachman or any kind of work in a private house. Good references. Address J 229, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; 4 years' experience; city references. J 280, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, WITH the best of references. Address J 279, Tribune.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE STENOGRAPHER; Smith Premier and Remington operator; competent to do amanuensis work; moderate salary. Address J 247, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DUTCH man, very musical, also photographer, to represent at the World's Fair an exhibiter in organs, pianos, etc. Advertiser could give security if required. Traveling and board expenses and moderate salary expected. Please address Mr. G. OP DE MACKS, Velp, Holland.

SITUATION WANTED—OF TRUST, IN CONNECTION with World's Fair, by a young man of A1 business experience; speaks Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Bohemian, Polish, and English fluently. Address J 282, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AUCTIONEER; 20 years' experience in all its branches from the curb up; also side-show talker. Address, with amount of salary, W. E. THOMAS, Ionia, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MANAGE OR BE steward of some first-class hotel by a man of 20 years' experience in the hotel business; would take an interest in same. G M 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SPEAKING English, French, German, Dutch, Russian, and Polish as interpreter or guide at the World's Fair or hotel. Address J 190, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience on city newspapers desires position to manage and explain exhibit at World's Fair. Address M R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL MANAGER or chief clerk; 15 years' experience; references and bond if required. Address M R 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, or would work evenings; anything. Address J 208, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED broker wishes to represent in France a grain firm. Address GEORGE D'ARDIER, G H 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMOOTH NEWSPAPER man with season pass to Fair will accept some light duties on side. Address J 242, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper or cashier. J 192, Tribune.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do any kind of work; a good laundress and a good cook; South Side preferred. Please address 3052 Lock-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, good cook, as chambermaid or other work. Address J 223, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY AS nurse or maid; good seamstress; speaks French and English. E. N., 97 Mohawk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL LATELY LANDED would like a position in private family; does second work. Call 2816 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE home or go out by the day. 3603 Dearborn-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS; competent. Call 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook. Call 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—TWO COMPETENT dressmakers wish to sew in family, either alone or together. Apply Tuesday or evening, 416-418 East North-av., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW IN FAMILIES by first class dressmaker, late of fashionable establishment. Address DRESSMAKER, 2825 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKER will go out by the day. Call 891 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS where home could be made with a family. W. J., 2900 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER to go out; $2 a day. 3633 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman; reference. Address J 283, Tribune.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY, MIDDLE aged, as working housekeeper, city or country, with a little girl, 5 years old, where there are no small children. Address MRS. MARY WATERS, Goodenow, Will Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY widow lady; home more of an object than wages; references given and required. Address M., P. O. Box 173, Neena, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY refined widow lady, 15 years' hotel experience; or will care for large rooming house; best reference. Address J 199, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; equally expert on Smith-Premier or Remington typewriter. Address M. W., 92 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER—5 years' experience; rapid and neat; worker desires permanent position. Address J 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator; will start at low salary. Write A. M. W., 2626 Cottage Grove-av., city.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN speaking French and German fluently during the World's Fair where social and business experience combined with refinement and education would be of value; highest local references. Address H 399, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LADY from the East, tall, with a good figure, wants a position either at the World's Fair or in a cloak store. Address G M 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETARY or assistant to literary man; stenographer. References. Address H 680, Tribune office.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED; GOOD WRITER, rapid figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; GOOD PENMAN, accurate figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR—WITH LOCAL references. Address J 211, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRUG. APPLY AT PLAZA DRUG store, Clark and North-av.

MAN—OF 25 TO 35 FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; must speak German; state experience and city references. Address M R 154, Tribune office.

MEN—4 GOOD OFFICE MEN; $40 TO $75 PER month. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR — FIRST-CLASS; only man acquainted with best firms; $100 a week to good one. Call 9 a. m. sharp today Room 1209 Manhattan Bldg.

ADVERTISING MEN—FINE MEDIUM; LIBERAL coms. Manhattan Pub. Co., 84 La Salle-st.

MEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL A NOVELTY; will pay salary or commission; just the thing for side line. Call for W. H. Stebbins, Clifton House.

SALESMAN—IN FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT tailoring establishment; must be experienced and control a good trade. Address, stating salary expected and trade controlled, G M 73, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CHICAGO and adjoining territory, by one of the oldest and best-known houses in the U. S.; only first-class, experienced men with acquaintance in the territory need apply. Address G B 48, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL A LINE OF LADIES' AND gents' shoes that are a specialty to the retail trade; state age, experience, and give references. Address Consolidated Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED RETAIL GENTS' furnishing salesman. Diploma Furnishing Co., 246 State-st.

SALESMAN—CITY AND TRAVELING, TO SELL specialty to bank, railway, and government officials, lawyers, etc. 61 Lakeside Building.

SOLICITORS — EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE orders in city for suits and pants to measure; liberal commission. Address J 204, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—GOOD—FOR WORLD'S FAIR STEREOSCOPIC souvenir; 26 photos and lense; retails $2; send $1 for outfit. J. H. McGREW, 639 Rookery, Chicago.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

### Boys.

BOY—SMART. APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, IN shipping depmt. H. WOLF & CO., 248-252 E. Madison-st.

BOY—TO CLERK IN CANDY STORE; MUST live on South Side. Inquire tomorrow afternoon, 4210 Cottage Grove-av.

BOYS—TO SELL WORLD'S FAIR GUIDES OUTSIDE Fair; bring 35 cents with you. Apply Room N in basement back of Chicago Cycling club, 57th-st. and Lake-av., entrance on Rosalie-court.

### Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS — S. P. CALIGRAPH AND bookkeeper; $10 to $15 per week. F. W. KING, Mgr., 269 Dearborn-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Trades.

BICYCLE REPAIRERS—TWO; EXPERIENCED. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED CUTTER in high-priced tailoring house. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected. G M 72, Tribune office.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS. M. H. VEHON & CO., tailors, 243 W. Madison-st.

CUTTERS, TAILORS, AND OTHERS TO LEARN the art of cutting; lessons evenings. 146 W. Madison-st., Room 308. WASICA & CO.

DECORATORS FOR UPHOLSTERY WORK AT World's Fair. Apply either in writing to F. G., Room 315 Palmer House, or personally to Representative Saxony Textile Exhibit, German Section, Manufactures Building.

ENGINEER—NIGHT—FOR FAMILY HOTEL who can act as watchman also; bring references. Hotel De Sota, 3663 Wabash-av.

GARDENER TO OPEN AND SUPERINTEND a vegetable or market garden; wife as working housekeeper; give age, experience, family, nationality, references, and terms. A. G. SIMONDS, Minneapolis, Minn.

GENERAL FOREMAN—FOR LARGE FIRST-CLASS steam laundry in St. Louis, competent to run any machine and instruct help; give full particulars as to experience and firms worked for. Address M R 99, Tribune office.

HEAD PORTER—EXPERIENCED IN HOTEL; good chance to A1 man. 400 State-st.

MEN—SHIP JOINERS AND CARPENTERS—100 men wanted immediately by the Chicago Shipbuilding company, 101st-st. and the Calumet River, South Chicago; wages $3.25 per day of ten hours to all good men; apply at once.

PAPERHANGER—GOOD WORK AND PRICES. Call at 460 E. 41st-st.

PASSENGER CAR BUILDERS AND WOODWORKERS, to apply inside finish. Apply Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

STAIRBUILDERS—10 EXPERIENCED STAIR-builders to set up and finish stairs in buildings; good wages and steady work. Apply at once. Blumer & Kuhn Stair Co., Broadway and Dock-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TRIMMERS — EXPERIENCED IN APPLYING metal trimmings in cars. Apply Pullman Palace Car company, Pullman, Ill.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—WITH CITY REFERENCE. Address J 236, Tribune office.

COACHMEN—TWO; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED. Hars' Livery, 502 Dearborn-av.

DRIVERS, CARRIAGE WASHERS, AND HOSTLERS. Tally Ho Stables, 159 30th-st.

MAN—YOUNG, WITH HORSE AND WAGON, TO do light hauling and work in store. Call 3100, Cottage Grove-av.

### Miscellaneous.

A STRONG ATTENDANT OR NURSE FOR INVALID gentleman. References required. Call forenoon May 2, 47 Astor-st.

BARTENDER, S. E. COR. CLARK AND JACKSON.

BUSINESS MANAGER—TRUSTWORTHY, FOR G. R. Italian Marine Band. Call after 3 p. m. Room 15 Athenæum Building.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMSELVES in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece; why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING A HIGH GRADE POSITION in any line see us; we can help you; have placed hundreds in permanent and paying positions; offices in the principal Western cities. Suite 325, 218 La Salle-st.

JANITOR—FOR LARGE OFFICE BUILDING; single man preferred; can sleep in building. Address, with age and references, J 227, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, FULLY COMPETENT IN all respects to take charge of well equipped factory for the manufacture of high-grade bicycles; correspondence desired with first-class men only; permanent situation with A1 house. Address with full particulars as to experience, qualifications, and salary asked, G M 115, Tribune office.

MAN—CAPABLE AS TREASURER FOR ONE OF the largest houses in Chicago; must invest $25,000. References required and investigation allowed. Address G M 134, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED—FOR R. R. CLAIM DEPT. of commercial house; permanent position to right man; state particulars as to last employment. Address M R 91, Tribune office.

MANAGER—FOR HOTEL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY for A1 man. Apply 400 State-st.

MEN—TWO YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act as criers on boat dock at World's Fair; pay $ a day. WILLARD'S IRON WORKS, Clybourne and Southport-avs.

MEN—EXPERIENCED PASSENGER ELEVATOR men. Apply at Superintendent's office, The Fair.

MEN—25 YOUNG MEN; $3 PER DAY GUARANTEED; call all week. 157 S. Clark-st., Room 5.

STEADY, RESPECTABLE, AND PROFITABLE employment for a few men and women; success assured to those willing to strive for it. J. C. CURTIS, 154 Lake-st., rear elevator, 3d floor.

SUPERNUMERARIES—100—CLEAN SHAVED. Apply at stage door of the Auditorium tonight at 6:30.

USHERS—BY FASHIONABLE THEATER, EXTRA ushers matinee, evenings. J 277, Tribune office.

WAITERS—WHITE; EXPERIENCED; GOOD salary; permanent position. Apply L. ECKSTEIN, 152 State-st.

YOUNG MAN—NEAT; $15 WEEKLY. 173 EAST Madison-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — LADY, AND TO TAKE charge of storeroom in a restaurant; must be competent. Reference. Address M R 81, Tribune.

### Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—WAGES $5 PER WEEK. HOTEL Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

CHAMBERMAID—WITH HOTEL EXPERIENCE; $15 per month. 400 State-st.

CHAMBERMAIDS—TWO. HOTEL ROCKFORD, 224 S. Clark-st.

COOK—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY OF 4 persons; no washing; cooking light; best wages to competent woman; German or Swede preferred. Apply 544 N. State-st.

COOK—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO PREPARE two meals a day for about fourteen people; give reference and state salary expected. Address M R 98, Tribune office.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, FOR PRIVATE BOARDING house; no washing; good wages. 3033 Grove-land-av.

COOK—AND WAITRESS. CALL AT 300 LA SALLE-av., Monday and Tuesday mornings.

COOK—PRIVATE, $8; LAUNDRESS, $7. CALL store, 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, AT 3427 Vernon-av.; references required.

GIRL—TO HELP IN KITCHEN AND DISH-washer; good wages. Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

GIRL FOR WORLD'S FAIR; ALSO FOR PRIVATE family. 4032 Cottage Grove-av.

GIRL—FOR SUBURBS; $6; 2 GIRLS KEPT; family 3. MATHEWS, 147 N. Clark-st.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, WITH REFERENCES; family 3 adults. 4020 Drexel-blvd.

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN GIRLS. 3116 Cottage Grove-av.

DOMESTIC—SUBURBAN FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS. Room 3, 157 S. Clark-st.

GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK IN SMALL FAMILY. 429 North State-st.

GIRL — IN SMALL FAMILY. 125 WATT-AV., Pullman, Ill.

HOUSE MAID—ALSO LAUNDRESS; GOOD wages; Swedish preferred. 5121 Kimbark-av.

HOUSEWORK—4723 CHAMPLAIN-AV., GIRL for general housework in American family; no house cleaning.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework; wages $5. 4332 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. 1278 W. Adams-st., second flat.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be good cook and laundress; good wages. Call between 9 and 12 4804 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work; good home. Apply at 378 Oakwood-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL work in family of two. 440, Langley-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 4122 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK — 3567 FOREST-AV., SERVANT girl, general housework.

HOUSEWORK—5 SISTERS; FAMILY 3; LITTLE washing. Call store 147 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; 2 in family; good wages. 420 41st-st.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL work; small private family. 3153 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no washing. 4258 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1853 Oakdale-av.

LINEN ROOM GIRL — HOTEL GRACE, CORNER Clark and Jackson-sts.

YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF BABIES. 3404 Vernon-av.

YOUNG LADIES — WHO ARE NEAT AND bright for hotels and cafes; $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES, IMPROVERS, WAIST, SHIRT finishers, and learners; steady work; high wages. 59 18th-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

COAT AND WAIST MAKERS—FIRST-CLASS; also skirt makers. MAY, CLARK & CO., Ladies' Fine Tailoring, 211 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS; GOOD PAY and steady work. MME. FRANCINE, 2313 Prairie-av.

SEAMSTRESS—TO HELP DRESSMAKER IN private family. HARDY, 1305 Michigan-av., second flat.

### Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; MUST HAVE experience and operate Remington machine; state places where last employed and if disengaged. Address M R 90, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—RESTAURANT—TO WAIT ON TABLES. Apply at Superintendent's office, The Fair.

LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, EDUCATION, AND business experience in reception room of photograph gallerry; must be fairly good penman. Satisfactory pay. MORRISON, Haymarket Theater.

LADY—YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AS ASSISTANT in dentist office. Address, in own handwriting, J 276, Tribune office.

MANGLE GIRLS—SIX; ONE FINISHER AND starcher. Kenwood Laundry, 3854 Cottage Grove.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Miscellaneous.

SOLICITOR—A FIRST-CLASS LADY SOLICITOR; salary; only bright, well-dressed lady need apply. 301 and 302 Manhattan Bldg.

SOLICITOR—A BRIGHT LADY TO SOLICIT FOR a charitable institution on salary; references required. Address G M 179, Tribune office.

THREE LADIES FOR OFFICE WORK (WRITING). Address early, in own handwriting, J 221, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADIES—OF GOOD FAMILIES TO learn the millinery business thoroughly; no charge while learning; no pay to commence. Wholesale dept., Madison-st. entrance W. B. HAYNES CO., Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

YOUNG LADY OR GENTLEMAN—TO WRITE ENVELOPES; must be a good and rapid writer and give good reference. Address M R 87, Tribune office.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4541 GREENWOOD-AV.—NEW 3 story and sub-cellar rock faced stone front house with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy beveled plate glass storm door, mosaic vestibule, elegant grills, consols, and sideboard, specially designed and built in; also halltree and wardrobes, fuel gas in grates, main floor in hardwood highly polished for rugs; servant's bed and bathroom in basement, also fruit room and laundry; large store room with cedar drawers in 3d story; incandescent electric light and gas; walls hand decorated; butler's pantry, tiled bathroom, porcelain tub, decorated closet, exposed nickel plumbing. For sale by C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner. Open for inspection.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft. 100 ft. n. of 70th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision of 69th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front houses, 8 to 10 rooms; open plumbing, electric lighting, and all modern improvements and conveniences; $8,500 to $10,000; easy terms; 48th st., just west of Drexel-boulevard. W. H. COLVIN JR., 109, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 100 FEET, EAST front, corner; finely shaded; on the ridge at Beverly Hills; finest residence location in city; all street improvements paid; equity $1,500; balance easy. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE NEW HYDE PARK residence; first time offered; detached stone front; 5136 Washington-av.; $26,000; worth seeing; agents see it. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE RESIDENCE—BARGAIN—9 rooms. 563 Kenwood-pl., east of Grand-blvd. Key at 562. PRIDMORE, 123 La Salle-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME FLATS bath rooms and water closets, 1166 and 1168 Maplewood-av., 150 ft. from Humboldt-blvd., 354 Cortland-st. and 59 Clara-place; prices $2,400 to $3,200. E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE LOT on Spaulding-av., near Douglas Park; $1,500 if taken soon. A bargain. BEVERLY & KUBEC, 1008 Security Bldg., 5th-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY PRESSED BRICK flats, 16 rooms, two blocks west of Wicker Park; must be sold at once to highest bidder; easy terms. E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF LOT 95X180; EAST of Garfield Park, on Adams-st. near St. Louis-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—309 PARK-AV., CORNER LEAVITT, stone-front brick barn. Will be sold this week at a sacrifice by owner, 280 Homan-av.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—LOT 50X150 WITH all improvements in; on Winthrop-av., 2 blocks from lake, 1½ blocks from depot and electric road; will sell way below market price on easy terms. Address G M 103, Tribune office.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON RESIDENCE, NEAR university and the lake; convenient to depots; first-class solid brick; two-story and cellar; 10 large rooms; every modern convenience; large handsomely shaded grounds; special bargain for quick sale; part long time. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADDITION to Morton Park; $1,700 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, side walks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—6 AND 7 ROOM HOUSES AT MORTON Park, on easy terms; small payments down; free tickets. Call and see owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R.; choice homes and investments. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE IN QUIET, CONVENIENT suburb with schools and churches for reasonable price. E. M. WINSTON, 86 La Salle-st.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACREAGE AT PARK RIDGE AT A bargain if taken soon. Splendid chance for subdivision. BEVERLY & KUBEC, 1008 Security Bldg., 5th-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—ASSISTANCE TO COLONIZE or sell at special bargain 170,000-acre tract good, irrigable Nebraska land; also to trade lot of Nebraska farms. Address C S 65, Tribune office.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILLIONS OF ACRES, FINEST TIMBER land in the U. S.; can furnish plats, clear title, etc. Address L. B. WILSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 1 and 2, Countryman's Bldg., Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MILLIONS ACRES choice lands, ranches, live stock, city real estate in Texas; send for lists. MARTIN & CO., San Antonio, Tex.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS ON monthly payments. FOSTER & WOODSON, 1206 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — SUBDIVISION SALESMAN — BY well-established real estate firm; permanent employment to first-class man; have first-class subdivisions in Blue Island, Harvey, West Pullman, and Austin, the most active suburbs around Chicago. Address G M 108, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY (vacant preferred), a clear $30,000 business and hotel block in a growing city one hour from Chicago; rentals $1,920. Address F. SLAVIK JR., 510 Ashland-blvd., Chicago.

WANTED—LOT FOR HORSE, NEW BUGGY, and harness; value $450. L. ULLRICH, 1510 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—FRESH MILCH COW IN EXCHANGE for cow. Address 5407 Wabash-av.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan on real estate in sums to suit at current rates; money loaned to build and to pay maturity mortgages. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate at low rates in sums of $500 to $100,000. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg., Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO. HAVE MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit; one sum of $1,800 to loan on improved suburban.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. R. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

RESPONSIBLE MORTGAGE BANKING HOUSE would like to meet men with money; can guarantee 10 per cent interest. Address G M 112, Tribune office.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WE HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON good 1st or 2d mortgages at 6 per cent or 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## FINANCIAL.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 Washington-st., First floor, Between Clark and Dearborn-sts., or 351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD, where all business can be transacted without going down town. Englewood office open till 9 p. m.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

## FINANCIAL.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 132-134 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old-established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 185 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st., Room 54.

## TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS SITES AT main entrances World's Fair; will furnish grounds and take interest in good paying business. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT GOLSEN & CO., TACOMA BLDG.—
Elegantly furnished house, Michigan-av., $4,000.
A1 sample-room centrally located, $4,000.
First-class restaurant in business district, $4,000.
Splendid grocery, big stock, fine outfit, $1,300.
Fine cigar stand near Court-House, $500.
We have a large list of everything. See us.

A GOOD PAYING, STEADY SITUATION FOR A few men and women who wish to succeed. J. C. CURTIS, 154 Lake-st., rear elevator, 3d floor.

AN EXPERIENCED BROKER WISHES TO REPRESENT in France lard manufacturer. Address GEORGE D'ARDIER, J 241, Tribune office.

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE IN STATE OF Illinois on the Pan Electric Telephone Co.; for terms apply to K. MORGNER, Prest. Ill. Pan Electric Telephone Co., 602 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE a business? Do you want additional capital in your business? If so see us; we can help you. Call or write for our bulletin; offices in the principal Western cities. Western Business Agency, general offices 321 to 326, 218 La Salle-st.

DELICACY STORE, WITH CONFECTIONERY, ice cream, cigars, soda water and fancy groceries; best location on North Side; no competition; elegant fixtures; fine stock; $1,200 takes it. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland block, corner Clark and Randolph sts.

ESTABLISHED MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS for sale; doing $20,000 per year; South Side; old lease, low rent; excellent opportunity for practical man. Address J 198, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MODEL COFFEE ROASTING plant fully equipped for the manufacture of spices, baking powder, and extracts; good shipping facilities, etc.; plan will be sold cheap; rare chance for the right party. Address correspondence to The J. G. Notter Coffee Co., Quincy, Ill., or apply to WM. MOSEBACK, 413 First National Bank Building, or FRANK J. WISNER of Chicago.

FOR SALE—NICE NEW DRUG STORE IN FIRST-CLASS suburb; owner will sell at a bargain; might exchange for city property; good location for physician. Address owner, L. FRANKLIN, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER SALOONS and restaurants on S. State-st. Apply H. DWERTMANN, southwest corner State and Taylor-sts.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED real estate and general brokerage business netting $500 per month. Address J 235, Tribune.

MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE; best trade in city; everything in first-class order and clearing $200 per month; 12 years established. Address M R 92, Tribune office.

MAN—CAPABLE, AS TREASURER FOR ONE OF the largest houses in Chicago; must invest $25,000. References required and investigation allowed. Address G M 134, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SAMPLE ROOM, NEAR CITY HALL, BEST OPPORTUNITY in the market. Address 119 La Salle-st., Rooms B and C.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

TO ENTERPRISING THEATRICAL MANAGERS—A spectacular play called "A Dream, or A. D. 2200," most favorably criticised by F. H. Sargent, the President of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts in New York, is at your disposal. Address K. P. HANGL, Kuhn's Hotel, 261 Clark-st.

TO SUPPLY OUR GROWING TRADE WE ARE compelled to increase the facilities of our factory. A lady or gentleman with $5,000 to invest can find unusually safe and profitable investment. Address J 231, Tribune office.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT IN WORLD'S FAIR hotel on percentage of net receipts. Address J 243, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $5,000 IN A LEGITIMATE business, or will go in partnership with responsible parties; references exchanged; no agents. Address J 222, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, COMPLETELY FURNISHED dining-room connected with rooming house. Address J 213, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUTCHER TO OPEN MARKET IN grocery; no fixtures to buy. Address J 219, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BUY GROCERY DOING GOOD BUSINESS at your own price and terms. No. 461 State-st.

$900 BUYS FINE GROCERY STORE; A SNAP. FLETCHER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

$1,000 TO $1,500 WANTED, WITH SERVICES of a competent person, for six months or longer; security, salary, reference. J 278, Tribune.

$5,000 BUYS SOAP FACTORY SHORT DISTANCE from Chicago; good shipping facilities, established paying trade; no bonus asked; owner has other business. E. LITTLEFIELD & CO., 1603 Monadnock Bldg.

## INSTRUCTION.

ATTEND ONLY SCHOOL OPEN YEAR ROUND, day and night—INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 151 Throop-st. Specialties: Architecture, Engineering, Electricity, Drafting, Mathematics, English, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Music, Art, Air-brush, Neglected Education, Plumbing. Begin any desired study any time. All over 10 years taken. World's Fair tickets free to students.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL BUSINESS men can procure stenographers of any grade from special lists or our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL; best and most popular system taught; position furnished free; one month's tuition free for all those entering this month. 810 Ashland Block.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Business and Shorthand School; greatly enlarged; thorough individual instruction. Drawing, day and evening. Mathematics, Electric Mechanics, Languages, etc. Send for Catalogue X.

ELOCUTION, DELSARTE, SCHOOL; 16TH YEAR; World's Fair classes organized; complete or partial course; able assistants. H. M. SOPER, Principal, 26 Van Buren-st., Athenæum.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Special summer courses in French, German, etc.

WOULD OFFER AT ONCE CLEVER AMATEUR with capital instruction and good parts with professional company. Address J 234, Tribune.

## MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SIGHT READER; alto player. C. D. COLE, Harney, Ill.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute. 30 Van Buren-st.

DR. CARROLL SKILLFULLY TREATS ALL DISEASES OF MEN; QUICK CURES A SPECIALTY. CONSULTATION FREE. 182 STATE-ST.

DR. STEWARD, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSICIAN, 112 E. Adams-st., Suite 8, Chicago.

LADIES AWAITING CONFINEMENT CAN FIND private rooms and skillful attendance in physician's suburban home. All private troubles successfully treated. DR. GRAHAM, R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours 9 to 5.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZABA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
HOE PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with stereotype machinery complete; will print 4, 8, or 10 pages Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

FOR SALE—1 35-H. P. TWIN CYLINDER OTTO gas engine in good order. Address J. F. MITCHELL, 9th and Charlotte-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

THE "OTTO" GAS ENGINE WORKS—GAS, GASOLINE, and natural gas engines. Remove to 245 Lake-st. May 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE A GUY DERRICK for steam power; about 2 tons capacity and 20-foot boom. H. B. STIMSON, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

## BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE — PNEUMATIC — CHEAP FOR cash; almost new; cannot use it owing to broken leg; best offer takes it. Address G S 133, Tribune office.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH A HIGH-grade cushion-tired machine at a price that will surprise you; favor us with an early call. THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY'S SAFETY BICYCLE, FIRST class; cheap for cash. Box 4, Mayfair, Ill.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COPPER DIGESTER, 22 in. long, 4 in. diameter, ⅜ in. thick; perfectly new. Apply J. EDWARD CRUSEL, P. O. Box 1796, New Orleans, La.

LEMUEL MILK'S KANKAKEE RIVER ICE CO. have for sale 15,000 tons of pure ice, clear as crystal, such as should be used for the World's Fair guests, at $1 per ton F. O. B. cars at Aroma on Big Four railway. Address M. E. MILK, Kankakee, Ill.

## PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—"FAIR" OR LONGER. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
Four good flats in Englewood, unfurnished, one year...
Eight-room flat in new building, near elevated station, Indiana-av., steam heat, etc...
Twelve-room vacant house, near Exposition, 6 months...
Two 7-room flats in Kenwood...
Elegantly furnished 12-room house, Vernon-av., near 31st-st...
Eight-room flat, finely furnished; 6 months...
BERKELEY-AV., near 44th-st., beautiful brown stone, 10-room house, elegantly furnished; this is a bargain for "Fair"...
Several choice South Side flats in buildings with all modern conveniences, and completely furnished, for 6 months at from $100 to $300 per month.
A number of suites of furnished rooms in best houses and flats in city and suburbs to rent to parties who will pay for the best and furnish good references.
A large number of desirable houses and flats to rent to parties who will buy furniture of same at reasonable figures. This is the way to secure cheap rents.
We invite inquiry by mail. We can secure just what you want. Call early.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR RENT—WORLD'S FAIR PERIOD OR less—Furnished houses and flats.
Armour-av. and 55th, near Fair...
Champlain-av. and 71st...
Prairie-av. and 59th, near Fair...
Drexel-av. and 71st, near Fair...
Evans-av. and 44th, near Fair...
Michigan-av. and 40th, near Fair...
51st and Madison-av., near Fair...
Michigan-av., near Auditorium Hotel...
We have furnished flats near World's Fair from $50 to $150.
WISNER, ELLIOTT & CO., R. 12, Inter-Ocean Bldg., Cor. Madison and Dearborn, 3d Floor.

TO RENT—1200 61ST-ST., 8 ROOMS, $75.
10 Irwin-av., 9 rooms, per month $60.
2353 Indiana-av., 10 rooms, per month $75.
3223 South Park-av., 10 rooms, per month $125.
2529 Wabash-av., 12 rooms.
3337 South Park-av., 14 rooms, per month $125.
3616 Grand-blvd., 14 rooms, per month $150.
Michigan-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., 16 rooms, per month $250.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON ALL the leading avenues and streets of the South Side, convenient to World's Fair; some within walking distance of same, and all in good locations and near elevated, steam, or cable cars; some special bargains for the Fair term; time is short; call quick; also furnished houses on West and North Sides; call and see. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland Blk., cor. Clark and Randolph.

TO RENT—5721 ROSALIE-CT. 1 block from World's Fair. Modern 9-room residence with all conveniences. Will be thoroughly renovated. One of the few desirable houses in the immediate vicinity of the Fair grounds. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT, Woodlawn Park—One 8-room, one 9-room, two 11-room, one 14-room, one 21-room houses, all furnished and modern; possession now; all located from 1 to 5 blocks to transportation and Fair; one handsomely furnished 8-room house, $300 the Fair period; a number at from $250 to $500. T. J. HOLTON, 6405 Oglesby-av.

TO RENT—341 53D-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-AV. and I. C. R. R., elegant new 16-room stone-front residence, complete in every detail; hot water heat, hardwoods, perfect light, etc. Low rental to right party. HALL, DRESSER & CO., The Temple, 181 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house ready for immediate occupancy in choice location, Kenwood, convenient to Fair grounds. Inquire 4800 Kimbark-av. or 409 Stock Exchange Building, Dearborn and Monroe-sts. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 10-room house, containing Turkish rugs, oil paintings, mantel ornaments; all modern improvements, three minutes' walk to station; ten minutes' walk to World's Fair grounds. GEO. M. HORD, 90 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES — SOUTH SIDE AND throughout Hyde Park; all sizes and prices; call for list before renting. Telephone 67 Oakland. W. A. PRIDMORE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

FOR RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED houses in Kenwood and Englewood. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—20 E. 16TH-ST., 4-STORY BRICK; elegant; 14 rooms; newly painted; furniture for sale; large yard; quiet, respectable neighborhood; I. C. R. R. half block; splendid for World's Fair.

FOR RENT—THE NEW STONE FRONT RESIDENCE 4537 Greenwood-av., 12 rooms; gas and electric lights, 2 bathrooms, sideboard, artistic mantels, hardwood throughout. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR 2 WEEKS OR LONGER DURING Fair at reasonable rate, handsomely furnished 10-room house near Midway Plaisance. Call 5017 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE ON 84TH-ST., CHICAGO Lawn; large grounds; $30; sell on monthly payments; others, $12, $15, $25; 5c fare. JOHN F. EBERHART & SON, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—FURNISHED OR NOT, a residence, ten rooms, 5747 Princeton-av., Englewood; or flat houses in Dauphin Park; all handy to Fair. Call or write owner, J. NYSTEDT.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS conveniently located as to transportation to World's Fair. SULLIVAN & CO., R. 86, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—3437 MICHIGAN-av.; immediate possession; everything in first-class order; rent $225. Apply to owner, E. GUSTEN, Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT — 6907 PERRY-AV., ENGLEWOOD; elegant location; fine 7-room house in nice condition. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH, COMPLETELY furnished, near Cottage Grove-av. and 36th-st.; will rent or sell cheap. Call 49 Peck-ct.

TO RENT—$100; MODERN 9-ROOM BRICK, 369 Oakwood-blvd. Owner, 333 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—50 E. 16TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av.—3-story stone; rent $... furniture for sale.

TO RENT—1415 MICHIGAN-AV.—A 3-STORY stone-front private residence; furniture for sale.

TO RENT—OPP. WORLD'S FAIR — HOUSES, flats, stores, lots. W. L. ALLEN, 341 E. Madison.

FOR RENT—DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR, 11-room house. 6916 Kinney-av.

### West Side.

FOR RENT—1232 MONROE-ST., JUST WEST of California-av., 2-story brick house, 9 rooms, d, and b. on parlor floor; all modern improvements; laundry in basement; 4 sleeping-rooms up-stairs; very large front window; rent, $45. Also, 1226 Monroe, very fine and light 6-room flat, $20. Both have first flat cor. California-av. and Monroe-st. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1. Tel. 834, main.

FOR RENT—343 S. LEAVITT-ST., 9 ROOMS and bath, gas, hot and cold water, cement cellar. WILLIAM W. WEART, 218 La Salle-st., R. 220, Or 125 Flournoy-st.

TO RENT—534 GARFIELD-AV., FINE MODERN 10-room dwelling; $75; near Lincoln Park; 3 years' lease; open for inspection daily. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1208 WILCOX-AV., $60; 9 ROOMS; elegant mantels; good location.

### North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR NOT—ROOM front house facing Astor-st., near Lake Shore drive, beautifully decorated, bay windows front and rear, pier glasses, wood mantel; responsible tenant. Owner, 586 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLING, 43 Bellevue-pl., near Lake Shore drive; 12 rooms; moderate rent; possession May 1. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE—MAPLE-st., near Dearborn-av., 3-story brick residence, 11 rooms and bath; 6 or 12 months' lease. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—52 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 89 Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### Suburban.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT MAYFAIR, either on Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, 30 minutes' ride, for 6 months or more; complete furnished house with piano, organ, 7 bedrooms, bath, toilet rooms, hot and cold water, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, separate laundry, play-house, elegant barn with 6 stalls, ground 200x250, good walk and drives, excellent water; rent $200 per month. Apply 5513 Calumet-av.

FOR RENT— —AT WILMETTE—6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 room houses; $22.50 to $50 per month; large ground; possession at once. E. T. PAUL & CO., Main Floor, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN GLENCOE—2 HOUSES OF FROM 7 to 8 rooms (the one of 7 rooms well furnished) and three in North Evanston of from 7 to 10 rooms; or will sell any of them, ranging in price from $3,500 to $4,000, at a bargain and upon good terms. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9 Tribune Building. Residence Glencoe.

FOR RENT—AT OAK PARK—LARGE LIST OF houses, flats, and rooms; furnished and unfurnished. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Oak Park office, 145 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MORGAN PARK; NEW EIGHT-room house; all modern conveniences; near depot; $35 per month. OWNER, 559 Rookery-bldg.

## WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT BUILDINGS AND large apartment buildings. OWNERS. List them with us at our South Side office, corner Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st., or city office, 115 Dearborn-st. Our demand is larger than we can supply. W. A. PRIDMORE.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—LANDLORDS, send me particulars of your houses. The demand is greater than we can supply. W. A. PRIDMORE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, big barn; on street car line; reasonable rent; good locality. 3202 Wentworth-av.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—4033 STATE-ST., SIX-ROOM FLAT, choice location; hardwood finish; new; bath, gas fixtures, closets, shades, screens, private hall; convenient to city and World's Fair via cable and elevated roads; rent reasonable; open today. JAMES A. FULLENWIDER, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs.; passenger elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens; $30 and $35. Apply at building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM APARTMENT, 3519 Indiana-av., third floor; finished in hardwood, with bookcase, sideboard, etc.; steam heat, hot water supplied; janitor; $80. OLIVER SOLLITT, 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM FLAT in best location in Englewood; lessee forced to give up lease; $35. Address M R 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4047 ELLIS-AV.; 7-R. FLAT, STEAM heat; $50. W. H. PRISTER, Ashland Block.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

...Apartments in THE FORESTON, ...elegant building corner of Forest-av. ...and 47th-st. 7 rooms each; complete in all appointments.
Hardwood finish.
Mantels.
Sideboards.
Refrigerators.
Screens.
Marble bath-rooms.
...to Jan. 1, 2 and 3 years' leases.
WILLIAM H. BAKER,
Room 203, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1,
IN THE WOODSTOCK FIREPROOF
...building, northwest corner Wabash-av. ...and Harrison-st.; 1st, 2d, and 3d floors ...completely furnished; ...in buildings with ...quietest; ...per month. ...ished rooms in base...suburbs to rent to ...and furnish proof ...
Hot and cold water.
Artistic mantels.
China closets.
Refrigerators.
Sanitary plumbing
...conveniences; rental moderate. ...
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
39 Commercial Bank Bldg.,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 1893—OSCEOLA—
3716 LAKE-AV.,
Overlooking Lake Michigan,
...the Fireproof Building.
...light, and airy apartments, supplied with ...hot and cold water, gas ranges, laundry ...and refrigerator, shades, passenger ...elevators, telephone, wired for electric ...service, hardwood floors, mantels, ...parquetry floors, handsome hall of mosaic and mar... ...entrance hall of mosaic and mar... ...suites of 7 rooms, large bathroom, and ...one closet. Open for inspection ...
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
...Elegant new modern flats 7 and 8 rooms, steam ...heat, janitor service; S. W. cor. 46th ...and Lake-av. One block from Ill. Central station; ...open to public from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. every ...day and afternoons. PHILIP MURPHY,
70 E. Madison-st., 2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT—FLATS, SOUTH SIDE.
THE POTOMAC.
One Michigan-av. and 30th-st ...
...flat, 7 and 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, etc.; revised prices now in force for one year or more; agent at building; leases for one year or more; agent at building after September 1; possession at once. ...
H. W. GOULD & CO., 158 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE WELLSBORO."
...Calumet-av. and 31st-st., new 6-room apartments, ...two elegant completed. ... conveniences. ...
FRANK WELLS, Agent.
199 La Salle-st., Room 47.

TO RENT—FLATS—$60 AND UPWARD; GREAT ...bargains. South Side; elite neighborhood; near ...L. C. R. R. and cable trains; 6 and 8 ...rooms each; choice fixtures, hardwood ...mantels, marble decorations, shades, ...everything modern; to investigate will satisfy. ...
E. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—NICELY ARRANGED 4 AND 5 ROOM ...flats in McLennan new building, 6315 to 6343 ...Dearborn-av., near cable, electric and elevated ...roads; within 15 minutes' walk of Fair grounds; ...rents, $15 and $16; ...flats, 6 rooms, ...bathroom, gas fixtures, door and window ...white shades, curtain boards and rings, front ...vestibule and janitor service; $25 to $30. Apply at ...

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS FOR WORLD'S ...Fair term in best locations on the South Side; ...cannot be beat; grounds and elevated; steam and ...hot water; call and see us before renting elsewhere; ...also furnished flats on the West and ...North Sides; call for terms. ...
KITTELL & CO.,
...Ashland Blk., cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—$24 AND $26 WABASH-AV., "THE ...Ellsworth," elegant 6 and 7-room apartments, ...just completed; gas ranges, electric light. ...
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—
...of Sedgwick-st., 4 rooms, base..... $12
...of Chestnut-st., 6 rooms..... 40
...of Division-st., 6 rooms..... 40
...of La Salle-st., 5 rooms..... 55
...of Chestnut-st., 8 rooms..... 65
...Pine Block, 2, 3 and 4 rooms.
45 DEARBORN-AV.
...Elegant rooms, steam heat, gas ...Rooms and ...
...SON & SON,
...80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE BRICK;
...store, with steam heat, elevator, ...hot water, etc.; $18 to $33 per month. ...
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ALL SIZES, 183 STATE-ST., ...opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and ...steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE OFFICES IN ...Stock Exchange Building, Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Apply at office of building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, 1510 MASONIC TEMPLE.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDINGS ...H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—FINE PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK ...room; carpeted. R. 78, 187 La Salle-st.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—214 AND 216 MADISON-ST., NEAR ...6th-av., one or two large floors, 50x190; passenger ...and freight elevators; good location for jobbing or ...retail business; long lease. Apply to A. A. SHAW, ...214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG., 18 ...and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. ...and freight elevators; electric lights and power. ...
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT. 143 TO 155 PA...cific-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY ...location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK OF 150 FT. ON THE NORTH ...Branch, foot of Lessing-st., near Chicago-av. ...
SCOTT & GAGE, 48 s. Clark-st.

## TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—75-ROOM HOTEL, 188 MONROE-ST.; ...beautiful marble mosaic entrance trimmed with ...mirrors; fine passenger elevator; full glass round-...cornered bay windows, front and rear; will be fur...nished June 1; will put some money in the outer ...prizes. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. ...Phone 4168.

TO RENT—
...Hotels, stores, houses and flats in vicinity of ...World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
...Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 313 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn ...Station.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS—CORNERS, ...6902 Avenue A, 40 rooms, fine order, east of ...Stony Island-av.
6745 Madison-av., 30 rooms, fine order, west of ...Stony Island-av. Within 2 and 3 blocks World's Fair. ...Inquire W. L. ALLEN, Tea Store, 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE CAFE IN THE HOTEL ...Thomas, corner 63d and Madison-av., on per...centage or otherwise. JOHN. S. THOMAS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE ...a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
...The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the West...ern Stone Co. on Market-st., south of Van Buren, ...217 feet river front and 290 feet street front, con...taining 40,900 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., ...94 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1006 WABASH-AV.—
...24-story, 670-ft. front and rear entrance; use ...of freight elevator.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE 16,000 FT. FLOOR ...space; switch-track connections on C., B. & Q. Im...mediate possession given. Inquire The Morgan ...Co., cor. W. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE ...basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry ...and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. ...
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BUILDING, 254 MADISON-...st., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire ...of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; ...we are agents for large list of factory buildings ...and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 206 WABASH-AV., ...building 20x100; only $1,800; possession at once. ...OWEN, 1613 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT BASEMENT, 50X80 FT., ...S. E. corner State and Jackson-sts.; will divide. ...EUGENE KIMBALL, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—BASEMENT; 95 ADAMS-ST.; GOOD ...location. TAYLOR, 92 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH ...power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT SUITABLE FOR RES...taurant; house full of roomers. 40 Park-pl.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; RENT CHEAP. ...103 S. Canal-st.

## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS ...and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; ben...efited by the services of over 20 experienced men; ...we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business ...will be handled with promptness and intelligence ...without trouble to you; office open day and night. ...Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE ...rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are ...hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address ...DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.
Also Madison-st. and Garden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVERY BARN ON ...South Side at Englewood. D. LEWIS, 415A La ...Salle-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH ...or without board, second-story alcove room, ...fronting Michigan-av.; newly furnished; will be let ...to desirable tenant for the summer; references ex...changed.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ...rooms with best table; permanent and tran...sient.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME NICE ROOMS ...with board; first-class; choice location.

2541 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT ...rooms, single, double, or en suite, with board.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS SIN...gle or en suite; transients accommodated; ...board.

3030 GROVELAND-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS ...one block from I. C. R. R. or cable line, sev...eral large, nicely furnished rooms, with board, to ...desirable parties wishing accommodations during ...any part of World's Fair season; references given ...and required.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FUR...nished rooms, with board, to World's Fair ...visitors, private residence; one block from 31st-st. ...station I. C. R. R. or cable; 10 minutes' ride to ...ground; references.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

3515 GRAND-BLVD.—LARGE ELEGANT ...rooms, with board; first-class people only; ...private family; reasonable.

### West Side.

428 W. MADISON-ST.—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ...rooms for nice furnishing; permanently; ...West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PLEASANT ROOMS ...with board; all conveniences; permanent par...ties only.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK ...—Lovely second-story room; superior table.

593 W. VAN BUREN-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ...rooms, nicely furnished, with good board.

### North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ...rooms; good board; walking distance; $4 day.

243 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE LARGE ...front rooms with first-class board; references.

297 ERIE-ST. — VERY DESIRABLE APART...ments, all improvements, with superior board ...if desired.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT ...rooms, 2 or 3 floors, with board.

372 E. OHIO—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ELE...gant front rooms; $6 up.

432 AND 437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ...large and single rooms; good table.

442 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SINGLE AND ...connecting front rooms, with board.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ...rooms, with board.

### Hotels.

AMERICAN DOLLAR HOTEL, 411 W. MADISON-...st. Contains 80 neat light rooms; a single room, ...50c; front rooms, $1; first-class restaurant in ...connection; new ownership; room open after May ...15. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT THE HOTEL ...Bishop, Aurora, Ill., with a railroad fare of $10 a ...month and the unsurpassed management offers every ...inducement. WARDEN & CO.

"CENTRAL HOUSE" 250 STATE-ST., NEAR ...Palmer House; rooms 50c a day, $2 a week, with ...board $1.25 a day, $5.50 a week; upward.

DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE-ST.—200 STEAM-...heated rooms; ½ price other first-class hotels.

FAMILY HOTEL, 1815 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, ...well furnished rooms; excellent table.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—...Delightful and very convenient location for ...World's Fair visitors; first-class accommodations; ...moderate rates.

HOTEL DANCROFT (FIREPROOF), CALUMET-...av. and 29th-st.; 244 large, light, and well ventilat...ed rooms, with steam heat, hot and cold water; bath ...on every floor; a strictly first-class, private family ...hotel; open May 8, 1893; rates $2 to $3 per day. ...Write for circular; we will reserve rooms for you.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 ...East Madison-st., near depot; all modern ...conveniences; strangers should not locate before ...calling at the Midland. F. H. THOMPSON, Prop.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. AND 18TH-ST. ...—Modern first-class hotel. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

LOYAL HOTEL, 45 AND 47 MICHIGAN-AV.—200 ...rooms; parlors and rooms en suite; special rates ...to large parties.

MT. VERNON HOTEL, 59 PLYMOUTH-PLACE, ...block south of Postoffice—Fireproof, elevator, ...quietest, respectable; bank references; 200 guests; ...$1, $1.50, $2 day.

OPEN—HOTEL DU NORD, 167-169 WABASH-AV., ...adjoining Palmer House; everything new.

THE PHILADELPHIA, COR. 55TH AND MON-...roe-av.—2 new houses, having all conveniences ...and newly furnished throughout, in first-class ...neighborhood, five blocks from Exposition grounds. ...FULLER & KEEN, Propts.

TO RENT—AT PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL—ELE...gantly furnished rooms, ready for guests; special ...rates to exhibitors and parties; only 3 blocks west ...64th-st. entrance; location 6437 and 6439 Stat-av.

THE VARSITY HOTEL (NOW OPEN), ELLIS-AV. ...and 61st-st., walking distance World's Fair; thor...oughly dry; steam heat; baths; rates suggestions ...made; rates $1 to $2; cafe in connection.

THE DAKOTA, 2436 PRAIRIE-AV.—REFINED ...home, reasonable rates, by day or week; conven...ient to Fair and city.

THE HOTEL WILSON, AT 288 MICHIGAN-AV.—...Beautifully situated on the Lake Front, in view ...of park; fine front rooms, bay windows, en suite or ...single.

THE ALBANY—COR. 24TH AND WABASH, NEW-...ly refitted and furnished. A. HOLBAK.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES ...coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at ...the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is ...liked and patronized by those best respectable parties. ...Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN ...and Wabash av.; elevator, steam heat; free baths; ...new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

2013 STATE—HOTEL GIROUX—FIRST-CLASS ...accommodations for 100 guests. J. SHELDON, Propr.

### Summer Resorts.

HOTEL WASHBURN, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—NOW ...ready to receive select family boarders for the ...summer. Address C. B. SOURE, Proprietor.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—DESIRED BY YOUNG ...lady in refined family where no boarders are ...kept; home comforts and good location desirable. ...Address J 212, Tribune office.

BOARD—BETWEEN 22D AND 35TH-STS., AND ...Center of State; pleasant room and good table; rea...sonable terms for permanent tenancy. Address J ...240, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; ALSO ROOM WITHOUT ...board; state price and location. Address J 224, ...Tribune office.

BOARD—NEAR OHIO AND STATE-STS. PLEAS...ant room and good table; permanent tenant. Ad...dress J 238, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 2 OR 3 PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR ...3 years; terms reasonable; give full particulars ...and price. Address J 246, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF ...all desirable rooms in hotels and private resi...dence for World's Fair visitors. Every one in...spected and guaranteed as represented; send for ...photograph at office. We can save you time and ...money. You run no risk of getting into question...able places or finding room occupied after hunting ...it. No charge for services. Chicago Renting Agency ...(incorporated). Masonic Temple, first floor above ...main entrance.

TO RENT—2 CONNECTING FURNISHED ROOMS ...suitable for party of six gentlemen; large light ...rooms, steam heat, hot water day and night, and all ...other conveniences; in first-class new modern build...ing, 1 block from cable cars, 2 blocks from Illinois ...Central trains; steam heat, hot water day ...and night; every convenience; nothing better to be ...had; fine place for club of gentlemen during World's ...Fair; terms 50c to $3 per day. Apply at 3739 South ...Park-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ...with all modern conveniences; reasonable prices; ...good service; fine location on Michigan-blvd., be...tween the Lexington and Metropole Hotels; half ...block from cable. One and a half blocks from elevated ...R. R. 2220 and 2222 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—
...Finely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; ...moderate rates.
4 Sixteenth-st. and Prairie-av.

TO RENT — 50 OAKWOOD-AV. — FURNISHED ...front room, suitable for party of four or five; ...also a back room; view of lake; one block to Oak...land (39th-st.) station, Illinois Central; 6-minute ...ride to World's Fair; convenient to board.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, ...with kitchen, bedroom, modern; to man and wife or ...two gentlemen; six months or less; convenient to ...L cable, and cars; no other boarders or children. ...3309 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—LARGE, CHOICE, WELL-LIGHTED ...apartments; newly decorated and papered; all ...newly furnished throughout; ½ block from the L ...road station to World's Fair; terms reasonable. 3014 ...Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARTIES WILLING TO PAY FOR ...good accommodations within five blocks of city ...entrance of World's Fair can secure front rooms, ...with alcove adjoining; references exchanged. GEO. ...C. McKOY, 5426 Madison-av.

TO RENT — LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ...rooms; all modern conveniences; price low; ten ...minutes' walk from World's Fair; private family ...residence. 6307 Ellis-av.

TO RENT — WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS — NICE ...furnished rooms in private residence. 6529 Lex...ington av.; short walk to 64th-st. trains and elevated ...road.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM LOW...er flat on South Side (Vincennes-av.), near 37th-...st. during Fair, at $60 per month. Address J 220, ...Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS IN PRIVATE RESI...dence, only block and half to main entrance of ...Fair; moderate rent; all conveniences. Address J ...310, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO ROOMS FRONTING ...on 35th-st. boulevard two blocks from elevated ...railway, elegantly furnished with piano, bath, etc. ...Apply Flat 1, No. 36 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ...by the day or month near World's Fair, on 44th-...st., near Drexel-blvd. Inquire R. 12 Inter-Ocean ...Bldg., 2d floor.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ...rooms in one of the pleasantest houses within ...few blocks of Fair. 6550 Sheridan-av. Inducements ...to those taking possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ...suites of rooms; all conveniences. 226 Michi...gan-av.

TO RENT—2747 INDIANA-AV.—ROOMS FOR ...1 first-class people only; every way convenient and ...desirable at moderate prices.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS DURING FAIR ...season in private, two-story brick detached resi...dence. 5063 Lake-av., 5 blocks north of Fair grounds.

TO RENT—4100 INDIANA-AV.—ROOMS FOR ...World's Fair visitors or others; one block from L ...station; everything new.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN NICE PLEASANT HOME ...within walking distance of Fair grounds. Ad...dress 6439 Wright-st., Englewood.

TO RENT—2030 WABASH-AV., FLAT 7, 9 BED...rooms and parlor (Lecit) furnished; will rent ...permanently or for conventions.

TO RENT—6728 MADISON-AV., PRIVATE HOUSE, ...12 front rooms furnished, 2 blocks from the Fair; ...moderate.

TO RENT—6320 ELLIS-AV., DESIRABLE ROOMS ...for exhibitors; steam heat, gas, bath, hot and cold ...water; light airy rooms; $1 per day.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY ...furnished front rooms; all conveniences; special ...rates by week; from $1 to $5 per day.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; ...all conveniences; for 1 or 2 persons. 4241 Cham...plain-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ...to World's Fair visitors in private residence, five ...blocks from Exposition, 600 30th-st.

TO RENT—3636 DREXEL-AV., ELEGANT ROOMS ...and location; $1 day; private family. Inquire ...first flat.

TO RENT—84 ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF STATE, ...one-half block from Palmer House, front rooms, ...newly furnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—3803 LANGLEY-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE ...or en suite; floor; 1 block Cottage Grove cable cars; ...15 minutes' to World's Fair.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-...blvd., furnished rooms by the week, month, or ...season.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FURNISHED ROOMS IN A ...private family, two blocks from the Fair ground. ...6915 Kinsley-av.

TO RENT—SUNISHED ROOMS; 8 MINUTES ...from Fair grounds. 6324 Langley-av.

TO RENT—3636 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ...rooms, block from Cottage Grove cable. MILLER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ...parlor, $2.50 single-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 4511 LAKE-...av., South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS, ...private residence. 70 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-...blvd., furnished rooms; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—4 LARGE LIGHTSOME FURNISHED ...rooms. 5616 Drexel-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-...blvd., elegant rooms; furnished.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED. ...Apply 3118 Wallace-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, NEWLY ...furnished; best location. 2808 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ...furnished rooms; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, BASEMENT, FURNISHED ...for housekeeping to adults. 3123 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHIN EASY ...access to Fair. 7216 Evans-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS; BATH, BREAKFAST, $15 A ...month. 3538 Cottage Grove-av., 1st floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CLOSE TO ...Michigan Central depot and cable. 315 41st-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; GEN...tlemen. 5z 24th-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—195 44TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ...light rooms; good board convenient.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS $1.50 ...per day including breakfast. 597 E. 41st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, HOUSE ...modern, facing Lincoln Park; also one for $15; ...private family. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—361 ONTARIO-ST., LARGE FRONT ...room, single and en suite; southern exposure, ...running water, and bath.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, ...with bath; $1 per day and up. Normandie Hotel, ...15 N. Clark-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—307 PARK-AV., ONE LARGE SQUARE ...room and one single room; private family; refer...ence.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND LARGE SIDE ...room, furnished; all modern improvements; pri...vate family. 636 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEMEN ...preferred. 408 Warren-av.

## WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS.

INTENDING VISITORS TO THE CHICAGO EX...HIBITION
Where to stop.
Where to board.
Where to buy real estate.
Where to leave a store.
Where to lease a house.
Where to hire apartments.
Where places of amusement are to be found.
WONDER

Point the way through an advertisement in THE SUN. Chicago office Room 914 Boyce Building, 114 Dearborn-st. Scott M. Stanley, Manager.
RATES THE SAME AS THOSE CHARGED IN NEW YORK.

The most casual observation will verify THE SUN'S established reputation as the most effective and valuable advertising medium in New York City.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GERMAN GENTLE...man desires to rent a well furnished room in a ...private family, with continental breakfast, if possi...ble, on North side, east of Clark; price about $30 a ...month. Address T. S., 313 Superior-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENTLY, BY ...young man, furnished room within walking dis...tance of postoffice; state location and price. Address ...J 337, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ...rooms, West, North, or South side; good loca...tion for gentleman and wife; state prices. Address ...J 238, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND ...wife, or two well furnished rooms; private ...private family, south of 31st; permanent. Address J ...281, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE 3 ...or 4 unfurnished rooms, bath, in good neighbor...hood; state price and particulars. J 307, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR SINGLE ...man, with use of bath; within ten minutes' walk ...of Masonic Temple. Address J 302, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFUR...nished rooms; light housekeeping; state price. ...Address J 244, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITH...out board, for World's Fair visitors. Call Room ...74, 125 South Clark-st., and make contract; no fees.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 SINGLE ROOMS FOR ...gentlemen; North Side. J 192, Tribune office.

## STORAGE.

AT THE S. W. CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND ...Congress sts., near Grand Central and C., R. I. & ...P. depots, the Chicago Storage Warehouse has ...doubled its former capacity and has unsurpassed ...facilities for storing all kinds of merchandise, house...hold goods, etc.; private rooms, with keys, apace ...with or without office room, for sale or shipment of ...supplies and goods; 1 block south of van lines. ...SNOW & SNOW, Props., Tel. Main 801.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST ...Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for ...storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles and trunks; ...money advanced. Telephone 4986.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST ...Washington-st.; new, light, and dry; river and ...rail connections; goods packed, moved, and shipped; ...reasonable entrances made; low rates; fine furniture ...a specialty. Telephone Main, 6112.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
...80, 82, and 84 12th-st., between State-st. and ...Wabash-av. Established 1875.

Our new, clean, well-lighted warehouse for STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
With compartments, etc., with keys.
PRICES the very LOWEST and CONVENIENCES the BEST.
Permanent and reliable.
PACKING, SHIPPING AND EXPRESSING.
Advances. TELEPHONE SOUTH 788.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 259 TO ...263 Madison-st., for storage of furniture and ...merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances ...made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—...Lowest rates; lockers, desks, and safes in the city. ...Moving and packing furniture a specialty. ...West Side—180, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. ...South Side—2250 and 2252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 ...Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE ROOM IN BASEMENT, 299 WABASH-...Av., $60 to $500 a year. 1613 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STOR...age purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse — CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise piano-s, etc., only private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 853. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE ...residences; all kinds of household goods bought ...till further notice, or sold on before selling. ...Picelity Storage Warehouse, 80-82, 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS ...—household goods, T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. $100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

7-all 3-piece hardwood bed-room suit..... $ 7.88
Parlor suits from..... 18.00 up.
Cook stoves..... 6.45 up.
Wood-seat chairs..... 75c.
Tables from..... 65c up.
Carpets..... 16c up.

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading housefurnishing outfitters.
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock

FOR SALE—20 CHAMBER SETS OF (3 PIECES) ...oak furniture; new, good quality; from a surplus ...of a permanent hotel outfit; ready for immediate de...livery. Apply or address SCHMIDT BROS., 8 South ...40 Peck-st.

## LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 5-ROOM AND BATH FUR...nished flat; costly new furniture, carpets, china, ...silver, etc.; everything complete and strictly first-...class and will suit the most fastidious; rental to May ...'94, including elevator, janitor, electric light, and ...steam heat, $60; trained servant can be retained. ...Flat 10, 85 33d-st.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD, TO '94—BEAUTIFUL ...flat of 3 large light rooms and bath, nicely fur...nished; price only $185; cost double the money; ...genuine bargain; rent only $25 per month. 2318 ...Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT A BAR...gain; 12 nicely furnished rooms to rent; cash or ...payments; convenient to cable. Call at 94 La Salle-...st., Room 417.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FLAT, 9 LARGE LIGHT ...rooms and bath; '94 lease, finely furnished, for ...sale at $185; rents only $22.50 per month; best thing ...in Chicago. Address M B 88, Tribune office.

## BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LI...braries, or proposals, guarantee, and paper now, ...ela. WELLS B. SIZER, 180 State. Palmer House.

## BOATS AND YACHTS.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER YACHT "WIDGEON"; ...23 tons, 50 feet length over all, 14 feet beam, ...draws 3½ feet; oak hull, commodious cabin; just the ...thing for lake cruising. Address Schober Mfg. and ...Sta. Co., No. 14 Randolph-st., Detroit, Mich.

## UNDERTAKING.

PORTLEWAIT—
...High class undertaking; all divisions of the city ...and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. ...Telephone West 259.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS SAVED!
TO PIANO PURCHASERS:
BEGINNING TUESDAY, MAY 2, and until all are sold,
AT COST.
ON
Old styles..... PIANOS..... Slightly shop-worn.
Rental..... PIANOS..... Little used.
AND
A few with varnish slightly checked.
We have a large stock
"WORLD'S FAIR PIANOS"
waiting to be shipped
FROM
WEBER..... NEW YORK..... WHEELOCK
LINDEMAN..... NEW YORK..... STUYVESANT
75 UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Must be sold to make room.
This sale includes every variety of natural woods and as we have
EACH INSTRUMENT PLAINLY MARKED
You are sure of buying
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
ON EASY PAYMENTS
OUR MOTTO:
NO THERMOMETER PRICES.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

WE SAY BUT ONE PROFIT.
Buy direct from the manufacturer.
OUR FOUR LARGE FACTORIES (sieves acres of floor space) manufacture annually
6,000 KIMBALL PIANOS and
10,000 KIMBALL ORGANS.
Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS and other pianos, ONE PRICE. ONE PROFIT. PLAIN FIGURES. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pianos rented, sold, tuned and repaired. PIANO HEADING. IN SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS.
ORGANS—$15, $20, $30, and $40.
SQUARES—Thirty second-hand square pianos ranging in price from $15 to $90, with full octaves and carved legs.
UPRIGHTS—1 Arion, $150; 1 Emerson, $165; 2 Hains, $175-$180; 1 Weber, $200; 1 Chickering, $230.
1 GRANDE—1 Decker, 1 Emerson, and 1 Steinway at a great reduction in prices.
These are immense bargains and must be closed out in order to make room for new goods arriving daily.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHICAGO, ESTEY & CAMP, ST. LOUIS. THE LEADING HOUSE.
Offer careful buyers an unequaled choice in high-grade pianos and organs, embracing the celebrated
Decker Bros. pianos.
Chickering & Sons pianos.
Estey Piano Co. pianos.
Brambach Piano Co. pianos.
Camp & Co. pianos.
Estey Organ Co. organs.
Artistic cases in all natural woods.
50 second-hand pianos, some as good as new, at ridiculous prices.
Terms to suit you!
We heed the room!
25 organs from $20 upward.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
New instruments on monthly installments.
Renting a specialty, with privilege of purchase.
Tuning, regulating, etc.
233 STATE-ST. 49-53 JACKSON-ST.

EMERSON PIANO CO. ESTABLISHED 1849
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
To make room for WORLD'S FAIR PIANOS the Emerson Piano Co. will offer this week one dozen second-hand pianos (upright and square) at half their value. In addition to our own make we also offer 12 new pianos of RELIABLE manufacture, 7½ octave, with handsome stool and cover, ranging from $176 to $225, fully warranted by us for five years.
THESE ARE GENUINE BARGAINS, and it will pay you to examine them.
We must have the room.
On time if desired. New Pianos to rent.
Old pianos taken in exchange.
Chicago Warerooms. EMERSON PIANO CO.,
John W. Northrop, 218 Wabash-av.,
Manager. Near Adams-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS
Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS
Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rose-wood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Some slightly used at great bargains
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

SIX UPRIGHT PIANOS—
Easy payments.
1 Weber upright..... $125
1 Kimball upright..... 150
1 Fischer upright..... 155
1 upright piano..... 85
J. G. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—
$3 per month..... $125 each.
$5 per month..... $150 each.
$6 per month, until paid, $175 each.
$6 per month..... $200 each.
$6 per month..... $225 each.
EVERY PIANO FULLY

# GUESTS NOW WAITERS

## EMPLOYES OF THE DOWN-TOWN RESTAURANTS QUIT WORK.

**They Make a Demand for from Two to Three Times the Wages They Have Been Receiving—Eating Places Badly Crippled for Want of Help—Many Electrical Workers Go on Strike—Marble-cutters to Be Called Out from Prominent Buildings—Other Labor News Items.**

A general strike among the waiters of the principal down-town restaurants and oyster houses was inaugurated yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. All but six of the old hands at the Boston Oyster House, which had been paying $10 a week, left their work. The strikers demand $20 a week. The Rector Oyster company, on Adams street, between Wabash avenue and State street, and the Lakeside Oyster House, Adams and Clark streets, signed, it was claimed by some of the strikers, an agreement to pay $20 a week, but the proprietors of these places deny the report. They affirm that they will not pay more than $10, even at the cost of closing up.

All hands walked out from Charles E. Rector's Oyster-House, Clark and Monroe streets. Cashiers, floorwalkers, and other attachés were doing their best to keep the house running.

The Chicago Waiters' Alliance, which the strikers organized Sunday night, is now 500 strong, and is said to be increasing in number every hour. Four hundred waiters were present at a meeting held at No. 132 South Clark street yesterday at 11:30 o'clock.

President Frank Lewis, who is championing the waiters' cause, exhorted his followers to "hold out." While President Lewis was talking twenty of Kinsley's waiters who had struck entered the hall, cheering loudly. A few minutes later the Vice-President of the Chicago Colored Waiters' Alliance interrupted the speaker to say that he had prepared a list of the places in which the members of the Colored Alliance were ordered not to accept positions.

Nine waiters employed by Kinsley asked for an increase in wages from $8 a week to $3 a day early in the morning and on being refused promptly quit work. Manager Clark says that he advanced the wages of all waiters $3 a week and promised to give each man an additional $50 in case he remained during the next six months. "None of our best men have left us," said Mr. Clark, "and we have had no trouble in filling the places of the few that left. We intend to give our employés a share of the profits of the business if it is as good as is expected. But as yet the increase in business will not warrant the payment of three times the wages formerly paid. None of our men are Union men and we don't expect to be troubled by the strike."

**Adopt a New Scale.**

The alliance yesterday made permanent the officers elected at its meeting last Sunday. The following scale of wages was ratified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Steady men a week | $20 |
| Dinner men, three hours a day | 9 |
| Extra men, a day | 3 |
| Extra men a day, Sundays | 4 |
| Steady men at night, a week | 20 |

A committee consisting of the officers of the alliance was appointed to confer with the proprietors of the restaurants and oyster houses whose waiters had quit work. President F. C. Lewis acted as Chairman of the committee, which at 4:30 p. m. called at the Tacoma, La Salle and Madison streets. Proprietor Storey said: "Let some one else be the first to sign your scale. I got the worst of it last year."

In the absence of Charles Rector of Rector's Oyster-House, Manager Steits said he would not recognize the committee or have anything to say to it. Customers were told as they entered Rector's they could not be served. The manager of the Lakeside Oyster-House said: "We will pay $10 a week and no more if we have to close up." The Chicago Café is said to be paying $3 a day to waiters who remained at work. Two hundred people were seated at the tables of the Boston Oyster-House at 6 o'clock last night, being served by a small force of twenty waiters. C. B. McKey of Brockway & McKey denies that he signed a scale of wages at $18 a week for his colored waiters.

## MORE ELECTRICAL WORKERS OUT.

**The Strike Extends to Several Large Firms —Men Not Idle.**

The electrical wire workers, who have for some time been on strike in the Chicago Edison company's works, called out the men yesterday from many other firms. Business Agent C. A. Reif ordered the strike, and the union members quit work to a man in the following firms: The National Electric Construction comany, No. 118 Dearborn street; the Comstock Electrical company, Monadnock Building; the Orme Electrical Construction company, No. 112 Randolph street; the Allen & Hussey company, Temple Court Building; the H. K. W. Construction company, Omaha Building; the Harter Electrical company, on Fifth avenue. Two hundred and fifty men struck. Wiremen brought from Cincinnati by the Comstock company to replace the strikers were captured by the strikers and put to work in union shops.

The firms which signed the agreement and where the men remained at work were: The C. and C. Motor company, the McFell company, the West Side Electrical Construction company, the McEntee company, the Cornish Electrical company, the Heine & Fuller company, the West Side Construction company, and the Illinois Construction company. Two hundred and forty strikers are employed by these eight firms.

None of the strikers are idle, as they are placed at work in union shops as soon as they desert non-union firms. There are 1,600 members of the union in the city, which is two-thirds of the workmen of the trade in the city. The contractors have telegraphed to other cities for workmen. The strikers have also telegraphed to their unions in all cities asking them to prevent electrical wiremen coming here.

The strike is to secure the signing of a contract in which the main point at issue is whether the strikers shall be compelled to work with non-union men.

## MARBLE CUTTERS WILL STRIKE.

**Men to Be Called Out from Two Buildings This Morning.**

The marble cutters will strike today. The first buildings from which men will be ordered out will be the Auditorium Annex and the Monadnock Annex. This will open a strike that will probably be one of the most bitterly contested of any ordered this year. The fight is against convict and foreign-dressed marble and is ordered by the National Union of Marble Cutters, which is affiliated with the Building Trades Council. The movement is indorsed by that body. There is another union of marble cutters which opposes the strike. The other allied building trades will back the strikers, and the movement, it is said, is liable to spread to them. Several of the contractors have granted the demands of the men. The principal outstanding firm is that of Burke.

**Hodcarriers Still Out.**

The strike of the hodcarriers and of the 250 workmen of the ten allied trades who quit out of sympathy on the Marshall Field Building, Washington street and Wabash avenue, is still in progress. There are three contractors on the building, one of whom has signified his intention of granting the demands of the men. It is probable that some agreement will be reached today.

**Labor Notes.**

The Labor day parade, postponed from last Sunday because of inclement weather, will be held next Sunday, and the picnic will be held as advertised at Kuhn's Park.

The wood-workers did not strike in Chicago yesterday as it was rumored they would. They are rapidly organizing throughout the city, but will make no general demand for better conditions at present.

The striking ironmolders have secured the signatures of forty-three factories. The number of strikers has been reduced from 4,000 to 600 men and almost every man who went out on the strike has obtained employment in union factories.

**Sunken River.**

An underground river, strongly impregnated with iron, was found recently near Charlotte, N. C. It is reported that the stream, which is forty-five feet below the surface, is 100 feet wide and six feet deep.

**Inspired by Beer.**

Beethoven composed much of his last work in beer gardens and other public places.

## GHASTLY RELIC OF A GREAT TRAGEDY.

**The Scaffold Beam Upon Which the Assassins of Lincoln Were Hung.**

Washington *News:* The original old scaffold beam which bore such ghastly fruit when Mrs. Surratt and the other Lincoln conspirators and assassins were executed can be seen in the library-room at the Washington Arsenal, where it has been ever since that exciting event. It is a huge piece of white pine and has been badly chipped by relic hunters.

"I am going to try and have the old beam placed on exhibition in the National Museum," said Mr. Arthur Greer last evening at the Metropolitan. "It would form a most interesting exhibit with the four accompanying photographic scenes by Brady representing different phases of the hanging. The first of these shows Mrs. Surratt and the three men standing on the scaffold while the death warrant is being read by an army officer. In the next the arms and legs of the culprits are being pinioned. Its companion piece illustrates the placing of the white caps (black ones were not used) over the victims' heads, while number four pictures the quartet dangling at the ends of the nooses. The whole gives an almost complete picture of the culminating event in that great national tragedy, the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

## SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES.

**Yesterday's Proceedings of the Highest Legal Tribunal in the Land.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Thomas E. Anderson of Cambridge, O.; J. K. Richards of Columbus, O.; and Oscar Hoeher of Cincinnati, O., were admitted to practice.

230—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Anna M. Dumas et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Jackson.

231—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna M. Dumas et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Jackson.

1,196—The Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Pinkney. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and judgment and to overrule the demurrer to the plea in abatement. Opinion by Justice Jackson.

229—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Sorder, etc., et al. and the International Cotton Press Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. That part of the decree which dismissed the bill as to the International Cotton Press company reversed and cause remanded with costs and directions to proceed therein in conformity with the opinion of the court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

191—Margaret L. Duer, executrix, etc., appellant, vs. The Corbin Cabinet Lock Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

199—The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Elliott. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

263—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Moses Mock. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

89—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. John Bausch. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Field and Chief Justice Fuller.

217—John T. Underwood et al., appellants, vs. Henry Gerber et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

198—Thomas F. Pearsall, assignee, etc., appellant, vs. David M. Smith et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

178—Samuel C. Schaeffer, appellant, vs. John J. Blair. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had thereon in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Justice Brewer. Justice Field was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision.

957—John A. Nash, appellant, vs. George W. Harshman. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

1,275—The Inter-State Commission, appellant, vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

260—Guillaume Abadie, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

262—The United States, plaintiff, in error, vs. John R. Jones et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

1,024—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company, appellant, vs. William R. McKeen. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

262—Elizabeth L. Hager, executrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. B. H. Swayne. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with a direction to dismiss the complaint. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

1,213—The Texas and Pacific railway company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ida May Anderson and husband, Scott Anderson. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. It is the opinion of this court that the said Circuit Court of Appeals cannot review by writ of error this judgment of the Circuit Court in execution of the mandate of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

1,130—Daniel J. McDade et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma on the relation of Winfield S. Smith et al.

1,323—Thomas Hughes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.

1,329 and 1,330—Nelson F. Evans, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.

1,332—Exparte: In the matter of James Lennon, appellant. Motions to advance granted and causes assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term after cases already set down for that day.

1,335—Francisco Martin de Marin, appellant, vs. James D. Phelan et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

778—John Honey et al., appellants, vs. Michael Coleman et al., Commissioners, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation on motion of J. Hubley Ashton in behalf of counsel.

1,338—The Sawyer-Mann Electric Company vs. the Edison Electric Light Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Edmund W. Elmore, Elihu Root, Samuel A. Duncan, and Leonard K. Curtis for the appellant in support of the petition and by Joseph H. Choate, F. F. Ellis, R. N. Dyer for the appellees in opposition thereto. With leave to Mr. Choate to file additional brief.

1,340—In the matter of the application of A. K. Gardiner & Bro., concerning certain importation of merchandise by them. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, submitted by Edwin B. Smith for the petitioners.

1,536—John H. Reagan et al., appellants, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al. Advanced and assigned for argument the second Monday of the next term after cases already set down for that day, on motion of C. A. Culberson for the appellants.

1,341—The San Printing and Publishing Association, plaintiff in error, vs. Juliette C. Smith. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Franklin Bartlett for the petitioner.

1,253—John McNulty, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the state of California, and No. 1,316—F. O. Vincent, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California. Motions to dismiss submitted by W. H. H. Wart, in support of motions, with leave to Carroll Cook to file briefs in opposition thereto.

Exparte: In the matter of Frederick Roporst, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Charles M. Demond in support of motion.

1,271—Charles Moran et al., etc., appellants, vs. J. C. Hagerman, administrator, etc., et al. Motion to dismiss submitted by Horatio King, W. E. F. Deal, and Edmund Taussky in support of the motion and by Wheeler H. Peckham in opposition thereto.

76—The Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, appellant, vs. David Armstrong, receiver, etc., and, 77—David Armstrong, receiver, etc., appellant, vs. the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania. Mandate granted on motion of Oscar Stahr for the bank.

424—The Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railway Company, appellant, vs. Gordon, Strobel & Laream, Limited. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by W. A. Gunter in support of motions and by Henry B. Tompkins in opposition thereto.

1,265—The Aztec Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Ripley. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Rufus H. Thayer in support of motions and by Nathan Frank in opposition thereto.

1,325—The Aspen Mining and Smelting Company et al., appellants, vs. Margaret Billings et al. Leave granted Calderon Carlisle to file affidavits in opposition to motion to dismiss.

570—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Hefley & Lewis. Motion to dismiss submitted by L. L. Anthony in support of motion and by George B. Peck, A. T. Britton, and A. B. Browne in opposition thereto.

1,181—John D. Fee, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry C. Brown, Executor of Jane C. Brown, deceased. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by James H. Brown in support of motions and by J. M. Vale in opposition thereto.

1,187—George E. Shute, Sheriff, etc., et al., appellants, vs. William Keyser. Motion to dismiss submitted by R. F. Brent in support of motion and by William Allen Butler and John Notman in opposition thereto.

1,290—John Loeber, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Henry Schraeder, Administrator, etc. Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by I. F. Hennighausen and M. H. Walter in support of the motions and by William Colton in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Wednesday, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

**How Jones Worked It.**

No man a-livin' an no man dead
Ever got a minute or a mile ahead
O' old Bill Jones—didn't treat him square,
He'd git even if it took ten year!

Run for offis, an' he thought he'd be
Town Postmaster—spent his cash right free;
Guv'ment told him he was shore to win,
An' Jones was ready for to jes step in!

But the widder got it—'twas a dowarite shame,
But her name was on it when the papers came;
An' they laughed at Jones—jist he winked his eye
An' smiled on the widder when she went by!

An' the upshot of it was this—of course,
Jones married the widder—then got a divorce;
An' he took her sign and her papers down,
An' he's now postmaster o' that same town!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

# NO MAY DAY RIOTS.

## LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS IN EUROPE OBSERVED GOOD ORDER.

**Procession and Speeches in Brussels After the Work Day Was Ended—No Meetings Permitted in the Disturbed Districts—Celebrations in Paris and the Provinces—Rain Dampens Workmen's Ardor in Berlin—Continued Bank Failures in Australia.**

BRUSSELS, May 1.—May day has been attended here with no disorder. The laborers will hold a demonstration in honor of the day after their working hours are over. There will then be a procession and speeches will be delivered from six platforms to the assembled crowds. Numerous meetings will be held in the provinces, but the Burgomasters are prohibiting the holding of meetings in the disturbed districts of Liege, Charleroi, and Borinage.

PARIS, May 1.—The celebration of May day by the Socialists and others is proceeding both in this city and in the provinces. Perfect order is being maintained everywhere.

BERLIN, May 1.—The weather is unfavorable to open-air celebration, rain being indicated, and so far the Socialists and others who proposed to celebrate May day as the holiday of labor have not made any appearance.

## FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA.

**National Bank the Latest to Fall by the Withdrawal of Deposits.**

MELBOURNE, May 1.—The general uneasiness caused by the many failures of Australian banks continues, and the suspension of the National Bank of Australia, the last of the financial institutions to go under, has added greatly to the excitement in banking and commercial circles. The Colonial Government has issued a proclamation ordering a five days' bank holiday, with the object of allowing time for the banks still doing business to adopt measures of self-protection. This step was taken after consultation with the managers and officials of the leading banks. The banks that were not consulted as to the advisability of closing their doors for a short time have paid no attention to the proclamation, and today are doing business as usual. In nearly every case where Australian banks have failed within the last two years the trouble has been attributed to the withdrawal of deposits.

## MANY KILLED IN THE RIOT.

**English Ship's Crew Forced to Help Subdue the Unruly Dominicans.**

NEW YORK, May 1.—Further details of the riot in the British Islands of Dominica have been received here. It appears that the bailiff tried to eject defaulters for taxes, whose properties had been bought in by the government, but was resisted. He obtained special police assistance, but could not effect an ejection. A police inspector and nine men then arrived from the neighboring Island of Antigua, and the ship Mohawk, belonging to the North American and West-Indian fleet, arrived, having on board Sir William Haynes-Smith, the Governor. He called the people together and conferred with them. Later on the police force and twenty blue jackets were landed. The former were ordered to carry out what the bailiff had been unable to do, and the infuriated mob attacked the policemen with stones and cutlasses, causing the police to fire in self-defense, killing four of the rioters outright and wounding many others. In the riot Capt. Bayley of the Mohawk and four of the police were seriously injured and many of the blue jackets hurt.

## COFFEE CORNER COLLAPSED.

**Kaltenbach Could Not Keep Up His Margins—Rally in Prices.**

LONDON, May 1.—The *Financial News* today announces that the gigantic corner in coffee engineered by Kaltenbach, the Paris operator, has collapsed, implicating thirty firms in Havre and a number of firms in Antwerp and Hamburg. The paper adds that for twelve months Kaltenbach has alone been carrying 1,000,000 bags of coffee. One-fourth of this was actual coffee, while the remainder was in futures and options. Recently he has been unable to furnish his agents in New York with margins, and the coffee held by the agents was forced on the market, causing a heavy fall in prices there. At Havre there was also a heavy decline. Since then prices have recovered one-third under the efforts made to sustain values in order to save the firms involved.

**Americans in Paris.**

Americans registered today were: W. Frankart, Mr. Nuemenack and wife, George Thedford, George Arate, Julie Hiller, Benie Park, H. Kleinberger, Miss Parker, Appell Megrund, Mr. Nadwell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Casterfield, Otto Hesse, New York; Mr. Kirby, Maurice Wise, Chicago; Redwin Huyder, W. Whitehead, Montreal.

## THEIR GUILT NOT YET DETERMINED.

**Venezuela's Congress Will Decide as to the State Prisoners' Fate.**

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A decree has been issued under which all those who were imprisoned on account of their fealty to Paleocero during the late war may be released. They will be required to give bonds to remain in Venezuela until Congress, which will meet on May 15, decides upon the degree of guilt for which each shall be punished.

**Resignation Accepted.**

Gen. Crespo has accepted the resignations of Pedro Esquivel, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Leopoldo Baptista, Minister of Instruction; and Jesus Munoz Tebar, Minister of Public Works. Their places have been filled by the appointment of Flambona Palveio, Gentil Laroche, and Luis Montero, who will serve until Congress meets.

**Town Narrowly Escaped Destruction.**

PANAMA, Colombia, May 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A dispatch from Buena Ventura, Colombia, says the machine shops of the Cauca railroad have been burned. It was with difficulty that a large building filled with dynamite and powder which stood near the machine shops was prevented from burning. Had it caught fire the entire town would probably have been destroyed.

**Brevities by Cable.**

BANK HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

Yesterday was the regular semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England, and parotherefore a bank holiday. The Stock Exchange was also closed.

RAIN COMES TOO LATE.

A steady rain is falling throughout Hungary and has relieved the anxiety regarding the wheat crop. The rain is too late, however, to save the barley and oat crop, which are beyond hope.

WAR MATERIALS FOR CUBA.

The directors of the naval arsenals in Spain have been ordered to prepare war material for shipment to Cuba, and several regiments are preparing to embark.

**A Sad Case.**

"That fellow ought to be sent to the asylum."

"Why, is he crazy?"

"Crazy? Well, I should say he was. What do you suppose he was talking to me about?"

"I don't know. What is it, flying machine?"

"Worse than that. He says he's got a scheme to make money selling chicken sandwiches with chicken in them."—*Detroit Tribune.*

**He Had a Better Way.**

Hungry Higgins—"Wot kind o' hotel is a hotel on the European plan?"

Weary Watkins—"W'y, the people pays for what they eats."

Hungry Higgins—"Pays for wot they eats? Wot jays them Europeans must be!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

**An African Strike.**

The first organized strike in South Africa was made recently by the carpenters and joiners of Cape Town. They want an advance of wages from nine shillings to ten shillings and sixpence a day, claiming that the cost of living has lately largely increased. They ask the support of all workmen in South Africa.

**A Sure Sign.**

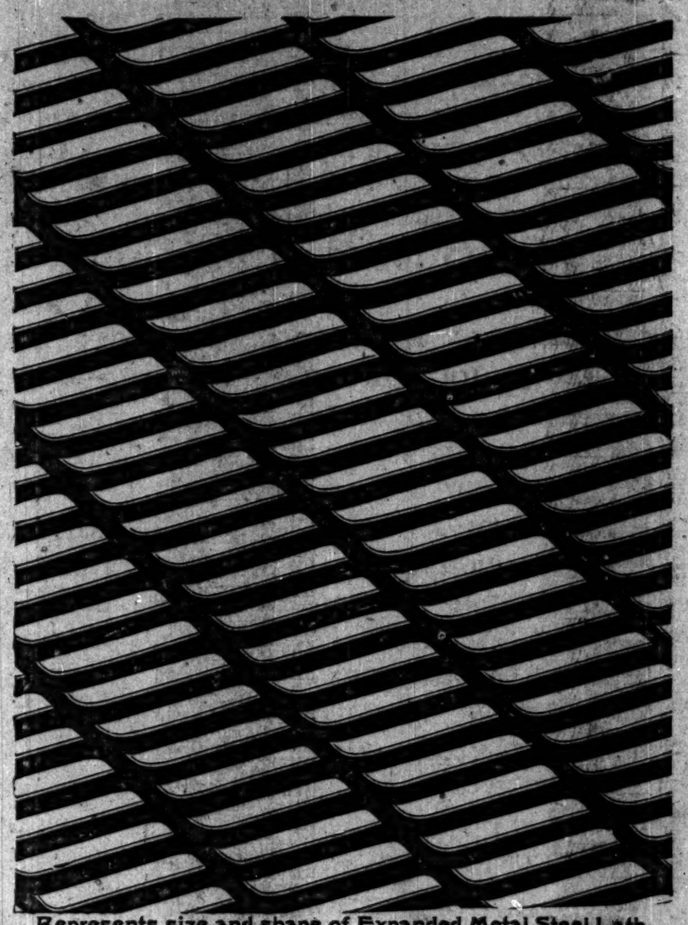
Mrs. Von Leer—"Do you know that lady?"

Mrs. De Mit—"Yes."

Mrs. Von Leer—"Kindly present me. I know by her vacant stare that she must be a lady of high breeding."—*Truth.*


# North-Western Expanded Metal Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF EXPANDED METAL STEEL PLASTERING LATH.



Represents size and shape of Expanded Metal Steel Lath.

## The causes of death by fire.

**Hundreds of lives and nearly two hundred millions of dollars annually Sacrificed.**

## Crimes condoned by custom.

A dread of death by fire is the heritage of every human being, and yet with extraordinary inconsistency men build usually the most inflammable houses for purposes of habitation.

**The Theatres, Hotels, Hospitals, Asylums, Churches, School-houses, Residences,** and all structures where crowds assemble or in which helplessness is sheltered *are arranged seemingly as if to facilitate the greatest loss of life in event of accidental ignition.*

The papers contain daily most horrible accounts of death and suffering from such causes, which are received with the indifference born of long familiarity.

## Why do houses burn?

It is remarked that of late years, in nearly all instances where houses burn the spread of the flames is astonishingly rapid. They leap from floor to floor so fast that escape of the occupants is difficult and often impossible.

The entire premises seem to *ignite instantaneously* as if the atmosphere were charged with dangerous gases, or all surfaces saturated with inflammable oils. *Inquiry as to the cause reveals the dangerous element in the use of wood lath as a plastering device.* These pieces of splintered lumber are attached on ceilings or to wood studs from cellar to roof as if intentionally arranged for purposes of destruction.

The constant drying effect of steam or furnace heat makes them as inflammable as tinder. Accumulations of atmospheric dust on the lath in air spaces becomes in time as explosive as powder. The modern elevator and light shaft provide drafts to draw flames instantly to the roof.

**Common sense as well as common Humanity dictates that the use of wood lath in any house be prohibited by law. Let it be made a crime to build to burn.**

## How to fire proof cheaply.

It is not now, as generally supposed, an expensive matter to create a perfectly safe condition. The combination of material as used, needs only one substitution. The plastered walls of every house should make it fire proof if the mortar is held in position.

*Wood lath for such purpose, not only is totally deficient but in itself supplies the material to quickly spread the flames.* **Expanded Metal Steel Lath** as a substitute retains its shield of plastering and in effect divides the house by rooms into fire proof compartments. The wood studs and ceilings by this method are covered as if by a non-combustible tarpaulin. Fire spreads with such difficulty that serious damage is a thing impossible. Life is absolutely safe and anxiety banished.

It should be noted that metallic lath is fire proof only when entirely imbedded in mortar and no lath which in use is exposed on either side can lay any claim to fire proof qualities.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS

**NORTH-WESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO.,**

OFFICE: 407 Ogden Bld'g, Cor. Lake and Clark St., CHICAGO.
FACTORY: Cor. 26th St. and Stewart Ave.

Central Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburgh.
St. Louis Expanded Metal Co., St. Louis